CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS
1865

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

Madras Government.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY MADRAS.
Class VIII No.
Book-case 50
18

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE SYSTEM OF

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

AS PURSUED IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. LXXXIII.

MADRAS:
GANTZ BROTHERS,
ADELPHI PRESS, 175, MOUNT ROAD.
1865.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
Government Notification.	6th May 1859	Disposing of certain questions in regard to the re-employment or otherwise of certain classes of public servants without being required to pass the Service Test..........	1
Government Notification.	9th October 1860	Sanctioning modifications of the rules for admission of persons into the Uncovenanted Service of Government...........	2
To Govt., No. 401.....	11th March 1861	Submitting revised scheme of Examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service..........	2
G.O. Pub. Dept., No. 598.	26th April 1861	Orders with reference to Mr. Arbuthnot's revised scheme of Examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service......	21
G.O. Pub. Dept., No. 1239.	27th August 1861	Communicating copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State directing reconsideration of the question of exacting a fee at the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations..................	30
To the Secretary, Revenue Board, No. 10...........	19th Sept. 1861	Requesting to be furnished with lists of appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers in the Revenue Department, &c.,....	31
Circular to Heads of Department, No. 16........	19th Sept. 1861	Calling for lists of appointments held by Uncovenanted Servants and all particulars connected therewith...........	32
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 1521	11th Dec. 1861	Referring for remarks of Commissioner, letter from Registrar Sudder Court...............	33
G. O. Educational Dept., No. 2...........	8th January 1862	Communicating copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State expressing approval of the revised scheme of Examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.....................	36
G.O. Pub. Dept., No. 51.	11th January 1862	Sanctioning arrangements proposed for the conduct of the	

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
		Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination of Feby. 1862 and authorizing the appointment of Examiners............	36
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 175.	5th Feb. 1862	Sanctioning measures proposed in respect to the test for Candidates for employment as Pleaders and District Moonsiffs............................	39
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 600.	15th April 1862	Stating inability to accept any of the tenders for the translation of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence into any of the vernacular languages—and excluding for the present the Law of Evidence from the subjects in which Candidates for the office of District Moonsiff and Pleader will be examined through the medium of the vernacular language	45
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 620.	17th April 1862	Requesting to arrange for the examination of Candidates for all appointments for the office of Sub-Magistrate after the 1st February 1863.........	45
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 869.	30th May 1862	Approving and directing publication of the Notification prescribing a Special Test for Candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate as well as Candidates for the office of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluq Magistrates...............	47
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 221.	7th July 1862	Reviewing the report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination held in February 1862........................	49
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 1104.	12th Do.	Directing the admission of Inspectors of Police to the Examination of Candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate...	57
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 334.	10th October 1862	Approving of the Notification and schedule setting forth tests for Candidates in the Revenue Department, and suggesting the propriety of embodying in a single schedule the several special tests prescribed for the Judicial, Revenue and Magisterial Departments...........................	59
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 400.	18th Nov. 1862	Approving and directing the publication of the Notifica-	

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
		tion setting forth the several tests prescribed for certain offices in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy..............	65
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 418.	1st Dec. 1862	Orders with reference to the confirmation in certain cases of persons in the office of Sub-Magistrate and their re-employment after losing their appointment by revision of establishments	71
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 438.	18th Do.	Concurring in the opinion expressed by the High Court as to the ineligibility of persons for appointment to the office of Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class after 1st May next, without passing the prescribed test, though they have been before permanently employed in that capacity and subsequently lost their appointment.........	72
G. O. Edu. Dept., No. 22.	23rd Jan. 1863	Communicating Despatch from the Secretary of State noticing the result of the Examination held in February 1862, and approving of the imposition of an entrance fee.	73
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 54*	17th Feb. 1863	Exempting certain classes of persons employed in the Revenue Settlement and Survey Departments from the operation of the U. C. S. Examination Rules......................	73
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2952..	19th May 1863	Ruling that Village Officers cannot claim as Government servants the privilege of passing the Special Test through the medium of the vernacular language..........................	84
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 249.	10th Oct. 1863	Reviewing the report on the U. C. S. Examination held in 1863..............................	86
Govt. Notification.........	12th Nov. 1863	Directing that no person be hereafter entertained in public situation or admitted to the U. C. S. Examination unless he produces a Vaccination Certificate........................	107

* Vide Government Orders of 8th April 1859, No. 488; 9th May 1860, No. 750, Revenue Department; 1st June 1861, No. 1130, Revenue Department; 4th August 1862, No. 1653, Revenue Department, bearing on this subject, printed as foot note.

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
Memorandum............	13th Nov. 1863	Replying to certain questions bearing upon the U. C. S. Examination........................	107
Ditto	17th Do.	Do. do. do.	108
Govt. Notification.........	24th Do.	Describing the rank of Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate empowered to grant Vaccination Certificates to Candidates for the service test........................	108
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 16.	18th Jany. 1864	Authorizing the appointment of Examiners connected with the General Test Examination of February 1864.........	109
G.O. Pub. Dept., No. 263.	2nd March 1864	Declining to sanction the recommendation of the Inspector General Medical Department, that a fee be exacted from Candidates for the U. C. Service for the issue of a Health Certificate..............	110
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 107.	14th April 1864	Communicating Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State remarking on the results of the Examination held in 1863........................	112
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 633.	3rd May 1864	Observing that with certain exceptions the U. C. S. Examination Rules are applicable to the subordinate employés in the original side of the High Court........................	114
G.O. Jud. Dept., No. 799.	1st June 1864	Authorizing the adoption of Parthasarathi Chetty's translations (Telugu and Tamil) of Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contract, as Test Books in connection with the Special Test Examination, and also of S. Swamy Aiyar's Tamil translation of Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code and calling for a Draft Notification embodying these alterations for publication in the *Gazette*..................	114
G.O. Pub. Dept., No. 679.	14th June 1864	Exempting persons who have obtained or may hereafter obtain Teachers' Certificates of the 5th and 6th grades from passing the General Test......	115
To the Director of Pub. Instruction, No. 360.	13th August 1864	Asking for his opinion in regard to exemption of teachers holding Certificates of the 7th and	

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
		8th grades from the operation of the U. C. S. Examination Rules..........................	117
From the Director of Pub. Instruction, No. 1691.	29th August 1864	Negativing the above proposal.	118
G.O. Jud.Dept., No. 1293.	29th August 1864	Directing that G. O. 3rd May 1864, No. 633, relative to the U. C. S. Examination Rules being made applicable to the subordinate employés on the original side of the High Court shall not have retrospective effect.....	118
G.O. Edu. Dept., No. 281.	28th Sept. 1864	Observing that it is for the Senate of the University to determine whether or not Certificates of Vaccination or of having had Small Pox should be required from Candidates for the Matriculation Examination..........................	120
G.O. Jud.Dept., No. 1450.	4th October 1864	Declining to interfere with the discretion which the Zilla Judges at present exercise as to the admission or rejection of Candidates for permission to practice as Pleaders in their Courts, and directing that all persons who have passed the Pleader test be furnished with Certificates of having passed.....................	121
G.O. Edu.Dept., No. 317.	19th October 1864	Approving and sanctioning the proposal made by the Commissioner, that the Special Test Examinations be in future held in the last week of August.......................... (With enclosure referred to in para. 2 of Commissioner's letter.)	122
G.O. Pub.Dept., No. 1208.	25th October 1864	Authorizing the Commissioner to notify that such intending Candidates as may have furnished in 1864 Certificates of Vaccination or of having had the Small Pox will not be required to furnish fresh Certificates at any future Examinations, &c.................... (Omitting the Statement of names in para. 6 of Commissioner's letter).	123
G.O. Pub.Dept., No. 1342.	25th Novr. 1864	Approving of the Draft Notification, relative to the form	

From or to whom.	Date of Letter.	Purport.	Page.
		to be observed by Surgeons in granting Vaccination Certificates to Candidates for admission to the U. C. Service.	130
G. O. Edu. Dept., No. 41.	15th Feby. 1865	Reviewing the report on the U. C. S Examination held in 1864.	131

Appendix **A.**—Commissioner's Notification and Reports of Examiners relating to the General Test Examination of 1862, together with the Questions set on the occasion .... i to xiv.

Appendix **B.**—Do. do. relating to the General Test Examination of 1863, together with the Questions set on the occasion .... xv to xlv—4.

Appendix **C.**—Reports of Examiners relating to the Special Test Examination of 1863, together with the Questions set on the occasion .... xlvi to lxxviii.

Appendix **D.**—Commissioner's Notification and Reports of Examiners relating to the General Test Examination of 1864, together with the Questions set on the occasion .... lxxix to cxi.

Appendix **E.**—Reports of Examiners relating to the Special Test Examination of 1864, together with the Questions set on the occasion .... cxiii to clxxxix

PAPERS RELATING TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *May 6th*, 1859.

The following Proceedings of the Madras Government, in the Public Department, dated 2nd May 1859, No. 680, are published for general information :—

The ——— enquires, whether the three undermentioned classes of public servants are required to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, before they can be re-employed in the service of Government.

I. Persons not now in the service, but who were so formerly, resigned their appointments, and now seek re-employment.

II. Persons who have lost their posts from the reduction of Establishments.

III. Persons who have been dismissed from the service, but whose re-employment has, on appeal, been either sanctioned or ordered by the Board or Government.

2. The Government reply that persons of the first of the above classes are not eligible to re-employment, unless they pass the Examination.

3. In respect to parties of the second class, no general rule can be laid down. Such cases should be referred by Heads of Offices, from time to time, for the orders of Government as they occur. It is to be observed, however, that none are to be submitted, unless the previous service of the party on the regular (not hungamy or temporary) establishment, amount to at least five years, nor unless his conduct has been good.

4. Cases following under the third class are, also, to be referred, on the occasion arising, for the decision of Government.

5. The above are to be taken in supercession of all previous orders on the subject.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George Gazette, 9th October 1860.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following modifications of the Rules for the admission of persons into the Uncovenanted Service of Government.

Under existing Rules, no person can be admitted to a situation in the Uncovenanted Service above the grade of Peon without undergoing examination. All appointments up to 25 Rupees per mensem inclusive will, for the future, be exempted from the operation of the Examination Rules, and no person will hereafter be considered eligible to hold appointments above that limit except (1) passed Candidates, (2) persons who have been continuously in Government employ since 1st January 1859, and (3) those exempted from examination by special order of Government.

*2. Every candidate, hereafter, on entering his name for examination, shall pay a registry fee of 3 Rs.

3. Candidates who, in an examination, fail to obtain 1-6th of the aggregate number of marks, shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination.

*4. Candidates need not, in future, produce Medical Certificates on entering for examination, but "passed" candidates on applying for employment in the public service, must give in a certificate stating, in addition to the usual particulars of health, that the applicant has had the small-pox or has been vaccinated.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 401.

MADRAS, 11*th March* 1861.

From A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 11th October last, No. 1,486, communicating the orders of the Governor in Council with reference to the report on the examination of candidates for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service held in March last, and calling for my opinion as to whether it is desirable to raise the standard of qualification for the lower grade; all appointments

* Note.—The directions contained in these paragraphs have been subsequently modified.

of Rupees 25 per mensem and under having been exempted from the operation of the examination rules. I have deferred replying to this requisition, in order that I might deliberately consider various points in which it appears to me, from an observation of the working of the system during the past three years, that it needs revision. In considering the subject, I have had an opportunity of examining the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission in England, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service appointments which was published a few months ago, and the regulations which were made in 1857 for the examination of persons desirous of entering the Civil Service of Canada; and it may be well that I should preface the suggestions which I am about to offer, by a brief notice of the leading features of the three systems, as at present enforced.

Examinations for the English Civil Service.

2. In England, the examinations of candidates for admission to the permanent Civil Service, are held in pursuance of an order in Council, in the preamble of which, it is declared to be "expedient "to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifica-"tions of young men who may from time to time be proposed to be "appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil "establishments." The examinations are invariably held with special reference to a particular situation or situations, and except in those cases in which one or more appointments have been thrown open to public competition, the instances of which have as yet been few, no candidate is admitted without a nomination from the head of a department. The general direction of the system, including the duty of framing regulations in communication with the Heads of Departments for ascertaining the age, physical qualifications, moral character and standard of knowledge to be demanded from the candidates, is entrusted to two Commissioners, gentlemen of high standing in the public service, (the present Commissioners are Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords,) aided by a paid Secretary and by two permanent Examiners, who also receive fixed salaries. As a general rule, the examinations are held weekly, the number of candidates to be examined varying with the number of vacancies and of candidates nominated to succeed to them. The examinations are conducted entirely on paper. Those for appointments in London are held in the office of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are also held in Dublin and Edinburgh, and occasionally at other places both in Great Britain and

Ireland and in the Colonies; the papers in all such cases being furnished by the Commissioners and executed under the superintendence of an officer appointed for the purpose, usually an officer of the department to which the appointment belongs, and by whom the papers, with the candidates' answers, are returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. In those cases in which appointments are offered for public competition, including the examinations of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which have been entrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners, it is the practice to employ temporary Examiners for the occasion.

3. The tests for each department are fixed by the Head of the Department in communication with the Commissioners. The order in Council prescribes that "the rules applicable to each department shall "be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners at the discretion "of the chief authorities of the department;" and it appears from the evidence of the Secretary to the Commission, quoted in the report of the Select Committee, that "the Commissioners have not very often interfered." Candidates are liable to be rejected on any one of four grounds:—1, as being beyond the authorized age; 2, as being physically incapable; 3, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; 4, as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination they are required to undergo.

4. In most departments there are two standards, one for permanent Clerks and one for supplementary Clerks. I append to this letter a statement of the standards of qualification required for some of the principal departments, from which it will be seen that while

1. Exercise, designed to test hand-writing and orthography,
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
3. English composition, and
4. A precis,

are common to almost all, each department has its own special subjects, either literary or professional; the latter, and in some cases both, being selected with reference to the future duties of the Clerks. Book-keeping, for instance, is required in the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty and in the office of the Committee of Council on Education; the French language in the Whitehall branch of the Admiralty, in the Colonial Office, and in the Foreign Office. In most of the offices geography and English history are required from candidates for the permanent Clerkships. The examination of the supplementary Clerks is usually restricted to hand-writing, orthography, and elementary

arithmetic. As a general rule, however, it is only in case of failing in what may be considered the two most essential subjects, viz., arithmetic and spelling, the candidates are rejected. Out of 1,972 candidates rejected in the five years ending with 1859, on the ground of having failed to pass the intellectual test, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling. In many offices, it is the practice to make the examination to a certain extent competitive by nominating three candidates to compete for each vacancy; but in the opinion* of the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the competition exists only in name, two out of three candidates being unable to reach the minimum standard of proficiency required for admission to the Civil Service, and consequently not being competitors in the real sense of the term. All candidates on first appointment are considered to be on probation for the first six months, and the Commissioners in their reports lay considerable stress on the importance of a strict enforcement of this rule.

**Extract from the Report of Select Committee, page* XIII.

"Both the Commissioners and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public, and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes, by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created."

Examinations for the Civil Service in Canada.

6. This distinguishing feature, common to both the systems of examination now in force in Canada and in this Presidency, as contrasted with that above described, is that the examinations are open to all comers, and that they are held, not with reference to actual vacancies in particular situations, but with the view of ascertaining what candidates shall be eligible to succeed to future vacancies which may occur in any branch of the public service to which the regulations apply. In Canada, examinations are held monthly under a Board, which is called the "Board of Examiners for the Civil Service," and is composed of 12 ex-officio Members. Candidates are admitted on application, provided that they can furnish satisfactory certificates of age, health, and character. The prescribed test is uniformly as follows:

1. To write a good hand,
2. To spell correctly,
3. To write grammatically,
4. To write correctly from dictation,

5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic; and "to enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service "any candidate is best qualified, he may be examined, should he desire "it, in the following subjects or in any one or more of those which he "may select.

"1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language,
"2. Arithmetic, as far as Decimal Fractions,
"3. Book-keeping,
"4. Elementary Geography,
"5. Making abstracts of documents."

The examinations are partly oral, and partly on paper. They are all held at the Capital. A register is kept of all the passed candidates, and the heads of the departments, to which the examination rules apply, are prohibited from appointing any person not previously employed in the public service, whose name does not appear in the register of passed candidates. With the exception of the optional examination in the French language, for which provision is made in the list of optional subjects, the examination is conducted entirely in English.

Present scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the Presidency.

5. The regulations in force in this Presidency for the admission of candidates to the Uncovenanted Civil Service resemble those enacted by the Canadian Legislature, in that the examinations held under them are open to all candidates, and that while they are not competitive in the proper acceptation of the term, and do not interfere with the discretion of heads of departments in making appointments, further than to restrict their selection of persons not already employed in the public service, to the lists of passed candidates, they still have some of the advantages which are considered to attach to competitive examinations, inasmuch as the candidates being ranked in the order of merit, an opportunity is offered to those heads of offices who desire to employ well educated young men, of selecting the most proficient. The rules are of general application, the only departments at present exempted from their operation being the Postal Department, the Police, and the Department of Public Instruction; the latter on the ground that there exists in it a separate system of departmental examinations, specially adapted to the peculiar requirements of the Department, and which all candidates for employment or promotion are required to pass. The remainder of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is divided into three departments for the purposes of these examinations, Revenue, Judicial,

and English. All situations not belonging either to the Revenue Department or the Judicial Department, are considered to belong to what is designated as the English Department; and for each Department there are two standards of test, a lower test which qualifies for any appointment in the Department to which it applies, the salary of which may not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem; and a higher test which qualifies for any appointment in the Department. The lower test in all the Departments is entirely a literary test. It demands a grammatical knowledge of the language, either English or Vernacular, as the case may be, in which the candidate has to be examined, in arithmetic a knowledge of the four simple and compound rules, elementary geography, and a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India. The higher test in the Judicial and Revenue Departments is partly literary and partly professional. Graduates of the Madras University in the Faculty of Law are exempted from any part of the examination except the Vernacular language, and graduates in Arts are exempted from all but the Vernacular and the legal tests. Similarly, a certificate of having passed the University Matriculation Examination qualifies for any situation in the lower division of the English Department, and for any situation in the lower division of the Revenue or Judicial Departments, on passing the vernacular language test prescribed for those departments. Here there is an anomaly which ought to be corrected, the standards of the University Matriculation Examination being in every respect equal to the literary portion of the higher test prescribed for these examinations. The examinations are held once a year at the Presidency and at various stations in the Provinces. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the occasion by Government, and who form a Committee designated as the Central Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, and act under the direction of a President, at present one of the Members of Council. The number of vernacular languages and of candidates has on each occasion necessitated the appointment of a considerable number of Examiners. On the last occasion there were no less than 13 Examiners; and the cost of the examination, exclusive of the printing of papers and other incidental charges, was Rupees 5,300. The number of candidates was 3,372, and the number of papers to be examined fell little short of 20,000.

6. With the view of diminishing the number of candidates, and excluding persons from the examination who are altogether unqualified to attempt the tests prescribed, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee has determined that on all

future occasions a fee of Rs. 3-8-0 shall be exacted from each candidate for admission to the examination, and that those who signally fail shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination. Partly also with the object of reducing the number of candidates, and partly, I presume, on other grounds, it has been decided that hereafter all appointments of Rs. 25 and under, shall be exempted from the operation of the rules; and it is proposed that, with reference to this alteration, the standard of test for the lower grade of appointments shall be raised, and that the lower test shall give admittance to appointments up to Rs. 80 per mensem.

Inexpedient to raise the standard of present lower test.

7. I do not think it is desirable to raise the standard of the present lower test. With certain alterations which I am about to propose with the view of rendering it in some respects more practical, the present standard is quite sufficient to prove the fitness of the candidates as regards their literary attainments for the situations to which the majority are likely to be appointed on passing the test, and to exclude those who are decidedly incapable; and this, I think, is all that should be attempted in regulating the minimum test. It may be a question whether the English language ought not to be added to the test, for all departments. In my opinion it is not advisable; at all events, it appears to me that the time has not yet come, to demand a knowledge of English for admission to situations, the duties of which are transacted entirely through the medium of the vernacular languages. In every Collector's office there are several employés on salaries exceeding Rupees 25, whose duties do not require any knowledge of the English language; and to demand it from all future candidates for such offices would, in many cases, be tantamount to excluding from promotion a large number of persons, who, entering the public service under the relaxation of the rules which has now been ordered, without having passed any examinations whatever, would find it impossible subsequently to pass an examination in the English language, and would thus be debarred from promotion to situations for which they might be well qualified. According to Mr. Pelly's scheme* of Revenue Establishments, the present lower test will qualify for all offices in the Vernacular branch of a Collector's office up to that of Translator, and for all offices on the Taluq establishments except that of Tahsildar. In the Judicial Department the case is somewhat different. In the Civil and Sessions Courts there are several situations with salaries

*Recorded in the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department under date the 11th Oct. 1859, No. 1,386.

not exceeding Rupees 50, the limit to which the vernacular test at present qualifies, for which some knowledge of English is more or less requisite; but in preference to laying down a general rule that all candidates for situations above Rupees 25 per mensem shall pass an examination in the English language, I would demand this test only for those situations for which it is clearly requisite.

Advisable to abolish the higher literary test.

8. I would at the same time cancel that part of the present rules which requires every official, who may have been admitted into the public service by virtue of having passed the lower test, to pass a second literary test before he can receive a certain amount of salary. It will be remembered that the rules now in force were adopted in supersession of the more elaborate scheme previously issued, in consequence of the grave objections urged against the latter by several of the Heads of Departments. The most important of these objections, and that which may be said to have decided the fate of the original rules, had reference to their probable effect on the prospects of public officers then in the service, whose education had not been such as to qualify them for passing the prescribed tests, and whose time, as a general rule, was so fully occupied in the performance of their public duties as to preclude the possibility of their supplying the deficiencies of their previous education. To meet this objection, it was determined that the application of the rules should be made prospective, and the scheme was simplified by the substitution of two examinations for what, according to the original plan, might have amounted to no less than six ranging over a period of ten years. In recommending the adoption of a low standard to qualify for admission into the lower offices in the public service, and of one somewhat higher which should include a literary, as well as a professional test, I was influenced by the consideration that the duties attached to the offices included in the lower division, were, as a general rule, of a mechanical character, and such as the standard proposed would afford an adequate preparation for. This part of the scheme, in fact, was based on a principle analogous to that which has led to the attainments demanded from the supplementary and temporary Clerks in the public offices in London, being lower than those demanded from the permanent Clerks. But the circumstances of the two cases are not quite the same. If I am not misinformed, the persons who usually fill situations of the former description in England, are of a different social class from those who are appointed to the permanent Clerkships; and while the latter are usually gentlemen by birth, the former come

from the lower ranks of the middle class and are not qualified either by education or habits to aspire to the higher situations for which the permanent Clerks are eligible. In this country, the whole fabric of the social machinery is different; the distinctions of class are based upon considerations in no way resembling those which govern the distinctions of class in Europe, and such as it is impossible for the Government to recognize in its regulations for the organization of its service. Admission into the lowest appointments in the public service is eagerly sought by native youths of excellent social position, and it is not too much to affirm, that in nine cases out of ten, the Clerk or Gumastah commencing with a salary of 5 pagodas a month looks forward to eventually rising to the highest situations in the Uncovenanted branch of the Service. On further consideration, moreover, I am disposed to think it questionable whether the line of demarcation which it was attempted to draw between those offices, the duties of which are mainly mechanical, and those which demand a certain amount of intellectual cultivation, was not fixed too high. The duties attached to many of the situations which fall below the limit of Rupees 50 per mensem, are such as demand considerably more than mere mechanical qualifications. To record depositions, prepare precis, and draft orders based upon the verbal instructions of the head of the office, are the ordinary duties of the higher vernacular Clerks in a Collector's office, none of whom are to receive higher salaries than Rupees 50 per mensem. If, therefore, any line is to be drawn, which I think questionable, it will be advisable to fix it lower rather than to raise it; and probably that which has already been drawn by Government, in exempting all offices up to Rupees 25 per mensem from the operation of the examination rules, will answer as well as any other. In my opinion, it would be preferable to abandon the attempt at drawing a distinction, in regard to the requirement of a literary test, between the lowest class of Clerks and those of a higher grade; demanding from all such a test as shall be deemed sufficient to exclude decided incapacity, and no more, but at the same time offering every opportunity to those who are more highly educated of proving their attainments, and thus enabling heads of offices to give them a preference for employment.

9. Entertaining this view, I would strongly advocate the abandonment of the second and higher test which is at present demanded, so far as regards what may be termed the literary part of it. It appears to me that the great practical difficulties which were considered to preclude the application of this part of the examination system to

persons already in the public service, will be experienced with almost equal force, when those who have obtained admission to the service by passing according to the lower standard, shall have risen to the highest situations tenable by them, and are considered by the heads of their departments to be qualified for further promotion. Such persons, it will often happen, will have had little leisure or opportunity for the prosecution of their scholastic studies, and will have great difficulty in qualifying for an examination such as that now requisite for admission into the higher division of the Uncovenanted Service. The result will be, either that many useful officers will be debarred from further promotion, or that so many exceptions will have to be made, as to render the rules practically of no effect.

Desirable to make separate and more effective provision for testing the special qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices.

10. For these reasons, I would recommend that there should in future be but one literary test, which all candidates, either, as was originally laid down, for all appointments above the grade of peon, or, as the Government have recently determined, for all appointments, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25 per mensem, shall be required to pass; and that separate provision should be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular departments or in particular offices attached to such departments. The present rules demand no professional qualifications for the various offices included under the general head of English department, while those prescribed for the Revenue and Judicial Departments are more comprehensive than it seems necessary to demand for some of the offices attached to those departments. If the principle of testing by examination the professional qualifications of public officers be correct, it is very necessary that an Accountant should have proved his knowledge of book-keeping; but it can hardly be requisite that a Translator in a Session Court should be acquainted with the Law of Evidence or with the system of Revenue accounts. I would require the several controlling Boards and heads of departments to consider for what particular offices a special test is needed, and to determine in each case the nature of the test, leaving it to candidates for the offices in question to present themselves for examination according to the prescribed test at any one of the periodical examinations according to their discretion. The test laid down should, in each case, receive the sanction of Government, and should be arranged in communication with the officer or Board appointed to direct the examinations.

And to connect the University examination more closely and more obviously with the service examinations.

11. Reverting to the question of a literary test, I think it is very desirable that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected, than they are at present, with the scheme of examinations now under consideration. Owing, probably, to the advantages as regards eligibility for admission into the public service, which are conferred by passing according to the lower test, being equal to those conferred by the University Matriculation Examination, the number of candidates for the latter has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, with reference to the number of schools now in operation, which educate up to that standard. It must not be forgotten that in this country, the success of such an institution, or, in other words, the extension of advanced education depends in a great measure upon the extent to which it facilitates the admission of its recipients into the public service; and while it is not possible to demand from all candidates for public employment, the attainments which are very properly required by the University as a test of fitness to enter upon the higher studies which its degrees and honors are designed to encourage, it is of great importance that no means should be omitted of ensuring to those who pass the University Examinations, a reasonable prospect of being preferred for employment over those who are content with passing what I may designate as the service test.

Also to diminish the number of examinations in the Provinces.

12. It is also very desirable to reduce the number of examinations which Public Officers in the Provinces are required to superintend, and which at present entail a very considerable tax upon their time.

13. With these objects, I would have the annual University Matriculation Examination and the examination of candidates for admission to the public service held at the same time and place, and under the superintendence of the same officers; and in publishing the lists of passed candidates, which should not be issued till after the results of the degree examination have been made known, I would place at the head the University graduates, next the matriculated students of the University, and, lastly, the passed candidates examined according to the service test; each passed candidate in each of the three classes being ranked in the order of proficiency, to which end the Senate of the University should be moved to furnish the officer entrusted with the direction of the Uncovenanted Service

examinations, with copies of the tabular statements* of the results of the University examinations, which the Examiners are required to submit. Such of the University candidates as do not take up one of the four vernaculars of this Presidency as their second language, but wish to be employed in the Revenue or Judicial Department, or in any situation in which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite, should be required to pass the service test in one of these languages, in addition to the subjects laid down for the University examination. Similarly, any candidate examined according to the service test, who desires to be eligible for any branch of the public service, should be required to pass the language test both in English and in the vernacular language of the District in which he may seek employment; and this he might be permitted to do either at his first examination or on two different occasions, as he may elect.

* See University Calendar for 1860, pages 29 and 46.

And to define the functions of the officer appointed to direct the system of the examinations.

14. In order to the effective working of this system, it seems advisable that the general direction of it, including the duty of arranging in communication with the several heads of offices and departments the special tests to be demanded for particular offices or situations, should be entrusted to a single Officer or Board of Officers of experience in the public service. At present the functions of the President of what is called the Central Committee of Examiners and of the Members of that Committee who are the Examiners appointed from time to time, are not very clearly defined. The circumstance that the Examiners are considered to form, and are designated as, a collective body, and that the Officer on whom the direction of the arrangements devolves, is called their President, implies that the former have a voice in the decision of the various questions which come before the latter. On the other hand, the direction of the arrangements for each examination rests with the President: the general report on its results is issued in his name, and he, as I think he should be, is solely responsible for the recommendations it contains. It seems therefore an anomaly that the Examiners should be treated as a Committee, and should have the power of voting on questions, the disposal of which rests exclusively with the President, subject to the orders of Government. Questions moreover sometimes arise, which an Examiner, selected for his knowledge of a particular subject, but having no practical experience of the requirements of the public service, may be very incompetent to deal with. I would restrict the Examiners to the duty of

examining in their respective subjects and reporting the result to the officer entrusted with the general direction of the system, whom I would style, "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." A single officer, I think, is preferable to a Board. It should be the duty of the Commissioners to watch the working of the system, to obtain information from the various heads of departments as to its results on the efficiency of their offices, to correct misconceptions in regard to the design and effect of the rules, and to suggest from time to time such improvements as may seem called for.

Recapitulation of the changes proposed.

15. I submit herewith a draft notification embodying the several changes above proposed, the effect of which will be briefly as follows:

1st. There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd. The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the lower division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd. For the purpose of the examinations the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches,—Vernacular, English and Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th. Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly, passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of a Vernacular language is requisite.

5th. Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th. The University Matriculation Examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates the University graduates and Matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to obtain the service of well-educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University Examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th. Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and Heads of Departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination, according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation Examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th. Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th. Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the Examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
11*th March* 1861.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Precis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin, or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Precis.
5. Book-keeping by double entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
   (a) Translation from Latin, or a modern language;
   (b) The leading points of English or Modern History: or,
   (c) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Book-keeping.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms.)
3. English Composition.
4. Precis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements.)
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

II. OFFICE KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary.)

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Precis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.

5. Translation from one of the following languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Canditate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subject will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the Five Classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
4. Calculation of pêr-centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Precis and digest of forms into summaries.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin †

---

* In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; LANDING WAITERS;* COAST OFFICERS, GAUGERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers.)

III. TIDEWAITERS AND WEIGHERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different weights and measures.)

IV. HOUSEKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules.)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Precis.
3. French.

II. UNPAID ATTACHES.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Precis.
3. Geography.
4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.

III. PAID ATTACHES.

1. French.
2. One other Language.
3. International Law.

---

* All Candidates for the office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French.

† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects abovementioned, they will each be examined in German also.

4. Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British, Mercantile and Commercial Law.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

INDIA OFFICE.

I. ESTABLISHED CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Precis.†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).

---

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† For the Department of the Accountants General or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for precis writing.

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, (3rd Class).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY EXTRA CLERKS, IN LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, SURVEYOR'S STATIONARY CLERKS AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, (4th Class).

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. CLERKS IN COUNTRY OFFICES.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LETTER CARRIERS, AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIERS, AND MAIL GUARDS. *

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading Manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Precis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First three books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

---

* The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

3. English Composition.
4. General principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 11th March 1861, No. 401.)

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1861, No. 598.

In their Proceedings of 11th October last, No. 1,486, the Government, when reviewing the Report of the Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examination upon the results of the examination held in March 1860, called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion upon a suggestion of the Committee that, if appointments of Rupees 25 and under were exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the standard of qualification for the first or lower grade might be somewhat raised—and, that in that case, parties passing it might be made eligible to offices of Rupees 80 per mensem instead of Rupees 50 as at present.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his present letter, replies to that reference, and, in so doing, enters somewhat at large on the system of examination for admission to the Uncovenanted Service at Madras, as compared with similar systems at home and elsewhere, and states what, in his view, are the defects of the Madras system, and how he would propose to remedy them.

3. The existing system, as it obtains in this Presidency, is described in paragraph 5 of the letter. The changes which Mr. Arbuthnot would make in it, for reasons fully explained in paragraphs 7 to 14, are thus summarized in paragraph 15.

1st.—"There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd.—The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the *lower* division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to

the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand, being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd.—For the purpose of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches—(1) Vernacular, (2) English, and (3) Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th.—Passed Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of vernacular language is required.

5th.—Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th.—The University Matriculation Examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the Register of passed candidates the University graduates and matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to obtain the services of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th.—Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and Heads of Departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation Examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by per-

sons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th.—Every candidate for examination according to the Service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th.—Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the Examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined."

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the revised scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Service as set out in the preceding paragraph. It seems to him to be a decided improvement on the present system. It is more simple. It will admit men to the ordinary appointments of the Uncovenanted Service on their passing such a test only as every man in a public employment of a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem might be required to satisfy, while it provides for the application of special tests to offices for which peculiar qualifications are necessary.

5. His Excellency therefore resolves to publish the Notification of which a draft has been appended to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter. He also resolves to appoint Mr. Arbuthnot to be Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It is understood that Mr. Arbuthnot is willing to undertake the duty, in addition to his other avocations, and his knowledge of the subject and the interest which he has ever taken in it render him eminently fitted for the office. His functions in that capacity will be those described in the twelfth paragraph of the Notification. He will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the revised scheme, and will report to Government the number of marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination for the literary test, and the minimum number to be required in the aggregate, or in any particular subject. Controlling Boards and Heads of Departments who may desire to prescribe any special tests for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments will also communicate with him in respect to the adoption of such tests.

6. The results of the examinations which have been lately held in supersession of those which were set aside, have just been published. No further Uncovenanted Service Examination will be held until February next, when it will take place concurrently with the University

Examination. There must be passed candidates enough to supply any vacancies that may occur in the interim.

7. In his letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 424, on Mr. Hunter's work on the art of precis writing which had been referred for his opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot states that the work is well adapted to aid public employés and candidates for employment in qualifying themselves as precis writers, but that he would not recommend its adoption as a text-book, from which questions should be set. The best way of examining a candidate in the art of precis writing is to place before him a collection of papers which he has not before seen, and to require him to make a precis of them. He then points out that, according to his scheme of the revised Uncovenanted Service Examinations, precis writing would be one of the special tests in which candidates for particular offices or departments will have to be examined; and he suggests that when the lists of special subjects are issued, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations should be instructed to draw public attention to Mr. Hunter's work as being a useful aid to persons preparing for an examination in precis writing. This will create a demand for the work sufficient to induce the local Booksellers to provide themselves with it. The Government concur in these views.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 26*th April* 1861.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the Public Service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of Candi-

dates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858:—

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a Passed Candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rs. 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation.
3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in Handwriting, Orthography, and Composition in the English language; and Candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the district, in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with Candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

D

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in Handwriting, Orthography and Composition both in English and in the Vernacular language of the district in which these seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if Candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the district in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation Examinations, and in the lists of passed Candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree Examinations, the Candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Matriculated Students of the University of Madras.

3rd. Passed Candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The Candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a Register prepared in the annexed Form. (Appendix A.)

Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and Heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of Candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed Form. (Appendix B.)

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all

comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee of Rs. 3-8; provided that Candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation Examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what Candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissoner, and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, altogether irrespective of these rules.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—GENERAL TEST.

Class No. I.—University Graduates.

No. in order of Proficiency.	Name.	Father's Name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age.	Number of marks obtained. English language.	Optional language.	History.	Mathematics.	Moral Philosophy.	Optional subject.	Total number of marks	In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
1	Vembacam Sadagopa Charlu	Vembacam Ramanuja Charlu	Madras.	Presidency College.	23	90	70	75	100	75	60	460	Tamil ..	English, Vernacular & Anglo-Vernacular.	Tamil Districts.	
2	John Snell	Thomas Snell	Madras.	Doveton College.	21	80	70	65	80	63	65	423	Latin ..	English.		

Class No. II.—Matriculated Students of the University.

No. in order of Proficiency.	Name.	Father's Name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age.	Number of marks obtained. English.	Optional language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Total number of marks.	In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the Vernacular for what Districts.	Remarks.
1	J. Shrieves..	P. Shrieves.	Bellary ..	Bellary Provincial School.	19	80	*70	100	90	340	* Telugu	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu Districts.	

* NOTE.—In the case of Candidates who have formerly passed either one of the University examinations or an examination according to the service test and come up only in language, their previous marks are entered in this column.

Class No. III.—Passed Candidates according to the service test.

No. in order of Proficiency.	Name.	Father's Name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age.	Number of marks obtained. English. Hand writing.	English. Orthography. Dictation.	English. Orthography. Correction of mis-spelt paper.	English. Composition.	Vernacular. Hand writing.	Vernacular. Orthography. Dictation.	Vernacular. Orthography. Correction of mis-spelt paper.	Vernacular. Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total	Marks obtained* in any previous examination.	Grand Total.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	In what Vernacular language examined on this occasion.	If qualified in the Vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
1	Palikonda Subbaya	Palikonda Ramaya	Madras ..	Presidency College..	20	..	..	...	..	70	70	60	140	..	..	..	340	†560	900	English, Vernacular & Anglo-Vernacular.	Tamil.	Tamil & Telugu.	
2	Puthur Rama Rao	Puthur Subba Rao	Cuddapah	Cuddapah Zillah School.	20	80	60	70	120	70	70	60	140	90	60	55	875	...	875	English, Vernacular & Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu.	Telugu.	
3	Gotur Subba Rao	Gotur Vencataramaya	Nellore ..	Free Church Mission School at Nellore.	21	..	..	..	..	70	60	55	130	80	60	50	505	..	505	Vernacular..	Telugu.	Telugu.	
4	Thomas Pratt.	John Pratt ..	Madras ..	Bishop Corrie's School.	19	75	55	58	100	..	..	..	..	70	55	50	463	..	463	English...	None.		

† Passed Matriculation Examination in 1860, the optional language on that occasion being Telugu.

APPENDIX A.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES.

Special Test.

Number in Alphabetical order.	Name.	Father's Name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age.	If in the public service, designation of office held.	Special subject in which examined.	Number of marks obtained (the maximum being 100.)	REMARKS.
1	Chittoor Viráswámi Shetti........	Chittoor Kristnaswámi Shetti....	Chittoor....	Vellore Normal School.	25	Vernacular Clerk in Collector's Office.	Translation in Telugu and English.	85	
2	John Evers	William Evers.....	Madras......	Doveton College.	26	Accountant General's Office.	Book-keeping............	96	
3	Samuel Fernandez.	David Fernandez..	Coonoor.....	Calicut Provincial School.	28	Clerk in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	Precis Writing.........	78	

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 16th July 1861, No. 32.

Public.

Proceedings for October 1860 (*Nos.* 90 *and* 91).

Report on the results of the Uncovenanted Service Examination, and modification of the rules under which the examinations are conducted.

2. The unsatisfactory results of the examination of Candidates for the Uncovenanted Service, in so many districts, and the consequent necessity of quashing the examinations, were very much to be regretted, but they seem to have arisen not from any want of care on the part of the several Committees, but from the great and unprecedented number of the Candidates coming up for examination. It was necessary to take measures for obviating this inconvenience on future occasions, and I quite approve the alterations in the rules sanctioned by you with this object, with the exception of the levy of a fee on admission to the examinations. I observe that you gave your sanction to this recommendation with some hesitation; and as the rule is open to the obvious objection, that it may exclude well-qualified and meritorious candidates as well as those who are idle and ignorant, I should wish you to re-consider the subject, with the view of devising, if possible, some check on the undue admission of Candidates free from this objection.

ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1861, No. 1,239.

Paragraph 2 of the foregoing Despatch will be communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination. Before giving effect to the views of the Secretary of State for India on the question of exacting a fee from candidates for admission to the examinations, the Government think it desirable to await the result of the next examination and see what effect the requisition really has.

(True Extract.)

J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

No. 10.

COONOOR, *19th September* 1861.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

SIR,

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 26th April last, No. 598, sanctioning revised rules for the examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and directing controlling Boards and Heads of Departments to communicate with me regarding the special tests to be prescribed for particular offices, or classes of offices, in their respective departments, I have the honor to request that, with the permission of the Board of Revenue, you will be good enough to furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with statements prepared in the annexed form, shewing the several offices in the Revenue Department of this Presidency, held by Uncovenanted officers, the salary attached to each office, the nature of its duties, whether, in the opinion of the Board, future holders of the offices should be required to pass a special test before being appointed, and if so, the nature of the test.

2. The Board are aware that, under the rules in force previous to the Government notification of the 26th April last, Candidates for employment in any situation in the Revenue Department, on a salary exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem, were required to pass an examination in the subjects noted in the margin,* in addition to the prescribed literary test.

3. It appeared to me, when revising the rules, that while (for the reasons given in paras. 8, 9, and 10 of my letter of the 11th March last, a copy of which is enclosed) it was desirable not to require more than a single literary test from any Candidate for employment, or promotion, in the public service, the special test prescribed for the Revenue Department, was unduly comprehensive, and was applied to several offices for which a knowledge of the subjects laid down, though useful, was by no means necessary.

4. This test, or a modification of it, will, I presume, be retained in the case of Candidates for employment as Tahsildars or as Deputy

* LAW.—Law of Evidence (Norton). The principles of Criminal Law. The regulations and Acts applicable to the Revenue, Police and Magisterial offices. The system of Revenue administration as set forth in the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and the System of Revenue Accounts.

Collectors, and it will be for the Board to determine to what other offices it shall be made applicable, and whether any, and if any, what special tests should be applied to the subordinate ministerial offices.

5. I propose that the special test examination shall be held, annually, at the head quarters of each District, on the Friday and Saturday of the week in which the general test examination and University Matriculation Examination are to be held, viz., that beginning on the first Monday in February. I shall be glad to know whether the Board consider two days sufficient for the Revenue Law Examination, and what number of papers they think should be given. I shall submit for their approval the names of the Examiners when the time comes for appointing them.

6. I would suggest that four separate statements should be furnised;—one referring to the Board's office, one to the Collectors' offices, one to the Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistants' offices, and one to the Taluq Cutcherries.

7. I am sending copies of this letter to the Collectors of Ganjam, Godavari, Salem, Coimbatore, and Malabar, with the request that they will communicate direct to the Board their views on the subject to which it relates.

No. 16.

COONOOR, 19*th September* 1861.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

SIR,

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government under date the 26th April last, No. 598, sanctioning revised rules for the examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and directing controlling Boards and Heads of Departments to communicate with me regarding the special tests to be prescribed for particular offices, or classes of offices, in their respective departments, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a statement prepared in the annexed form, shewing the several appointments in your office held by Uncovenanted Servants, the salary attached to each appointment, the nature of the duties, whether,

in your opinion, future holders of the appointments should be required to pass a special test before being appointed, and if so, the nature of the test.

FORM OF STATEMENT *to be furnished by the Board of Revenue regarding the application of special test of qualification to the various offices held by Uncovenanted Officers in the Revenue Department.*

Designation of department or office.	Designations of the various appointments held in it by Uncovenanted officers.	Monthly salary assigned to each appointment.		Nature of duties.	Whether the Board of Revenue consider a special test necessary.	If so, the nature of the test the Board would propose.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.				

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from C. F. CHAMIER, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Court; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 4th December 1861, No. 125.

1. In the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules originally published, there was a provision that no persons in the public service before the 1st January 1859 should be eligible for promotion until they had passed the prescribed test; but this provision was subsequently withdrawn, and such persons are accordingly totally exempted from the operation of those Rules.

2. Long prior, however, to the introduction of examinations for the Uncovenanted Service, it had been the practice to require Candidates for the office of Sudder Ameen and District Moonsiff to undergo an examination, and under this system District Moonsiffs are liable to have their qualifications tested before confirmation in their appointments.

3. The Government are aware that the position of those District Moonsiffs who are at present holding their appointments conditionally is somewhat anomalous, and it appears to the Judges that some exceptional measures must necessarily be adopted to relieve them from that position. They were, under the Rules laid down in 1855, liable to a

very simple test, which was subsequently altered, with the view of lightening the labors of the local examination Committees, to the Law test prescribed for the Judicial Department of the Uncovenanted Service. This, however, has since been abolished, and the District Moonsiffs in question are left in uncertainty as to what will now be required of them.

4. The Judges apprehend that to subject these officers to the special test laid down in connection with the revised scheme of examinations for the Uncovenanted Service, would be simply nugatory, and would tend to exclude a large proportion of the older officers, who are otherwise well qualified for their present duties. The special test now proposed will be a proper accompaniment to the literary test, but the standard is much higher than the class of officers referred to can be expected to attain.

5. The Judges having merely to satisfy themselves, with reference to Section VI, Regulation VI of 1816, that the persons they appoint to the office of District Moonsiff are duly qualified for the post, they would propose to dispense with any examination in the case of such of the officers conditionally appointed, as may have given practical proof of their efficiency, and with this view to call upon the Civil Judges to state which of the officiating District Moonsiffs may thus be at once confirmed in their appointments.

6. Bearing in mind the difficulty which the older, but more experienced public servants have felt in mastering the subjects of late years added to the original examination tests, arising chiefly from their being unacquainted with English, the Judges are further disposed to rule, that whenever any officer who was in the service before 1855 may be selected for the office of District Moonsiff, he shall merely be examined in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Rules of Practice (Civil), Strange's Manual of Hindu Law, and Sadagopah Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law, all of which have been translated into the native languages.

7. Mr. Frere would propose that the Law of Evidence should form one of the tests for this class of Candidates, or that the above exemption should be confined to those nominees who may have entered the service of Government prior to the year 1840, or may now be above 40 years of age: but the absence of translations of any English work on this subject appears to Messrs. Strange and Phillips to render it, for the present at least, unsuitable for the purpose.

8. The Judges are, however, unanimously of opinion that the special Law test, as described in their letter to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated 21st November last, should be applied as soon as possible to all nominees who may be appointed to office conditionally, as well as to Candidates for future employ. Translations of the several text books on the subjects comprised in the above test, are in course of preparation or may be expected shortly; and it may be anticipated therefore that the above object may be capable of accomplishment at no distant date. But in the absence of any such translations, the Judges think that it would be neither practicable nor just to enforce the application of the Law test as respects those nominees who may have entered the service of Government under the old Rules, and are, as a class, generally unacquainted with the English language.

Extract from a letter addressed by the Sudder Court to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated 21st November 1861.

SPECIAL LAW TEST.

I. *Law of Evidence*—Text book, Kindersley's Manual.

II. *Hindu Law.*—Text books, Strange's Manual, and 1st volume Strange's Hindu Law.

III. *Law of Contracts* and *Torts*, including the Rules on the *measure of damages*—Text books on the first subject, Sawyer's Manual; on that of Torts and the Measure of Damages, Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, pp. 628 to 863, ed. 1856. Smith's Lectures on Contracts is also a good elementary work.

IV. *Civil Procedure* and the Elements of the *Mahomedan Law*—Text books, the Code of Civil Procedure, and Sadagopah Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law.

V. *Criminal Law* and *Procedure*—Text books, Mayne's Notes on the Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1861, No. 1,521.

Referred for the remarks of the Commissioner for conducting the Uncovenanted Service Examinations.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 23rd November 1861, No. 7.

I have considered in Council your letter, dated 22nd May (No. 1) 1861; and, in reply, I have to signify my approval of the revised scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which you have adopted, in supercession of that which received the sanction of your Government in March 1858.

2. The new scheme is recommended by its simple and practical character; and especially I approve the adoption of a single literary test for general service, leaving the fitness of individuals for special appointments to be tested by special examinations, the nature of which will be settled in communication with the several heads of departments.

3. I approve the addition of Precis writing to the list of subjects, in which Candidates for particular offices or departments are to be examined; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I have communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners the suggestion of Mr. Arbuthnot, that "selected Candidates" for the Indian Civil Service shall be required to pass an examination in Precis writing before finally quitting England.

ORDER THEREON, 8th January 1862, No. 2.

A copy of this Despatch will be furnished to the Director of Public Instruction in reference to the Proceedings of Government 25th April 1861, No. 598.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 20th December 1861, No. 43.

The lists of Candidates for admission for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination to be held in February having with

one* exception been received, I have the honor to request that I may be authorized to appoint eight Examiners to conduct the examination, assigning to them stipends at the following rates :—

Three Examiners in English at Rs. 800 each	= Rs.	2,400
Two Examiners in Tamil at Rs. 700 each	= „	1,400
One Examiner in Telugu at Rs. 700	= „	700
One do. in Canarese at Rs. 250	= „	250
One do. in Malayalam at Rs. 250	= „	250
		5,000

2. The number of Candidates registered is 878, and the number of papers which will have to be examined is 6,598, distributed as follows :—

In the English language	....	3,638
„ Tamil do.	....	1,646
„ Telugu do.	....	791
„ Canarese do.	....	263
„ Malayalam do.	....	260
		6,598

3. These numbers will be increased by the Tanjore list, but it is not probable that the increase will necessitate any addition to the number of the Examiners or to the amount of the stipends.

4. The Examiners in the Vernacular languages have always been required to examine the Vernacular answers in Arithmetic, Geography, and History, and I propose to make a similar arrangement in regard to the examination of the English answers in those subjects, distributing the work among the three English Examiners. In this way it may be more equally divided than if separate Examiners were appointed in Arithmetic, History, and Geography. I think it is desirable that the stipends should be fixed before the Examiners are appointed, in order that, before they undertake the duty, they may be informed what remuneration they will receive.

5. Of the 878 Candidates who have been registered, 836 have paid the prescribed fee of Rupees 3-8-0 each, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 2,926, which will go towards defraying the cost of the examination. Forty-two Candidates have been exempted from the payment of a fee on the ground that they have already passed at one of the former examinations and are now coming up to qualify for a particular

* The Tanjore list has not yet reached me, but from a communication received from the Collector I gather that it must have been despatched and have miscarried. The Collector has been requested to send another copy.

branch of the service for which they have not yet passed; and of the fees collected a few will have to be refunded to Candidates similarly circumstanced who have paid the fee, but these refunds will doubtless be more than covered by the fees of the Tanjore Candidates who have still to be registered. In the Budget for the current year the sum of Rupees 4,000 has been provided for these examinations, which sum, added to the fees, will more than suffice for all the expenses that will have to be incurred.

6. I propose to assign the following marks to each subject.

English Language.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Handwriting................	25	0
Dictation..................	20	10
Correction of a mis-spelt paper..	25	15
Composition	30	0
Vernacular Language.		
Handwriting................	25	0
Dictation..................	20	10
Correction of a mis-spelt paper..	25	15
Composition	30	0
Arithmetic..................	40	0
Geography and History.......	40	0

The total number of marks will thus be for the Anglo-Vernacular branch 280, and for the English and Vernacular branches 180 each; and I would pass no Candidate who did not obtain 90 marks in the first case and 60 in the second. The only separate subjects in which at present I would enforce a minimum are dictation and the correction of a mis-spelt paper. The rule on this point, it appears to me, need not be published, but merely communicated to the Examiners for their guidance; for it will probably require to be modified from time to time.

ORDER THEREON, 11th January 1862, No. 51.

The Government sanction the arrangements proposed for the approaching Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and authorize the Commissioner appointing eight Examiners for the occasion, assigning to each remuneration at the rates specified. The total cost, viz., Rupees (5,000) five thousand, on this account will, it is observed, be met from the sum set apart for the purpose in the Budget for the current year and from the amount paid in by Candidates on account of fees.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th January 1862, No. 55.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 11th ultimo, No. 1,521, calling for my remarks on a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court regarding the special test of qualifications to be demanded from Candidates for employment as Pleaders and District Moonsiffs, and the course to be taken with reference to the cases of several District Moonsiffs who are now holding their appointments conditionally on their passing examination.

2. In this letter the Judges of the Sudder Court point out that previous to the passing of the Uncovenanted Service Examination rules of 1858, Candidates for Pleaderships and Moonsiffships were subjected to a special examination, of a comparatively elementary character, and that this examination was superseded by the test prescribed in 1858 which has since been abolished, and which in consequence of its requirements including a knowledge of the English language has been passed by few or none of those persons who have been appointed to District Moonsiffships since it was introduced. The Judges propose to dispense with any special examination in the case of such of the officers now holding their appointments conditionally as may be considered by the Zillah Judges in whose jurisdiction they are serving to have given practical proof of their efficiency; and in regard to future Candidates, they recommend that persons who entered the public service before 1855 should be promoted to the office of District Moonsiff on passing an examination in the subjects noted in the margin, on all of which Vernacular treatises are now available; and that a somewhat more complete test, including the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Procedure, and the Law of Contracts and Torts should be applied as soon as the requisite text books in the Vernacular languages are prepared.

The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Rules of Practice—Civil.
Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.
SadagopahCharlu'sManual of Mahomedan Law.

3. Under the circumstances, it appears to me to be desirable that such of the officiating District Moonsiffs as may be considered by the Zillah Judges to have given practical evidence of their fitness for their

duties should be at once confirmed in their appointments without examination. For reasons, which I will state presently, it does not seem advisable to hold a special Judicial examination during the present year, and it would not be fair to keep men who have done their work well, in suspense for so long a period. The same course, I think, should be taken in regard to any Pleaders who may be in a similar position.

4. For future Candidates I would propose the following rules :—

I.—The persons now in the public service and who entered it before the 1st January 1859, and who from ignorance of English may be unable to pass an examination conducted through the medium of that language, shall be declared eligible for the office of Pleader or Moonsiff on passing an examination conducted through the medium of the Vernacular languages in the following subjects :

1st. The Law of Evidence (as contained in Kindersley's Manual).

2nd. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.

3rd. The Penal Code.

4th. Hindu Law, (as contained in Strange's Manual).

5th. Mahomedan Law, (as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.)

II.—That persons who had not entered the public service on the 1st January 1859, or who desire to pass their examination in the English language, shall be declared eligible for the offices in question either on obtaining a Degree of Law in the University of Madras or in any other Indian University, or on passing an examination under the direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in the following subjects :

1st. The Law of Evidence—Norton.

2nd. The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.

3rd. The Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.

4th. The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.

5th. The Law of Torts and the measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, pages 628 to 863—Edition 1856.

6th. Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual, and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.

7th. Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

5. I name the 1st January 1859 as the date, which in the case of public employés, is to determine which of the two standards they shall

be required to pass; on the ground that all who have entered the public service since that date had notice that in order to qualify for any of the offices under consideration, they must pass an examination fully equal to the higher of the two now proposed, and that such examination would be conducted through the medium of the English language. I would also require Europeans, East Indians, or natives, who may prefer to answer the questions in English, to pass according to the second of the two tests above proposed. For such persons the requisite text books are, and for some time past have been available, and it is not too much to require that they should pass the higher test. I would rank the two classes of Candidates in two separate grades, thereby giving an advantage to those who pass the higher test, and I would place in a still higher class the University Graduates in Law, declaring them eligible, as far as a special Judicial examination is concerned, for any appointment in the Judicial Department to which officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service can be appointed under the existing Law. The qualifications to be demanded from Pleaders or Advocates in the High Court will have to be determined when that Court shall be constituted.

6. I would recommend that the first examination to be held under these rules be postponed to February 1863, in order that time may be given for the preparation of vernacular translations of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. If immediate arrangements be made for procuring translations of this work, they may be executed and published in two or three months, in which case Candidates will have sufficient time to study the work before the examination takes place. This course, it appears to me, is preferable to holding an examination at an earlier date, omitting the Law of Evidence which is in point of fact the most essential branch of legal knowledge.

7. In the list of text books for the higher standard of examination, I have substituted Mr. Norton's for Mr. Kindersley's work. It is more full, but not on that account, I think, more difficult. It was the work named under the former rules and has been adopted for the Judicial examinations in Bengal, as also, I believe, in Bombay.

8. I would only remark in conclusion that it appears to me of great importance that every effort should be made to secure a knowledge of the English language on the part of Candidates for employment as District Moonsiffs or as Pleaders in the Courts. As a general rule, the attainments to be demanded from a Moonsiff should be such as to qualify him for the higher office of Principal Sudder Ameen. The latter office is now, I believe, practically restricted to persons acquainted with Eng-

lish; and it seems desirable that this qualification should be possessed by as many as possible, of the class of Judicial officers from which the Principal Sudder Ameens are selected. This object will, I think, be attained by the rules now proposed. The privilege of being placed in a higher class of passed Candidates will operate as an incentive to passing according to what I may term the English standard of Judicial examination, and at the same time deserving public servants who have not had the means of qualifying for this standard, will not be altogether debarred from promotion.

9. Drafts of a Notification containing the rules now proposed, and of an advertisement regarding translations of Mr. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence, are annexed.

ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1862, No. 175:

Communicated to the Sudder Court, in reference to their letter, 4th December, No. 125.

2. The Government sanction the measures proposed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, in respect to the test for Candidates for employment as Pleaders and District Moonsiffs, &c.

3. The Notification and Advertisement submitted will be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette.*

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 4th February 1862.

It is hereby notified that Candidates for employment as District Moonsiffs or Pleaders, not being graduates of the Madras University or another Indian University in the Faculty of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects

(a.) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.
(b.) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.
(c.) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.
(d.) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.

(*e.*) The Law of Torts and the measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, pages 628 to 863, edition 1856.

(*f.*) Hindu Law—as contained in Strange's Manual and the 1st volume of Strange's Hindu Law.

(*g.*) Mahomedan Law—as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

2. Persons now in the public service and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for the appointment of District Moonsiff or Pleader on passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the Vernacular languages:

(*a.*) The Law of Evidence—as contained in Kindersley's Manual.

(*b.*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.

(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) Hindu Law—as contained in Strange's Manual.

(*e.*) Mahomedan Law—as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

3. Candidates desiring to be examined through the medium of the English language will be required to pass according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4. The examination provided for in these rules will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863, and at the close of each examination the Candidates who pass will be ranked in four classes in the order of proficiency, as follows :—

1st. Masters of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

2nd. Bachelors of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

3rd. Passed Candidates according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4th. Passed Candidates according to the standard laid down in the 2nd paragraph of this Notification.

5. Every Candidate for the office of Pleader or District Moonsiff who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the district in which he seeks employment.

Either *(a)* the University Matriculation test or *(b)* the test in language laid down in Section I, of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations under date the 26th April 1861.

6. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a district, the language of which is not their vernacular.

7. The following special tests are prescribed for the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Judicial Department.

For the office of Sheristadar in the Sudder Court, and in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges, and of Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens.	The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice Civil. The Stamp and Limitation acts and the system of Judicial Accounts.	N. B.—The examination shall be conducted in English.
For the office of Translator in the Sudder Court.	The Code of Civil Procedure. Translating from two of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency into English and vice versa.	
For the office of Foujdaree Translator in the Session Courts.	Translating from the Vernacular language of the District into English and vice versa.	
For the offices of Manager, Record keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in the Sudder Court, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and Rules of Practice.	

8. The examinations according to these tests will also be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and from and after the 1st May 1863 no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

DATED 15*th April* 1862, *No.* 600.

Under date the 4th February last, the Government advertised in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for tenders for translations in the four principal Vernacular languages of this Presidency of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. This work was in a Notification of the same date, prescribed as a subject of examination for persons now in the public service and so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, who might be Candidates for the appointment of District Moonsiff or Pleader, and might elect to be examined through the medium of the Vernacular languages.

2. The Government have received several tenders for the translation, in answer to their advertisement. They, however, understand that Mr. Kindersley objects to any translations of his Manual being made into the Tamil and Teloogoo languages, except under his own eye. He apprehends that unless executed under his immediate supervision, many of the passages might be misunderstood, and thus error might be propagated, to the prejudice of the public, and of the character of the work.

3. Under these circumstances, the Government are unable to accept any of the tenders for the translation of the Manual into any of the Vernacular languages, which have been forwarded to them, and the parties by whom they have been sent in will be so informed.

4. It will further be necessary for the present to exclude the Law of Evidence from the subjects in which Candidates for the office of District Moonsiff and Pleader are to be examined through the medium of the Vernacular languages according to the Notification of 4th February 1862. It will, however, be retained for those who may desire to be examined through the medium of English.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Sudder Court, dated 21st March 1862, No. 43.

Read letter, dated 10th instant, from the Session Judge of Bellary, stating that he is convinced that all endeavours to improve the Police

and render them efficient for the detection of crime must be unavailing so long as Taluq Magistrates are appointed, as at present, without any precaution being taken to ensure that they understand the nature of the duties they have to perform; and that it is highly desirable that Candidates for such offices should be required to pass an examination in the Vernacular of the District, in the Law of Evidence as contained in Kindersley's Manual, the Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, and the Indian Penal Code.

1. The Judges conclude that all Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, being Revenue Officers, must necessarily be acquainted with the Vernacular of the District.

2. The Judges concur with the Session Judge that it is desirable that Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class should undergo an examination in the other subjects specified, and will bring the matter under the consideration of Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. F. CHAMIER,
Registrar.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 17th April 1862, No. 620.

The Government agree with the Sudder Court that all persons should be qualified as proposed, before being appointed Sub-Magistrates of the second class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Law of Evidence as contained in Kindersley's Manual.
Code of Criminal Procedure.
Rules of Practice.
Indian Penal Code.

2. Of the subjects which will constitute the test, no examination can be held in the Law of Evidence, until Mr. Kindersley's Manual can be translated and published in the Vernaculars.

3. The rule now sanctioned will apply to all appointments for the office of Sub-Magistrates after the 1st of February 1863. The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will arrange for the examination of Candidates at the same time with the persons coming up for the judicial examination. He will also submit a Notification for publication in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

No. 206. Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated 28th May 1862, No. 81.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 620, directing me to prepare a Notification regarding the special tests which Candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate are to be required to pass, I have the honor to submit a Notification prescribing a special test for Candidates for the office in question as well as Candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluq Magistrate.

2. In this Notification I have adopted the principle which has been approved and sanctioned by Government in the case of District Moonsiffs and Pleaders, viz., that Candidates who entered the public service since the 1st January 1859, shall be required to pass the test through the medium of the English language, the Law of Evidence in their case being included in the test and that other Candidates shall be at liberty to pass the test through the medium of a Vernacular language, the Law of Evidence being omitted in the latter case until Vernacular works on that subject shall be available.

3. I have deemed it advisable to apply these tests to Candidates for the office of Deputy and Taluq Magistrate as well as to Candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate, as a special judicial test is as requisite, indeed more requisite in the one case than in the other, and if I am not mistaken it is to officers of this class and Taluq Magistrates (Tahsildars) that the Sudder Court more especially refer in their Proceedings of the 21st March last.

4. I have now under consideration the question of special tests for the Revenue Department which most of the officers referred to in the Notification now submitted will have to pass, but as the duties are separate, there is no apparent necessity for including the two sets of tests in a single Notification.

No. 207. ORDER THEREON, 30th May 1862, No. 869.

The Governor in Council approves of the Notification submitted with the foregoing letter and directs its publication in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

NOTIFICATION.

Fort Saint George, 30th May 1862.

It is hereby notified that Candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magitrate and Sub-Magistrates not being graduates of the Madras University or any other Indian University in the Faculty of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :

(a) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work.

(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(c) The Indian Penal Code as illustrated by Mr. Mayne.

The Examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language.

2. Persons now in the public service and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for any of the offices abovenamed on passing an Examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the Vernacular language.

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(b) The Indian Penal Code.

N. B.—As soon as any suitable work on Evidence may be published in the Vernacular languages of this Presidency, the Law of Evidence will be added to this test.

3. Every Candidate for the office of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the district in which he seeks employment.

Either *(a)* the University Matriculation test, or *(b)* the test in language laid down in Section I of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

4. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last-mentioned examinations only in the event of their seeking employment in a district, the language of which is not their vernacular.

5. The examinations according to these tests will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863. After the 1st May 1863 no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

No. 19. Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 27th June 1862, No. 83.

I have the honor to submit my report on the result of the examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held in February last.

2. The examination according to the service test was conducted by the following Gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Bowers, ,, C. G. Master, ,, A. Berry,	English.
,, D. F. Carmichael,	Telugu.
The Reverend P. Percival, Mr. W. Joyes,	Tamil.
,, J. Garrett,	Canarese.
,, E. Thompson,	Malayalum

3. The Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History, and Geography, written in that language.

4. The list of successful Candidates has already been published in the Official Gazette under date the 13th instant. Its publication was delayed in consequence of the report of the Telugu Examiner not having reached me until the 10th May, after which the completion and printing of the lists, the arrangement of which could not be commenced until all the reports had been received, caused a further delay of some weeks. I should mention that the Telugu Examiner, Mr. Carmichael, finding the work considerably more than he had anticipated, or more than he could conveniently spare time for, obtained my permission to hand it over to another person; but at the last moment his nominee failed him and he was ultimately obliged to go through the papers himself during such leisure time as he could spare from his other laborious duties. The delay is to be regretted, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable.

5. In accordance with the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 11th March 1861, and which has received the sanction of Government and of the Senate of the University, the list of Candidates qualified for employment contains the names of the graduates and matriculated

students of the University, who passed at the University Examinations in the present year. Their names are entered in two separate classes at the head of the list, the graduates in the first class, and the matriculated students in the second. It will be seen on comparing the number of matriculated students with the number who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1861, that the object which I had in view in proposing that the University Examination should be more closely and more obviously connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. The number of Candidates who attended the Matriculation Examination this year is more than double; while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and it cannot be doubted that this result is in a great part attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of those students in the order of their proficiency at the head of the list of Candidates qualified for public employment.

Number of Candidates examined.		Number of Candidates who passed.	
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
79	195	48	82

6. It does not come within my province to enter, in this report, into any detailed review of the University Examinations. I will therefore pass on at once to the examination conducted according to the general service test. The Candidates who passed this test are registered in the third class in three sub-divisions, the first containing those who are qualified for the Anglo-Vernacular branch; the second, those qualified for the English branch, and the third, those qualified for the Vernacular branch of the public service.

7. I annex a statement (Appendix) shewing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each district, the number who attended, and the number who passed. The following is an abstract of this statement:—

Number of Registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	155	239	195	589

8. The passed Candidates may further be classified as follows :—
(a.)—As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.	Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam - - - -	27	Salem - - - -	40
Vizagapatam - - -	3	Tanjore - - - -	92
Godaveri - - - -	11	Coimbatore - - -	19
Kistna - - - -	9	Trichinopoly - - -	26
Nellore - - - -	12	Madura - - - -	46
Cuddapa - - -	7	Tinnevelly - - -	19
Kurnool - - - -	1	North Canara - - -	5
Bellary - - - -	15	South Canara - -	26
North Arcot - - -	14	Malabar - - - -	19
Madras - - - -	173		
South Arcot - - -	25	Total...	589

(b.)—As to the Agency by which they were instructed :—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	99	110	116	325
Schools receiving grants in aid from Government	37	48	28	113
Other Schools	7	69	1	77
Private Tuition	12	10	44	66
Not stated	...	2	6	8
Total...	155	239	195	589

(c.)—As to race :—

Race of passed Candidates.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans, or Eurasians	5	41	5	51
Hindus	148	188	189	525
Mahomedans...	2	10	1	13
Total...	155	239	195	589

9. No Candidate has been passed who did not obtain one-third of the aggregate maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects in which he was examined; and in each of the subjects noted in the margin, a minimum was prescribed.

Dictation ... ½ Marks.
Correction of mis-spelt passage ¾ ,,
Arithmetic ... ¼ ,,

10. The following is a precis of the main points noticed in the reports of the Examiners :—

English.

The Examiners draw attention to the success of the Madura Candidates, 45 of whom passed in English out of 53 examined; 28 of those who passed obtaining more than half marks. At Masulipatam, the Reverend Mr. Noble's pupils have, as usual, distinguished themselves not only by their general success, but by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Out of nine Candidates there was not a single failure, and two-thirds got more than half marks. The Candidates at Bellary, Salem, and Nellore, have done fairly. The whole of the Bellary papers were very neatly worked, and the spelling was considerably above the average. The Combaconum papers were all good *as far as they went.* Several Candidates, however, did not answer more than two or three of the questions in some of the papers; and mainly for this reason 13 out of 32 failed. Nearly all who passed did very well.

At Mangalore, the papers generally shewed want of care in execution. The Arithmetic here was inferior to the spelling. At Honore, the papers of the four Candidates, all of whom passed, were very creditable. At Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, the spelling was particularly good and the Grammar papers were well done.

The Chittoor papers shewed a deficiency in Arithmetic, and the answers in Grammar were generally indifferent. At Tanjore and Tranquebar, the papers were badly done and were below the average in Arithmetic.

At Madras 165 out of 247 Candidates passed. The result was not more than might be reasonably expected, considering the educational resources of the Presidency town, and the low standard of the examination.

Telugu.

The Examiner in Telugu draws attention to the very general failure in spelling, and especially in the correction of a misspelt passage, which branch of the test, he observes, has not been introduced before it was wanted. The Arithmetic was generally good. The Cuddapah papers were uniformly good; next to these come those from Ganjam. Some superior Candidates went up at Bellary, Masulipatam and Nellore. At Rajahmundry, all failed but one, and of the Candidates from Vizagapatam, Chittoor, the Presidency town, and South Canara, not one passed.

Tamil.

The handwriting was generally indifferent, and in Arithmetic many failed.

Canarese.

The answers in Arithmetic were below the average. In the other subjects, the Canarese students did fairly.

Malayalum.

The Malayalum Candidates did fairly in language, but indifferently in Arithmetic.

11. The Examiners in English recommend that the minimum in Dictation should be raised, and Mr. Carmichael makes a similar recommendation in regard to the Arithmetic. I concur in both these suggestions and propose to raise the minimum in Dictation to three-fourths, and that in Arithmetic to one-third.

12. I consider that the result of this examination has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent any copying or other unfair practices, and from the reports which I have received I find that only three Candidates are suspected of having resorted to such practices. These Candidates, who were all examined at Trichinopoly, have been rejected and have been informed of the cause. The number of passed Candidates is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the service and in the proportion of those who passed to those who failed, there is a considerable improvement. The standard of the service test is certainly a low one; but it is as much as can at present be demanded for admission to the lower offices in the public service, and it is sufficient to ensure that those who pass it have at all events mastered the first rudiments of learning. Low as the standard is, there is of course a considerable difference between those who pass at the head and those who pass at the bottom of the list; and here, I take it, is the great advantage of this system of examinations for the public service, that, while it does not unduly fetter the discretion of heads of offices, it furnishes them with the means of selecting fairly educated young men and renders them in a great measure independent of the recommendations made to them by their official subordinates, which have often exercised so mischievous an influence in our Courts and Cutcherries.

13. I have the honor to request, in conclusion, that the Civil Paymaster may be instructed to pass the following charges incurred in connection with the examination :—

STIPENDS TO EXAMINERS.

Examiners in English.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Mr. H. Bowers..................	800	0	0			

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Mr. C. G. Master................	800	0	0			
„ A. Berry....................	800	0	0			
Examiners in Tamil.						
The Reverend P. Percival...........	700	0	0			
Mr. W. Joyes....................	700	0	0			
Examiner in Telugu.						
Mr. D. F. Carmichael.............	700	0	0			
Examiner in Canarese.						
Mr. J. Garrett..................	250	0	0			
Examiner in Malayalum.						
Mr. E. Thompson................	250	0	0			
				5,000	0	0
Stipends to unofficial persons employed to superintend the examination.						
Reverend S. Percival, Tanjore......	50	0	0			
Reverend J. F. Spencer, Cuddapah..	50	0	0			
				100	0	0
Stipends to persons employed to assist me in conducting the correspondence during the past year and preparing the lists.						
Mr. D. White, Acting Uncovenanted Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction....................	150	0	0			
Mr. J. H. Aubert, Manager of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction....................	100	0	0			
				250	0	0
Contingencies including printing and other charges.................	..	..	..	482	10	3
				5,832	10	3
Deduct amount already passed for Contingencies..................	..	..	..	422	3	9
Net sum now to be passed by the Civil Paymaster..............	..	..	..	5,410	6	6

14. These charges having been all incurred during the official year 1861-62, should be debited to the Budget Estimate for that year. The fees paid by the Candidates, which have been carried to the credit of Government, after deducting refunds made to a few Candidates who having passed at previous examination came up only in the language

with the view of qualifying for the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service; or who, after having registered their names, were prevented by circumstances beyond their control from attending the examination, amounted to Rupees 3,353,—reducing the actual cost of the examination and of the Commission for the entire year to Rupees 2,057-6-6.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the Examination in each District, the number who attended and the number who passed.

District.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.
Ganjam.	8	6	22	36	7	6	20	33	5	6	16	27
Vizagapatam.... ...	2	3	4	9	1	2	2	5	1	2	0	3
Godavery...	11	6	2	19	10	6	2	18	2	9	0	11
Kistna	7	2	2	11	7	2	1	10	3	6	0	9
Nellore.	9	8	15	32	9	5	13	27	4	5	3	12
Cuddapah	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9	2	1	4	7
Kurnool	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	0	1	0	1
Bellary	9	13	7	29	9	10	7	26	4	10	1	15
North Arcot.	20	6	13	39	19	5	12	36	3	6	5	14
Madras	53	230	16	299	38	217	16	271	16	152	5	173
South Arcot.	23	6	26	55	22	6	23	51	8	3	14	25
Salem	29	9	27	65	29	9	27	65	18	5	17	40
Tanjore.	60	11	105	176	59	5	105	169	26	7	59	92
Coimbatore	3	25	5	33	3	20	3	26	2	15	2	19
Trichinopoly.... ...	19	4	30	53	18	4	30	52	8	3	15	26
Madura	48	5	22	75	44	5	22	71	33	3	10	46
Tinnevelly	8	2	18	28	8	2	17	27	7	1	11	19
North Canara. ...	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6	4	1	0	5
South Canara... ...	18	6	26	50	18	4	26	48	9	3	14	26
Malabar.....	2	2	39	43	2	2	31	35	1	1	17	19
Total...	340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	156	239	194	589

NOTE.—In some cases the number passed in a particular District and for a particular branch exceeds the number of Candidates entered as having been examined. This is caused by some Candidates who came up for the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, having passed either for the English Branch or Vernacular Branch only.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1862, No. 221.

The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, in considering the examination held in February last, to have been on the whole satisfactory. The number of Candidates who passed the University Matriculation Examination was nearly double that of last year, and in the proportion of Candidates who passed according to the service test to those who failed there is a marked improvement, as compared with previous years. On reference to the Proceedings of Government of the 24th April 1861, it appears that the Candidates passed at the last examination which was held in the month of November of the previous year was only 16 per cent. of the number originally examined. On the present occasion the percentage of passed Candidates to those registered for the examination is very nearly 55, and to those actually examined it is over 58.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Inspector of Schools in the 1st and 2nd Divisions to the very small number of Candidates who presented themselves for examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godaveri, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. In the three first named Districts, and especially in the Godaveri, the number of schools which have been in operation for some years past is, it would appear, quite sufficient to supply a much larger number of Candidates. The Director will communicate on the subject with the Inspectors and with the Collectors of the Districts referred to, and will state to what cause he attributes the paucity of Candidates in these as compared with other Districts.

3. Looking to the Presidency generally, the Government see no reason to question the expediency of the regulation under which the payment of a small fee of Rupees 3-8 has been required from all Candidates presenting themselves for examination. It has had the desired effect of considerably reducing the proportion of unqualified Candidates, and on the whole the number of passed Candidates which including those entered in the University lists amounts to 677, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, Candidates for offices of Rupees 25 per mensem and under not being required at present to pass any preliminary test. In regard to the Districts which have been noticed in the preceding paragraph, the Governor in Council sees no good reason for supposing that the small number of Candidates who have attended the examination in those Districts is to be attributed to the entrance fee. The Districts of Cuddapah, Godavery and Kistna

are not less wealthy than those of Salem and Madura, nor is there any marked difference in this respect between the two adjoining Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. These remarks will be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 16th July 1861, No. 32, paragraph 2.

4. The Governor in Council sanctions the charges specified in the 13th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter. They will be passed by the Civil Paymaster and debited to the Budget Estimate for 1861-62.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

No. 109. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, Madras, dated 1st July 1862, No. 1408.

General Department.

With reference to the recent notice of Government for the examination of *Sub*-Magistrate, and others, dated 30th May 1862, I beg that I may be permitted to direct that Inspectors of Police shall, as a general rule, present themselves for examination under the same rules, and that Examination Committee may be instructed to admit such as present themselves.

2. A single paper on Departmental subjects would be added to the test laid down.

No. 110. ORDER THEREON, 12th July 1862, No. 1104.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will admit to the examination of Candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate any of the Inspectors of Police whose names may be furnished to him by the Inspector General.

2. The Commissioner will arrange in communication with Mr. Robinson for the preparation of an additional paper on Departmental subjects.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

No. 20. Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 24th September 1862, No. 94.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Governor in Council, the enclosed draft of a Notification and Schedule, setting forth the tests which I propose should be passed by Candidates for those offices in the Revenue branch of the Administration for which special tests appear to be requisite.

Before preparing this draft I placed myself in communication with the Board of Revenue and with five Collectors whose letters* are enclosed. My recommendations are generally in accordance with those made by the Board, so far as the latter are consistent with the arrangement of conducting the examination entirely on paper; an arrangement which is rendered necessary by the large class of persons to whom the rules will apply and the difficulty under such circumstances of making any satisfactory provision for *vivâ vôce* examination. For this reason I do not think it advisable that Candidates for the office of Deputy Collector should be required to pass the same business test as is passed by Covenanted Assistants. The test which I have proposed including that prescribed for them as Deputy Magistrates in the Judicial Notification of the 30th May last, is quite sufficient, at all events in the case of natives, to ensure their possessing the special knowledge requisite for the performance of their future duties. In the case of Europeans, Eurasians, &c., it would perhaps be more satisfactory if they were further subjected to a colloquial test in the language branch of the examination; but even in their case the successful execution of the translation of official papers will go far towards proving their competency as regards their lingual qualifications for the duties they will have to discharge. If, however, the Government should deem a colloquial test essential, it might be stated in the Schedule in the column of remarks that "Europeans, Eurasians, and other persons appointed to the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their Vernacular, will be required within one year from the date of their appointment to pass a colloquial test in the principal Vernacular language of their District, similar to that prescribed for the examination

* Requested to be returned.

of Covenanted Assistants according to the 2nd or higher standard." As this examination will be limited to persons who have actually obtained appointments, the additional labor which it will entail on the District Officer will be comparatively inconsiderable.

I have omitted the "Local Law of Inheritance" and the Revenue Rules of particular districts. The first, it appears to me, is not necessary for Revenue or Magisterial Officers, and as the second varies in every district it is a species of knowledge which can best be acquired in actual employment. I have also omitted the Budget system in the list of tests for Accountants, as being one which it would be difficult for Candidates not actually in public employment to obtain a knowledge of. Should the draft now submitted be approved and issued, I propose hereafter to embody in a single Schedule the several special tests prescribed for the Judicial Department and for the Department of Revenue and the Magistracy for publication in the Official Gazette.

No. 1,975.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

SIR,

1. Referring to your letter of 19th September 1861, on the subject of the special tests to be passed by Candidates for the higher class of appointments in the Revenue Department, I am directed by the Board to forward to you the accompanying copies of replies on the subject from the Collectors addressed by you, and a Statement* drawn out in the prescribed form with the desired entries.

* In MS.

2. The Board are of opinion that the rules should apply to all persons who have entered the service under the rules of 1858, or since 1st January 1859, and also to all who may hereafter enter it.

3. All Deputy Collectors and Magistrates should be required to pass the same business tests as do the Covenanted Assistant Collectors, which would include precis writing and the special test necessary for the charge of the Salt Department, and they should also be examined on the system of accounts followed in the different branches of revenue.

4. For the Treasury charge the test in Book-keeping, and the system of accounts should be more elaborate, but a corresponding relaxation would in such cases be allowed in the more general administrative subjects. The Board presume that the system of marks would be adopted for estimating the value of the answers.

5. The Board are also of opinion that special tests should be prescribed for Candidates for the posts of Tahsildar, Taluk Sheristadar, and Sub-Magistrate, for those of Collectors' and Sub-Collectors' Sheristadars, for the Vernacular and English Head Accountant and Head Clerk, the Treasurers, English Record-keeper, and Translator, as noted in the margin.

Tahsildars.
1. Chief principles of the Law of Evidence.
2. Criminal, and } Law that they will have
3. Revenue. } to administer.
4. General, and } Revenue rules of their
5. Special. } District.
6. Local Law of Inheritance.
7. Taluk accounts.
8. Precis writing.

6. For their own office the Board consider that the Uncovenanted Assistants should pass the same tests as Deputy Collectors, the omission of the test on the system of account requiring to be compensated by a proportionately higher number of marks for the other subjects.

Huzur Sheristadars and Head Clerks in Revenue Department.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

7. For the posts of Registrar and Deputy Registrar, Record-keeper, Head and Deputy Clerks, and Head and Deputy Indexers, they would prescribe the test in precis writing; the Head Deputy and Assistant Translators should pass the special test in translating into and from English and the Vernaculars Tamil and Telugu.

Sub-Magistrate without Revenue charge, and Head Magisterial Clerk.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8.
Head Accountant and Treasurers.
Book-keeping, Budget system and accounts, Stamp Department rules and Precis writing.
Huzur Record-keeper.
Precis writing.

8. For the post of Sheristadar in their office, the same test should be required as for the Deputy Collector in charge of the District Treasury, and for all the Accountants in their Cutcherry the special test in the whole system of revenue accounts.

Translators.
English and Vernaculars according to Districts, and Precis writing.
Taluq Sheristadars.
Book-keeping, Taluk accounts, Rules and Law of Stamp and Postal Departments.

9. The Translators in their Cutcherry would be required to pass the test in Mahratta and English.

10. The Examination in the District should, *when occasion required*, be conducted in the Vernacular as well as in English, except for those offices in which a knowledge of English is a necessary requirement.

From A. PURVIS, Esq., Collector of the GODAVERY DISTRICT,
dated Rajahmundry, 14th October 1861, No. 143.

I have the honor, with reference to the 7th paragraph of the letter addressed to you by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 19th ultimo, to submit my opinion on the subject treated of in Mr. Arbuthnot's communication, that is, the special tests to be required from parties aspiring to hold particular appointments in the public service.

2. I am strongly of opinion that no one should be appointed to the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, or to that of a Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate, under the new and improved footing on which the last named office has been placed, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects noted in the margin of the Commissioner's letter. Without this knowledge it is impossible

that the holders of such offices should be able to discharge the very responsible duties which now devolve on them in an efficient manner, and the powers of the Taluk Magistrate are likely, I imagine, to be extended at no distant date. I am myself so satisfied of the importance of insisting on a competent knowledge of their duties on the part of the officers holding the appointments named, that I would extend the operation of the rule to every aspirant to such office without reference to the party having entered the service previous to 1859. I submit that such a rule cannot fairly be complained of, the object of it being simply to secure a fair knowledge of the duties of the office which the party is anxious to fill. If needed a distinct precedent is to be found in the Examination Rules of 1854 for junior Covenanted servants, all of whom, who had not attained a certain rank, were called on to pass the tests laid down, although already in the service.

3. Some change in the test referred to by Mr. Arbuthnot may be necessary in the case of candidates unacquainted with the English language. For instance, Norton's Law of Evidence has not, that I am aware of, been translated into any vernacular language, and it would be unfair to require a knowledge of the whole of this work from a man to whom English was unknown, but his knowledge of the general principles of the Law of Evidence should certainly be tested.

4. I would extend the system to candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate, but the standard might be somewhat lower, and need not include an examination in the Revenue laws or Revenue system of administration.

5. I do not think that it is necessary to lay down a special test for any of the ministerial offices in the Huzur, or for the subordinate Taluk offices. The fact that an examination is required for the higher appointments in the Taluks will have a very beneficial effect in stimulating the subordinate officials, both in the Huzur and Taluks, to become acquainted with the duties of the office which many of them eventually hope to fill. No Collector is, for his own sake, likely to appoint a man a translator who cannot translate, or one an Accountant before satisfying himself that he has a fair knowledge of accounts. It may be asked, why then is there any greater risk of a party not fully up to his duties, being made a a Tahsildar? but different officers naturally form different estimates of the requirements necessary in such cases, and the test to be passed must be authoritatively determined, and be the same for all aspirants to the same office.

From G. S. Forbes, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,
dated Chetterpore, 19th October 1861, No. 285.

1. At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, I have the honor to submit a few brief remarks on the special tests which it seems desirable, to require from some of the higher officers serving under a Collector. Mr. Arbuthnot, I see, proposes that these tests should be prospective, by which I understand that officers already in the service, and having entered it prior to the institution of the present system, will not be subjected to these rules on their promotion to the higher grades, though practically in promoting men to these offices, the special

qualifications I have suggested will be sought. The special tests which occur to me, are as follows :—

2. List of Offices for which special tests are desirable.

1st.—*Deputy Collector in charge Treasury.*—This officer requires to be a ready Accountant, and to possess a special knowledge of the new system of public accounts and of the Pay and Audit Regulations. I would make these subjects his special test ; he is a Magistrate, but acts so very rarely, that it would be sufficient to require a general acquaintance with the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Act. He passes of course the English and Vernacular tests.

2nd.—*Salt Deputy Collector* also of necessity passes the above tests. But as the special qualities necessary to make an efficient Officer in this department are energy, mental and physical, and general intelligence, I am at a loss to propose any special test.

3rd.—*Tahsildar.*—As Revenue Officer and Sub-Magistrate, will require a special knowledge of Revenue laws (which it is to be hoped may ere long be gathered into a Code of Revenue Procedure) and of Mayne's Treatise on the Penal Code, also the Code of Criminal Procedure. I think Norton's Law of Evidence embraces matters so far beyond the jurisdiction of this officer that a complete knowledge of the work is hardly necessary though doubtless an advantage.

4th.—*Revenue, Peshkar and Sub-Magistrate.*—The same as Tahsildar.

5th.—*Sea Customs Superintendent.*—A thorough knowledge of the Customs and Port Acts, of the Mercantile Marine Act, and of Geography. A knowledge of the Code of Signals and (hereafter) of French.

6th.—*Salt Superintendent.*—*Vide* Deputy Collector in charge Salt Department.

7th.—The tests for *Translators* are obviously, idiomatical and grammatical acquaintance with both English and at least one Vernacular language.

8th.—*English Accountants.*—Should pass the tests laid down for the Deputy Collector in charge Treasury.

9th.—*The higher Clerks.*—Vernacular and English.—Should prove their capacity for precis writing.

10th.—*The Head Sheristadar.*—Should possess all the revenue knowledge required from a Tahsildar, besides a thorough acquaintance with English and good capacity as an Accountant. It is of course understood that he has a good general education.

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of MALABAR,
dated Calicut, 18th November 1861, No. 254.

As requested by Mr. Arbuthnot, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, I have the honor to address you on the subject of the particular tests to be prescribed for particular offices or classes of offices.

2. According to the rules which now obtain, no one is allowed to hold an office, the emolument of which exceeds Rupees 25, without passing the Uncove-

nanted Service Examination; and to hold an office, the emolument of which exceeds Rupees 50 per mensem, an examination in special tests must be passed. So far as this province is concerned, a strict adherence to the above rules will, I consider, prove detrimental to the public service by thrusting on it lads with an imperfect knowledge of Malayalum, a slight acquaintance with English, and considerable ignorance of business.

3. To say that persons receiving salaries exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem are to pass an examination in "Norton's Law of Evidence," and the principles of Criminal Law would, in effect, exclude from those appointments, in Malabar, the whole population, with perhaps the exception of a dozen men: for the knowledge of English is so limited, that few would be able to read the works from which an acquaintance with the subjects is to be obtained. The desire to get a knowledge of English is spreading fast, but until the means of acquiring it are placed within the reach of the people, it is useless to insist on a course of policy which, if carried out, will end in filling the country with Tamulians, instructed in English but ignorant of the customs and habits of the people, and wanting in that proper interest in their welfare, which the Malayalees themselves would naturally possess.

4. All Deputy Collectors and Magistrates invested with the power of a subordinate 1st Class Magistrate under the Penal Code, should possess a knowledge of "Norton's Law of Evidence," and of the principles of Criminal Law, but then these works should be available in the Vernacular; otherwise I do not see how, for some years to come, they are to be read. In the English Department, the ministerial officers should of course be well acquainted with English, but I don't see that there is any particular demand for special tests. The amount of work in most offices is now so great, and is exacted so rigidly, that few heads of offices, I believe, will be found not availing themselves of the best article in the market, by employing an incompetent servant when an intelligent one, with a knowledge of business, is to be had. Before the country is prepared to adopt (with any advantage to the State) the proposed system of Uncovenanted Examination, a period of six years at least, according to my judgment, must be allowed to elapse.

5. The schools are limited in number, and education, it may be said, has been so lately introduced, that few students have made any real progress in learning, especially in English. Several of those most advanced have left the schools, it is to be regretted, to fill appointments in which a limited knowledge of that language is required, instead of remaining and becoming thoroughly instructed; but the fact is, that so few in this province know English, and the demand for those who can transact business in it and Malayalum is so great, that the inducements to leave school at an early date are strong. Planters and Merchants are prepared to give them high salaries.

6. The means of acquiring sufficient education, to enable lads to prepare for the proposed examination, are circumscribed, for not only schools, but the school books in the Vernacular are few in number.

7. The examination, if exacted, must be conducted according to a very low standard for some years to come; otherwise, the material for the public service will have to be introduced by rail from the east, for Malabar will not be able to

supply it. It must not be forgotten, whilst aiming at examination tests, which are valuable in themselves, that the man, with a practical knowledge of business, and the habit of dealing with his own species, is a far abler ministerial officer, and more valuable to Government, than the passed candidate possessing scholastic attainments alone.

8. A strict adherence at present to the rule of exacting special tests from Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars in this province would, I cannot help thinking, prove a misfortune to the people. Let education be encouraged in every way: all are anxious to avail themselves of it, but do not force on the country a system for which it is not and cannot be prepared for some years.

P. S.—I enclose a statement showing the several offices in the Revenue Department held by Uncovenanted servants in this District, the salary attached to each office, and the nature of its duties.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Form of Statement to be furnished by the Board of Revenue, regarding the application of special tests of qualification to the various offices held by Uncovenanted Servants in the Revenue Department, in the District of Malabar.

From H. A. BRETT, Esq., Collector of SALEM,
dated 21st November 1861, No. 232.

With reference to a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated the 25th September last, No. 15, forwarding the copy of a letter addressed by him to the Board of Revenue, dated the 19th idem, No. 10, and requesting me to communicate to the Board my views on what should constitute a special test for the Uncovenanted Servants; I have the honor to enclose a Memorandum showing the particular offices for which, in my opinion, the candidates should be required to pass the proposed special test. These offices do not exceed eleven in number.

2. I do not think that any distinction should be made between the test required for the office of a Deputy Collector, and the test required for the office of a Tahsildar. The Board are aware that a Tahsildar now occupies a very important position in the administration of the country, and that his powers as Taluk Magistrate will, under the new Criminal Procedure, be equal to the ordinary powers at present exercised by the District Magistracy.

3. I would not advise that candidates for any other office than those specified in the Memorandum should be required to pass a special test.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Memorandum showing the different offices for which the candidates should be required to pass the special test.

From E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of COIMBATORE,
dated Ootacamund, 17th December 1861, No. 261.

With reference to a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, I have the honor to report that I think that the literary test prescribed in the Government Notification of the 26th April 1861, is sufficient for all appointments, the salary of which exceeds 25 Rupees.

2. The special test on subjects noted in the margin of the communication of the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1861, No. 10, may be made applicable in the case of candidates for employment as Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars.

3. As regards candidates for appointment as Huzur Sheristadars either in the Collector or Sub-Collector's office, a similar test in the system of revenue administration as set forth in the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and in the system of keeping accounts, seems to be all that is required, with a knowledge of the Taluk and Village Manuals, examination in the Law of Evidence and in the Regulations, Acts, &c., not being indispensably necessary.

ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1862, No. 334.

The Notification and Schedule referred to in the foregoing letter are approved. Instead, however, of issuing the latter in the shape in which it now stands, it would be preferable that the Commissioner should at once "embody in a single Schedule the several special tests prescribed for the Judicial Department and for the Department of Revenue and for the Magistracy" and should submit such comprehensive Schedule for publication in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, with the present Notification modified so as to suit it.

2. The suggestion of the Commissioner in regard to subjecting Europeans, Eurasians and others appointed to the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their own Vernacular, to a colloquial test to be passed within one year from the date of their appointment is, also, approved. Mr. Arbuthnot will accordingly make such an addition to the Schedule.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to

His Excellency the Governor in Council, &c., &c., &c., dated Fort Saint George, 14th November 1862.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 10th ultimo, No. 334, I have the honor to submit, for publication in the Official Gazette, the enclosed Draft Notification and Schedule setting forth the several special tests prescribed for certain offices in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy, and which have been sanctioned in the Proceedings of Government of the dates noted in the margin.

Judicial, 5th Feb. 1862, No. 175.
Do. 3rd May 1862, No. 869.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Schedule of the special tests which have been prescribed for certain offices in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy. This Schedule includes the tests specified in the Notification in the Judicial Department of the 4th February and 30th May last, and in which an examination will be held in February next. It also includes the tests which will in future be required in the Revenue Department.

2. The first examination, according to the tests specified in the Notifications of the 4th February* and 30th May† last, will be held in February next, and after the 1st May 1863, no person will be appointed to any of the Offices for which these tests are prescribed without having passed them.

* For the Judicial Department.
† For the Magistracy.

3. The first examination, according to the Revenue tests, including under this head such of the tests entered in the Schedule now published as were not specified in the Notifications referred to in the preceding paragraph, will be held in February 1864, and after the 1st May 1864, no person who has not passed them will be appointed to any of the offices for which they are prescribed.

Schedule of special tests prescribed for certain Offices in the Judicial and Revenue branches of the Administration and in the Magistracy.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
District Moonsiff.	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
Pleader in any one of the undermentioned Courts. (*a*) Civil and Session Courts. (*b*) Court of a Subordinate Judge. (*c*) Principal Sudder Ameen's Court. (*d*) Court of Small Causes in the Provinces.	If the Candidate was not employed in the public service [1] on or before the 1st January 1859, or has not been so employed consecutively since that date, he will be required[2] to pass the following test: (*a*) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work. (*b*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice. (*c*) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne. (*d*) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual. (*e*) The Law of Torts and the Measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law; pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856. (*f*) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law. (*g*) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual. If the Candidate has been employed in the public service consecutively since the 1st January 1859, he may at his option pass the following test[3] * in preference to the above. (*a*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice. (*b*) The Indian Penal Code. (*c*) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual. (*d*) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.	(1.) Practice as a Pleader is accepted as equivalent to employment in the public service. (2.) Graduates in Law of the Madras, or other Indian University, will be eligible for the office of District Moonsiff or Pleader without passing any other professional test. (3.) * The examination according to this test will be conducted in the Vernacular. (4.) Every Candidate for the office of District Moonsiff, or Pleader, who was not employed in the public ser-

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
		vice on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment. Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test in language laid down in Section 1, of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, under date the 26th April 1861. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned tests, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular.
* Sheristadar, in any of the undermentioned Courts. (*a*) High Court (Appellate Side.) (*b*) Civil and Session Court. (*c*) Court of Subordinate Judge. (*d*) Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.	(*a*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. (*b*) The Rules of Practice (Civil.) (*c*) The Stamp and Limitation Acts. (*d*) The system of Judicial Accounts.	(5) * This examination will be conducted in English.
† Translator in the High Court (Appellate Side.)	(*a*) The Code of Civil Procedure. (*b*) Translating from two of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency into English, and *vice versâ.*	(6) † This examination will be conducted in English.
Translator of Criminal records in a Court of Session.	Translating from the Vernacular language of the District into English, and *vice versâ.*	
§ The following Ministerial Officers in the High Court (Appellate Side.) (1.) Manager. (2.) Record-keeper. (3.) Examiner of Correspondence. (4.) Clerk on a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.	(7) § This examination will be conducted in English.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
	REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND MAGISTRACY.	
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.	(*a*) The Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. (*b*) The Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. (*c*) The Manuals of Taluq and Village Accounts and the Salt Manual. (*d*) Precis writing. (*e*) Ability to translate into English an Official paper in the Vernacular language of the District, in which the Candidate seeks employment, written or lithographed in an ordinary running hand, or *vice versâ*. (*f*) The Law and Rules applicable to the Stamp Department. (*g*) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work. (*h*) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice as laid down by the HighCourt,(Appellate Side.) (*i*) The IndianPenalCode.	(8) In the case of Candidates for any of the appointments in the Revenue Department or Magistracy, entered in this Schedule, who were not in the public service on the 1st January 1859, the examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language. Candidates who were in public employment on that date, and who have been so employed consecutively up to the date of the examination, will be allowed the option of being examined through the medium of a vernacular language, except where it is otherwise provided for in this Schedule. (9). Every Candidate for any of the Offices in the Revenue Department or in the Magistracy, the duties of which require a knowledge of a Vernacular language, who was not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment : Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test in language prescribed in Section I of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, under date the 26th April 1861. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned Examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
		(10.) Europeans, Eurasians, and other persons appointed to the Office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their Vernacular, will be required within one year from the date of their appointment to pass a colloquial test in the principal Vernacular language of their District, similar to that prescribed for the examination of Covenanted Assistants according to the 2nd or higher Standard. (11.) In the case of Candidates for the offices of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate, Deputy Tahsildar, and Taluq Serishtadar, who may be permitted to pass the special test through the medium of a Vernacular language on the ground of having been employed in the public service before the 1st January 1859, the Examination in the Law of Evidence will be dispensed with, until Vernacular text books are available.
Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate. Deputy Tahsildar. Taluq Serishtadar.	*a. b. c. e. f. g. h. i.* of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates.	
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue. Serishtadar in do.	*a. b. c. d. and f.* of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.	(12.) This examination will be conducted in English.
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiners, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department of the Office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.	English Precis writing.	
Head Accountant and Accountants in the office of the Board of Revenue and in Collectors' offices, on salaries of Rupees 50 per mensem and upwards.	(*a.*) The Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts. (*b.*) Book-keeping by single entry.	

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Ability to translate from one of the following languages into English, or or *vice versâ*. :— Tamil. Telugu. Hindustani. Mahratta.	
Translators in Collector's Offices.	Ability to translate into English from the principal Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and *vice versâ*.	
Superintendents of Sea Customs.	The Law and Rules relating to the Collection of Sea Customs, the Conservancy of Ports, and Emigration.	(13.) Candidates for the office of Superintendent of Sea Customs, or Superintendent in Salt Department will be required to pass the test here laid down through the medium of the English language.
Superintendents, Peshcárs, and Amins in the Salt Department.	The Law and System of Accounts applicable to the Salt Department.	

ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1862, No. 400.

The Notification and Schedule submitted with the foregoing letter, will be published as a Supplement to the Fort Saint George and the District Gazettes.

2. Copies will be furnished to the Government Translators for early translation, and on the translations appearing in the Fort Saint George Gazette, they will be published in the District Gazettes.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from J. FRASER, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chittoor, 21st November 1862, No. 53.

1. With reference to the Supplement to the Fort Saint George Gazette

of the 18th instant, on the subject of special tests, I have the honor to request answers to the following queries :—

Will an individual who entered the public service before January 1859 and has served continuously since, but who has only acted as Sub-Magistrate 1st or 2nd class prior to 1st May 1863 be required to pass the examination prescribed for that appointment if he should be appointed to it permanently subsequent to that date ?

Will an individual who has been a Sub-Magistrate 2nd class, and lost his place in consequence of reduction of Establishment by Mr. Pelly, be obliged to pass the examination prescribed for this post if appointed to one subsequent to 1st May 1863 ?

2. I ask the questions as they affect the interests of people now serving in this District.

ORDER THEREON, 1st December 1862, No. 418.

No person, who may not have been permanently appointed to the office of Sub-Magistrate on or before the 1st May 1863, can be subsequently confirmed in that office without having passed the prescribed special test.

2. The question whether persons, who, after having been permanently appointed to the office of Sub-Magistrate, may have lost their appointments consequent on a revision of Establishments, should be eligible for appointment without examination, will be referred for the opinion of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from C. F. CHAMIER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 11th December 1862, No. 47.

I am directed to state with reference to para. 2 of the Order of Government, dated the 1st instant, that the High Court are clearly of opinion that persons should not be eligible for appointment to the office of Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class after the 1st of May next without passing the prescribed test, though they may have been before permanently employed in that capacity, and subsequently lost their appointments.

ORDER THEREON, 18th December 1862, No. 438.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed in the foregoing letter which will be communicated to the Acting Collector of North Arcot.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 16th December 1862, No. 9.

I have considered in Council your Despatch, dated 31st July, No. 7 of 1862, reporting on the examination held in February last for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

2. I have noticed with satisfaction the result of this examination.

3. As in your opinion the imposition of a small entrance fee has had a beneficial effect, and operates only so far as to prevent Candidates, who are totally unfit for the service, presenting themselves for examination, I am satisfied of the expediency of maintaining the regulation.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd January 1863, No. 22.

The foregoing Despatch will be communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in reference to the Proceedings of Government, 7th July 1862, No. 221.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letters from Major F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent Revenue Survey, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chepauk, 11th December 1862, No. 1033.

SIR,

G. O. 4th August 1862, No. 1653.

1. In reply to a query from one of my Deputies, I expressed an opinion that unpassed men now holding appointments of more

than Rupees 25 monthly pay, can be promoted to a higher appointment or receive an increase of salary although they may have entered the Department at a date subsequent to 1st January 1859, coming under the head of "persons specially exempted by Government."

2. I have since learned from Mr. Master, Director Revenue Settlement, that he has taken a different view of the case, and therefore do myself the honor to address you for the purpose of ascertaining whether I have interpreted the Order of Government aright. I shall also be glad to know whether unpassed men appointed to a post of Rupees 50 may without passing be permitted to receive the full salary, although at the date of the late order they were only in the receipt of a part of the full salary.

From Major F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent Revenue Survey, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chepauk, 9th January 1863, No. 41/4.

SIR,

1. In connection with the subject of my letter, dated 11th December 1862, No. 1033, I have the honor to inform you that on the promulgation of the Order of Government, No. 1653, by which the exemption from the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination till then accorded to the Survey and Settlement Departments was revoked, I issued a Circular to the local Survey Officers, calling for their opinions regarding the effect likely to be produced by it on the Department more particularly with respect to filling appointments of Draughtsmen and Surveyors.

4th August 1862.

2. Their replies are almost identical and to the effect that the posts of Surveyor and Draughtsman can only be efficiently filled by men trained in the Survey, and as the total number of passed candidates in the District establishments only amounts to *eight*,* the result will be a virtual stoppage of all promotion in the Department. The knowledge required moreover being peculiar and technical, the only place from which in the least fit passed candidates can be procured is the Civil Engineering College, and from that institution notwithstanding repeated applications I have only obtained two Sur-

* No. 1 Party, Salem.
1 Writer.
1 Ameen.

No. 2 Godavery.
1 Writer.
1 Draughtsman.

No. 3 Kistna.
None.

No. 4 Coimbatore.
1 Writer,
1 Detail Surveyor.

No. 5 Nellore.
2 Writers.

5 Writers.
1 Draughtsman.
1 Surveyor.
1 Ameen.
—
8 Total.
—

veyors whose attainments as Surveyors are certainly not above the average of those in the Department. In addition to the above may also be stated the general disinclination of passed men to enter a Department which offers neither the inducements of light work nor large pay, and of which the duration is fixed at seven or eight years more.

Read the following letter from H. NEWILL, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 4th April 1859, No. 307.

SIR,

In my letter dated 3rd February last, I had the honor to represent, that the orders of Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 22nd ultimo, No. 110, directing "that from the 1st January, newly appointed Uncovenanted "Servants must be parties whose names are entered in the published list of passed "Candidates, for public employment" could not possibly be carried out in the organization of the Survey and Settlement parties in the Telugu Country, inasmuch as "the whole number of passed Candidates in the Northern Sircars form only a fraction of the men required, and that the reluctance to enter these Departments, arising from the incessant change of locality and constant exposure and the experience already obtained of the field work, proving particularly distasteful to several persons educated in Schools as well as others from the want of active habits and physical and other qualifications led to the conclusion, that very few of the small number of passed Candidates would be disposed to avail themselves of employment in these duties, while any prospect remained of their entering upon a more settled career in the ordinary Departments.

2. The Government, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 11th instant, were pleased to refer me to the concluding part of para. 8 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, 22nd January last, and to order that "when any vacancies occur "among the servants in the Department, I should address the Government stat-"ing what endeavours I had made to obtain parties duly qualified under the ex-"amination rules, in what manner my efforts have failed, and what arrangements I would propose."

3. The order to which the Government were pleased to refer me had evidently reference to ordinary vacancies occurring in departments already constituted, while the case placed before the Government was the organization of the new Survey and Settlement parties for which it was shown that not a fraction of the number of men required under the rules was forthcoming. As the number of passed Candidates in the Telugu Country as well as the strength of the new Survey and Settlement parties was known to Government, I did not quote figures in illustration of the position, but as I fear the matter may have been misapprehended, I may venture to state, that for the new Survey and Settlement parties in Masulipatam, commenced since the 1st January and consequently under the new rules

3. These replies are enclosed for reference. I beg to invite attention more particularly to that of the Deputy Superintendent, Godavery District, Major Crewe, in which the subject is fully explained.

ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1863, No. 299.

1. In the first of the letters above recorded, Major Priestley enquires.

---

for employment of public servants, upwards of 200 persons are required independently of the completion of other parties, while the published list of passed Candidates for the whole Northern Circars shews that only 7 persons are eligible for these situations.

4. These figures will, I trust, convince the Government that every effort that can be made for some time to come to carry out the rule must be futile. The alternative arrangements proposed, are, as stated in para. 2 of my application of 3rd February, "to give the preference to any passed Candidates who are physically "as well as intellectually qualified for the duties of these Departments and who "are willing to accept appointments in them, having the vacancies not thus sup-"plied, to be filled by any other person who may be found available." My Deputies have also been instructed to address every one of the seven available Candidates with the view to ascertaining their wishes as to employment in the Survey and Settlement Departments, and to give them the preference.

5. Feeling the importance of carrying out as expeditiously as possible the great measures committed to me, I have not hesitated to carry on the organization of the Establishments from such hands as could be found, believing that the Government would not wish the alternative of work being deferred indefinitely after the appointment of European Officers to superintend it, particularly as they are aware that the proper returns of the great Hydraulic works in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas cannot be successfully realized until the Survey and Settlement are carried out.

6. At this moment there is the liability of the Civil Auditor declining to pass the salary bills of the parties alluded to, to the consternation of those employed and the discredit of the two departments. It is true the bills have been passed by that Officer for the Settlement Department for February, but a certification since prescribed by him as to none but passed Candidates being entertained, will doubtless lead to their being stopped in the Audit Office for this month, and I have to beg that the Civil Auditor may receive early authority from Government with regard to passing the salary bills, so as to prevent the further discomfiture of the large Establishments upon whose uninterrupted activity and regularity of action the success of the work mainly depends.

Under date 18th March 1859. Vide Fort Saint George Gazette, page 577.

7. The salary bills for the Survey party in Masulipatam for February were, as the Government are aware, stopped by the Civil Auditor, until the Government were pleased in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 19th March 1859, to remove the difficulty, which however, was of a different nature from that now under consi-

To Govt. 15th March 1859, No. 243.

No. 368.

I. Whether persons *now* holding appointments of more than 25 Rupees can be promoted without passing although they entered the Department after the 1st January 1859.

II. Whether persons who at the date of the order* of Government withdrawing the exemption from the examination rules previously granted to the Survey and Settlement Departments, stood

* 4th August 1862, No. 1653.

---

deration. In the meanwhile the Superintendent Revenue Survey could only keep his scanty hands together by advancing from his own purse, and at his own risk, several hundreds of Rupees of what was due to them, many of the peons and lower classes of servants being threatened with starvation for want of the means of procuring the necessaries of life while isolated as they were from connection with their friends.

From Capt. Priestley dated 9th and 24th ultimo.

(Copies are appended.)

8. This will be admitted to be a discreditable state of things and must be injurious to the interest of Government and to the success of the work, and my quoting it here is not irrelevant, as it is an illustration of the evil which must continue to accrue from obstacles in the Audit Office from the causes now under consideration, unless prompt measures are taken to remove them.

9. But the case may be shown in a still stronger light. If a check is imposed on the employment of servants for field and office work, a fair out-turn cannot be obtained, while the larger cost of European and other Superintendence is still going on, and the loss to Government may be easily estimated, when it is remembered that nothing short of an area of work for each month of about 120 square miles will fulfil the conditions of the estimate while the corresponding monthly expenditure is about 7,800 Rupees per mensem for each party.

At 65 Rupees a square mile.

10. To enable me to carry on these important measures, I would respectfully submit for the consideration of Government, that it is necessary to release both the Survey and Settlement Departments from liability to impediments in the Audit Office from the entertainment of servants other than those in the passed list. The impossibility of carrying out the rule has been shown, while I might also urge that for the classification of land and other duties of the Department, it is often desirable to employ intelligent ryots and others, who would not at present dream of submitting to an examination, though possessing valuable qualifications for my work.

11. I must also represent that the subjecting the appointments of unpassed Candidates to an examination within a very limited period or as a condition of promotion would neutralize the good effect of relaxing the rule as now solicited for the Survey and Settlement Departments, as the loss of time in subjecting an Establishment to examination is a loss of many square miles area of work, the cost of which has already been stated, and without the ability promoting a person where the exigency of the work required it, the alternative would be to advance an inferior unemployed man in the place of a better qualified one, as to the former there would not attach any prohibition of appointment to any grade under the relaxed rule.

appointed to posts of more than 25 Rupees, but actually received only part of the full salaries of their offices, can receive the remainder without passing.

With the second letter Major Priestley submits letters from his Deputies setting forth the necessity of continuing the exemption hitherto allowed.

2. The Governor in Council has given his careful consideration

---

12. I would further respectfully point out that the delay of a reference to Government previous to appointment of unpassed Candidates, to any post would seriously impede the work, and often altogether frustrate the attempt to secure unpassed men, who are sufficiently scarce, as few would be content to hang on during the time such reference would require.

13. The above remarks are not confined to the Survey and Settlement parties in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, for my Deputy in Trichinopoly also reports that he is unable to get passed Candidates for the vacancies in the Trichinopoly party, and the difficulty will be greatly aggravated on its partial transfer to the Salem District in the present month, as several of his hands decline going into a new District.

14. Considering therefore the nature of the duties of these Establishments, which are very different from the routine in the ordinary Departments, for which the examinations were chiefly adapted and also the circumstances above described, I trust the Government may be pleased to exempt the Survey and Settlement Departments from the operation of the rules in question, on the earnest assurance that both myself and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey will do the utmost in our power to seek out passed Candidates for employment, and will in all cases give them the preference of selection, where they wish it and are also physically fitted for the active duties that may be required of them.

From Captain FREDERICK J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent Revenue Survey; to H. NEWILL, Esq., Director Revenue Settlement, dated Camp Niddacole, 9th March 1859, No. 230.

SIR,

I beg to draw your attention to the refusal of Audit to the Masulipatam Survey party abstract as communicated in a letter from the Acting Civil Auditor of which I append a copy as also one of my reply thereto.

2. As I am precluded from addressing the Secretary to Government direct, I have the honor to request that you will make such representations as will result in instructions to the Civil Auditor to pass the abstract in question.

3. I cannot help being of opinion that the course adopted by the Civil Auditor is the reverse of advantageous to the public service, as already the peons are clamorous for pay and declare that they can no longer remain without money to buy food, the small stock brought from their homes being exhausted,

to the subject, and is of opinion that the Survey Department requires exceptional treatment, because, firstly, men may be qualified to do good service in it who would not be able to pass or be fit for employ in other Departments; and secondly, the travelling and exposure incident to its duties make it difficult to find the same number of candidates as are found by heads of other offices. But it is only in respect to certain grades that this indulgence is necessary. Surveyors, Draughtsmen and

---

From Captain F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent Revenue Survey; to H. NEWILL, Esq., Director Revenue Settlement, dated Camp Goodiwadah, 24th March 1859, No. $\frac{294}{64}$.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to a notification that appears in the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 18th instant by which Heads of offices are directed to certify that all persons appointed to fill vacancies have passed the Civil service examination.

2. As I anticipate delay and inconvenience from the office of Audit unless some permission from Government be obtained to relieve officers of the Survey from this rule, I beg you will be so kind as to take such steps in the matter as seem to meet the occasion.

3. I may here mention that the pay abstract of the Survey Establishment for this district has not yet received Audit and that to put a stop to the desertion of peons caused by their destitute condition and to prevent if possible the injury to the Department consequent on the idea of sanction having been refused, I have had to advance a sum sufficient for their present wants of which 300 Rupees is from my own private funds.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. NEWILL,

Director Revenue Settlement.

ORDER THEREON, No. 488; dated 8th April 1859.

In a former letter of the 3rd February 1859, No. 85, the Director of Revenue Settlement pointed out to Government that it would be impossible for him to observe the rules for the entertainment of no person on his establishment who had not passed the prescribed examination, inasmuch as the whole number of persons so qualified in the Northern Districts would be far too small for his requirements, even if all took service with him. He now brings to notice that the order of Government in the Public Department to which his attention was directed in Extract Minutes of Consultation 11th March last, No. 450, had evidently reference to the ordinary vacancies occurring in departments already constituted while the case placed by him before Government in his letter dated 3rd February 1859, No. 85, was the organization of the new Survey and Settlement parties, for which he had shewn that only a very small fraction, if any, of the number of men required was forthcoming from the passed Candidates. He alludes to the import-

Lithographers may all be perfectly competent for the duties of their respective offices, and yet be unable to pass the prescribed service tests. The requisite number of these officers, moreover, cannot be obtained from the ranks of the "passed" candidates. But these reasons do not apply to Clerks and ordinary employés and consequently no exception can be made in favor of officers of this grade. The Government resolve under the circumstances stated to continue (but only as regards the par-

---

ance of carrying out as expeditiously as possible the great measures committed to him; and also urges the peculiar nature of the duties of his Department, remarking that "it is often desirable to employ intelligent ryots and others who would "not at present dream of submitting to an examination though possessing valua-"ble qualifications for my work."

2. Under the circumstances stated, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the course proposed by the Director in para. 4 for completing his Establishments, viz. to give the preference to any passed Candidates who are physically as well as intellectually qualified for the duties of the Survey and Settlement Departments, leaving the vacancies not thus supplied to be filled by other competent persons who may be found available.

3. The Director of Revenue Settlement will report to Government at the end of the year the cases in which he has found himself compelled to act on the permission conceded in this order, with the circumstances. He will also report in how many and what cases he has found it practicable to conform to the examination rules.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON, *Secretary to Government.*

Read the following letter from H. NEWILL, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 25th April 1860, No. 389.

1. In reference to paragraph 3 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, 8th April 1859, No. 488, I have the honor to submit a Report of the instances in which the Survey and Settlement Officers have entertained, on their respective Establishments, persons who have not passed the Examination prescribed for Uncovenanted Servants.

2. The Godavery and Trichinopoly Survey and Settlement parties were made up to some extent before the Rules came into operation, while the more recent party at Masulipatam was mostly formed afterwards.

3. Every effort was made by my Deputies to secure the services of passed Candidates, by the publication of notices in the several Districts, applications to the Candidates themselves, as also communications to Collectors and other parties whose influence appeared likely to secure their services, and still they have been unable, with but three exceptions, to fill the vacancies on their Establishments with persons other than those who had not passed the prescribed Examination. Only two passed Candidates were obtained in the Trichinopoly District, and only one in the Krishna District. In the Godavery District and the Wainád, not a single instance occurs.

ticular servants already specified) the special exemption from the examination rules hitherto allowed to the Survey and Settlement Departments generally, with the proviso that passed candidates physically fit for the work shall always have the preference. The Government do not deem it necessary that each case should be submitted for their orders. The Civil Paymaster will be authorized to pass the salaries of such men as have not passed, on the Certificate of the Deputy Superintendent or Superintendent that passed men were not procurable.

---

4. No passed Candidates, Captain Priestley reports, presented themselves for employment in the Survey Department since the date of the Orders of Government above quoted. A large number of the Subordinates in that Department including the Survey Amins, who receive only a portion of remuneration in the form of a fixed salary, receive less than 10 Rupees a month, and the Examination Rules do not, therefore, affect it to the same extent as the Settlement Department.

5. The several original Returns received from my Deputies and from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, are enclosed for further particulars, should such be required.

6. The Government will, I hope, be satisfied that effect has been given in the arrangements now reported, to the Rules for employing passed Candidates as far as circumstances possibly admitted of it, and that the further continuance,. for the present, of the sanction contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 8th April 1859, under the peculiar circumstances therein described, is also essential in order to prevent serious checks to the important operations now being carried on.

ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1860, No. 750.

The Government resolve to continue for another year the exemption from the Examination Rules allowed to the Settlement and Survey Departments by the Order of 8th April 1859. The Director will make a Report, at the end of that time, on the same points as his present Report; and it is hoped that by that time, it will have been found practicable to comform to the Rules.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from H. NEWILL, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 11th May 1861, No. 771 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Order of Government, No. 750, dated 9th May 1860, I have the honor to report the result of the permission to continue for another year the exemption from the Examination Rules allowed to the Survey and Settlement Departments by the Orders of the 8th April 1859.

3. Major Priestley is authorized to make the promotion alluded to in his first question in the case of Surveyors, Draughtsmen and Lithographers. The full salaries alluded to in his second question can be paid to present incumbents, but all except the particular servants mentioned above, must pass before obtaining further promotion. Clerks, Copyists and officers of that class will be brought under the general rules at once.

---

2. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in his letter of the 11th March last, reports that "no passed candidates have offered themselves "for service in the Survey Department," "that the duties men "employed in the Survey are called on to perform, necessitate "an amount of exposure and fatigue which they are unwilling to encounter." Moreover, that the fact of their having passed the examination in no degree guarantees their fitness for employment in the Survey, some of the chief requisites for which are a strong *bodily* frame and a sound healthy constitution.

Forwarded in Original, to be returned.

3. With the advantages the exemption from the rules have held out to individuals, Captain Priestley finds it difficult to raise his Establishment to its full strength, and he points out that in providing hands for the Nellore Survey, he has had to draw largely on another party.

4. The District Survey Officers are unanimous in their opinion as to the necessity for exempting the Department from the operation of the rules, and it is considered that if they are enforced, it will be impracticable to promote to vacancies in the higher grades deserving men, though they may have by several years good service given proof of their fitness for Government employ. With this expression of their sentiments Captain Priestley strongly recommends the continuance of the sanction to entertain unpassed candidates, as a measure essential to the maintenance of his Establishment.

5. No passed candidates have offered themselves for employment either in the Godavery or Wainád Settlement parties. There were however two in the Kistna party and five in Salem.

6. Very few passed candidates are willing to take employment in the Department, owing to the arduous and irksome nature of the *duties in constant field work*, and to their being able to secure more stationary situations in other fixed Establishments. The local Officers have, in consequence, been obliged to engage the services of those, who by practical experience, local knowledge and peculiar aptitude, proved to be the more useful agents for the work of the Department.

7. With the assurance that every encouragement have been, and will be held out to passed candidates as far as they are suited for the special work in the Department, and are desirous of engaging in it, I trust the Government will be pleased to continue the exemption from the Examination Rules to the Survey and Settlement Departments. In fact under present circumstances there appears no alternative, but to employ the best agency which may offer itself, if the operations are to be prosecuted with vigor and efficiency,

4. As already ruled all unpassed men employed under this order must pass before they can enter any other Department in a grade the salary of which exceeds 25 Rupees per mensem.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 1st June 1861, No. 1130.

1. Under the circumstances urged by the Director of Revenue Settlement, the Government are pleased to continue for another year the exemption from the Examination Rules allowed to the Settlement and Survey Departments, by the Order of 8th April 1859, No. 488. But as already ordered, passed candidates physically as well as intellectually qualified for the duties of the Departments, should always have the preference. Unpassed men cannot be transferred to other Departments without first passing the prescribed examination.

2. The Governor in Council is unwilling to grant this exemption permanently, as he hopes the difficulty now experienced will only be temporary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 22nd July 1862, No. 942/72 :—

SIR,

1. In their Proceedings dated the 1st June 1861, No. 1150, Revenue Department, the Government were pleased to continue for another year the exemption from the examination rules allowed to the Settlement and Survey Departments by the order of the 8th April 1859, No. 488, at the same time directing that passed Candidates physically as well as intellectually qualified for the duties of the Departments should always have the preference. I have now the honor to report that in obedience to these orders every effort has been made during the past year to entertain passed Candidates, but that only three such have offered themselves for employment in the Survey, and five in the Settlement Departments.

2. It is true that the rules as lately modified do not apply to situations below Rupees 25 per mensem, and that as the bulk of the servants of the field parties receive less than that sum, the number of men in the Departments to whom under ordinary circumstances the rules would apply is more limited than it

Order in the Educational Department, 17*th February* 1863, *No.* 54.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 2952.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th May 1863.

Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Examiners, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 11th April 1863, No. 204 :—

1. I am directed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to request that you will be good enough to obtain the opinion of the Board on the question alluded to in the correspondence herein enclosed.

2. In the list of candidates for the recent Special Test Examination, received from the Collector of Tanjore, the names of a Curnum and a Puttamanyam and Munsiff were entered as applicants for examination, through the medium of the vernacular.

---

was before. At the same time for the reasons given at length by Mr. Newill in his letter of the 11th May 1861, No. 771, and which reasons as far as the superior servants are concerned still exist in full force, I am of opinion that a continuance of the exemption from the examination rules is essential to the efficient working of the Departments and in this opinion the Superintendent of Revenue Survey fully concurs. Without therefore seeking for the grant of this exemption permanently and admitting that it may be found possible hereafter to conform to the rules which obtain in other Departments, I request that the Government will be pleased to sanction the continuance of the exemption for another year in the Survey and Settlement Departments.

ORDER THEREON, 4th August 1862, No. 1653.

The Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason any longer to continue to the Settlement and Survey Departments the exemption from the examination rules hitherto allowed to them. He will however be prepared to consider any special cases that the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement may bring to his notice with a view to the relaxation of the rules.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

3. As this privilege is allowed only to Government servants, who were in employ prior to 1st January 1859, and have served continuously since, and as the Commissioner was of opinion that village servants of this description could not be considered to come under the definition of "Government servants," he declined* to permit them to appear, as they had not passed the service test.

* 28th January 1863, No. 73.

4. The individuals referred to having petitioned against this decision, their representations were forwarded† to the Collector for report.

† 19th February 1863, No. 132.
27th " No. 153.

5. In the accompanying letters‡ (to be returned) Mr. Morris expresses an opinion that as the office of Curnum in Tanjore is not one remunerated by fees, nor hereditary, nor coming under the class of village appointments, persons holding such employment are as much entitled to pass the Special Test Examination as any Clerks or Gumustahs who may have been in public employment since January 1859. In regard to Puttamanyams and Munsiffs, he considers that, though appointments of this kind as at present constituted are village officers, and to a certain extent hereditary, the position of these officers will be considerably altered when Mr. Pelly's scheme comes into operation.

‡ Dated 24th February, 1863, No. 173.
" 4th March 1863, No. 222.

6. As it is desirable that the point should be definitely settled before another Examination takes place, the Commissioner would be glad to know whether Mr. Morris' views are approved of by the Board, and whether Curnums and Munsiffs, in Tanjore and other Districts, are or are not to be considered "Government servants," so far as the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination Rules are concerned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting on a Petition.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Informing in reply to his letter that Puttamanyams are village servants.

The Board consider that Village Officers cannot claim, as Govern-

ment servants, to be admitted to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations through the medium of the vernacular.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 1st October 1863, No. 269.

I have the honor to submit my report on the examinations of Candidates for admission to appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were held in February and March last.

2. These examinations, as the Governor in Council is aware, are of two kinds. The first or General Test examination is merely a literary Test of a comparatively low standard, which all Candidates for appointments above Rupees 25 per mensem are required to pass. The second or Special Test examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications. A Schedule of such Special Tests was published with the Government Notification of 18th November last; and in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Notification, the recent examination was held in subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue Tests do not come into force till next year.

Chetterpore.	Nellore.	Coimbatore.
Chicacole.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah.
Masulipatam.	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Combaconum.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Tanjore.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.

3. The General Test examination was held at the stations noted marginally on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, and was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Name.	*Subject*	*Name.*	*Subject.*
Mr. J. Bradshaw........	English.	Reverend P. Percival.........	Tamil.
" P. P. Hutchins.	do	" J. B. Rodgers	do.
" C. A. Lawson............ ...	do	Mr. W. Joyes...	do.
" C. E. Gover....	do	S. Samuel Pillai	do.
" W. Morgan...	do	Captain J. C. Macdonald......	Telugu.
Sanjiva Rau............	do	V. Kristnamachari......	do.
T. Gopal Rau...	do	J. Garrett, Esq..................	Canarese.
		A. C. Burnell, Esq.......	Malayalam.

As last year, the Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History and Geography in that language.

4. The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to render every assistance in his power in regard to the superintendence of the examinations. The management in Madras was entrusted to Mr. E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College; and the several Government School-houses at all stations where examinations were to be held, were rendered available for the occasion. In Madras,* Vizagapatam† and Tellicherry,‡ the Managers of the Institutions marginally noted, provided accommodation for a considerable number of students. Wherever it was possible, the superintendence of the examination was entrusted to the Inspectors of Schools or Head Masters of Government Schools; but in some instances it was found necessary to apply to the Revenue Officers of Districts for aid, and I regret to say that this was not always willingly accorded. There seems to be a misapprehension as to the duty of public Officers in this matter, which it is desirable to remove by an Order of Government. I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the gratuitous services of the gentlemen named in the margin, who superintended the examination at Masulipatam, and Palamcottah. The lists of passed Candidates were published in the Gazette on the 3rd June and in five subsequent issues.

* Patcheappah's Institution and Doveton College.
† Hindu Anglo Vernacular School.
‡ Brennen's School.

Reverend R. T. Noble, Masulipatam.
Reverend T. Spratt, Palamcottah.

5. I annex an Abstract Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

6. The passed Candidates may further be classified as follows :—

(a.) As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of Districts.	Number of passed Candidates.	Name of Districts.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam - - - -	2	Salem - - - -	20
Vizagapatam - - -	8	Tanjore - - - -	84
Godavery - - -	12	Coimbatore - - -	27
Kistna - - - -	3	Trichinopoly - - -	16
Kurnool - - - -	5	Madura - - - -	29
Cuddapah - - -	1	Tinnevelly - - -	14
Bellary - - - -	15	Malabar - - - -	16
Nellore - - -	1	South Canara - -	14
North Arcot - - -	17	Bangalore - -	1
Madras - - - -	137		
South Arcot - - -	22	Total...	444

(b.) As to the agency by which they were instructed.

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	54	68	100	222
Schools receiving grants in aid	38	36	17	91
Other Schools	18	60	6	84
Private Tuition	14	9	24	47
Total...	124	173	147	444

(c.)—As to race :—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans, or Eurasians	4	49	...	53
Hindus	120	116	149	385
Mahomedans...	...	5	1	6
Total...	124	170	150	444

7. From a comparison of the foregoing Statements with those entered in my report on last year's examination, it will be seen that while the number of Candidates examined on this occasion is nearly double the number examined last year, or 1,768 to 990, the number of passed Candidates is less, or 444 to 589. Last year the percentage of passed Candidates was 59. This year it was only 25. This result is, in a great measure, attributable to the minimum number of marks re-

quired to entitle a Candidate to pass, having been raised in Dictation to three-fourths of the maximum, and in Arithmetic to one-third. A statement of the marks assigned to each subject is subjoined.

	Maximum.	*Minimum.*
Handwriting..............	25	0
Dictation...................	20	15
Correction of mis-spelt paper...	20	15
Composition and Grammar....	60	0
Arithmetic..............	40	13
Geography..............	20	0
History................	20	0

8. The principal points noticed in the reports of the Examiners were as follows :—

9. *Hand-writing.*—This was the worst feature in the English branch, especially at the Stations* marginally noted. At Nellore, however, the writing was fair; and at Masulipatam, very good. In Telugu, many of the Candidates seemed to be under a misconception as to what was required, and a general want of tidiness was observable. In Tamil, there was an improvement over former years, but few of the Candidates wrote really well. In Malayalam, the writing was below the standard required in public Offices, and led the Examiner to believe that the Candidates were accustomed to write on Cadjans. The two Telugu Examiners agree in considering that sufficient attention is not paid to this subject in the Schools, and suggest that a minimum of one-third of the maximum number of marks should be required to entitle a Candidate to pass. I propose, at the next examination, requiring a minimum of one-fourth.

*Palamcottah. Tellicherry. Madura. Madras. Bellary. Tanjore.

10. *Dictation and the correction of a mis-spelt paper.*—The English spelling was bad; the Malayalam, on the whole, satisfactory; the Telugu, generally, far short of the minimum; and the Tamil, on the whole, tolerable. Mr. Percival thinks the minimum of 15 too high, and would reduce it to two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdonald suggests that a connected passage would answer better than a series of isolated words for the Dictation paper. I am not prepared to recommend that the standard should be lowered. As a general rule, a Candidate

who mis-spells more than five out of every twenty words, should not be allowed to pass. In a few cases where the Candidate obtained high marks in other subjects, being awarded on the whole not less than 100 out of the maximum of 205 marks, the rule was relaxed.

11. *Grammar and Composition.*—In Tamil, this paper was badly done in general; but the Candidates at Cuddalore, Salem and Coimbatore were favorable exceptions. In Malayalam, the answers were tolerable, but showed a want of practice in composition. The highest mark attained in Telugu was 45, or two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdonald believes that a minimum of one-third, or to begin with, one-fourth might be introduced with advantage. I am not prepared at present to recommend a minimum in this subject.

12. *Arithmetic.*—In Telugu, as a general rule, this paper was answered in a slovenly manner. In Tamil, there were numerous failures. In Canarese, there was a marked falling off. There was a general complaint in the Canarese as well as the Malayalam Candidates that the weights and measures alluded to, were not known. In English, this was, on the whole, the second best paper.

13. *History.*—This paper was, on the whole, the best answered in the English branch. A few of the Telugu Candidates did remarkably well, especially at Chittoor and Rajahmundry. The answers in Canarese, from Mangalore, were as bad as they possibly could be. The Malayalam Candidates showed a fair knowledge of Indian History, but many of their answers were too diffuse.

14. *Geography.*—The Geography papers in Telugu were generally unsatisfactory and, in some cases, exceedingly ridiculous; but Kurnool is favorably mentioned, and a few maps were well drawn. In Canarese, the Candidates failed signally in this subject. The Malayalam papers were not satisfactory. The Candidates appeared to have trusted to their memory, instead of studying the maps.

15. The *Special Test Examination* took place on the 2nd March and two following days at the stations specified in the margin. The number of Candidates registered for examination according to the several tests, the num-

Chetterpore.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Chicacole.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah.
Masulipatam.	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.	Tellichery.
Cuddapah.	Combaconum.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.
Nellore.	Tanjore.	

ber who were actually examined, and the number who passed, were as follows :—

Number.	Tests.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1	Moonsiffs and Pleaders...	291	243	74
2	Court Sheristadars..	25	14	9
3	Translators, High Court	2	2	...
4	Translators, Session Courts... ...	41	38	7
5	High Court Ministerial Officers... ...	7	1	1
6	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates... ...	503	362	58
	Total...	869	660	149

16. The following Statement shows the languages in which the Candidates who entered their names for examination were prepared to write their answers :—

	English	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.
Moonsiffs and Pleaders... ...	73	156	28	13	21
Court Sheristadars... ...	25	...	...	...	...
Translators, High Court ...	...	2	2	...	...
Translators, Session Courts...	...	9	16	..	16
High Court, Ministerials ..	7	...	...	...	...
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.	182	184	112	7	18
Total...	287	351	158	20	55

17. The results of the Translators' examination were published in the fourth Supplement to the Fort Saint George Gazette of June 26th, 1863. The names of the successful Candidates in the remaining subjects were gazetted on the 18th of August.

18. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Name.	Subjects.
L. C. Innes, Esq	Penal Code and Civil Procedure.
W. Stokes, Esq................................	Law of Evidence, Contracts and Torts.
W. Sloan, Esq.................................	Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts.
The Honorable V. Sadagopa Charlu.......	Criminal Procedure, and Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
C. F. Chamier, Esq..........	Translation of Tamil papers.
Captain J. C. Macdonald.........................	Do. Telugu papers.
J. Garratt, Esq..................................	Do. Canarese papers.
E. Thompson, Esq.	Do. Malayalam papers.

19. In the Circular Memorandum issued to the Examiners, the maximum number of marks to be assigned to the various subjects was as follows :—

Subjects.	Maximum No. of marks.
Law of Evidence......	30
Code of Civil Procedure...	10
Code of Criminal Procedure...	10
Civil Rules of Practice ...	5
Criminal Rules of Practice ...	5
Indian Penal Code	20
Law of Contracts......	10
Law of Torts...	10
Hindu Law...	10
Mahomedan Law	10
Stamp Act	5
Limitation Act...	5
System of Judicial Accounts	5
Translations (for each paper)	10

20. In determining the results of the Special test examination, I passed no Candidate who had not obtained, on the whole, 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks.

Government Order, 12th July 1862, No. 1104, Judicial Department.

21. Subordinate Officers of the Mofussil Police who came up for the Sub-Magistrate's examination, were required to answer a paper in Police Departmental subjects, in addition to the prescribed test. The published list shows that six Officers have qualified in this manner.

22. The following were the chief points noticed by the Examiners.

23. Mr. Stokes was surprised at the accuracy and terseness of the answers given to the questions proposed by him and the skill in the use of the English language which many of the Candidates seemed to have attained. A slight deviation, however, from the text book in one of the questions, led him to admire the industry and power of memory evinced by some of the Candidates, rather than their capability of applying legal principles to any novel combination of facts which might come before them in the course of business. He also found that the European and East Indian Cadidates were inferior to their Hindu competitors.

24. The late Honorable V. Sadagopah Charlu observed that the Candidates whose papers he looked over, acquitted themselves very

fairly in Criminal Procedure, and tolerably well in Hindu Law, but very badly in Mahomedan Law. As to places, he observed that the Candidates at the stations marginally noted,* were most successful in the first named subject. In Hindu Law, Calicut, Madras and Trichinopoly held the first place; while in Mahomedan Law, and generally, the Candidates at the stations† given in the margin, attained the higest marks.

* Coimbatore. Rajahmundry. Chetterpore.

† Tanjore. Tranquebar. Combaconum.

25. Nine Candidates were suspected by this Examiner of resorting to unfair practices.

26. Mr. Sloan, who was Examiner in the Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts, remarks that, as respects locality, the Chittoor Candidates stand first, and those at Chetterpore next. At the stations marginally noted, the answers were tolerable, but at the remaining places of examination indifferent.

Salem. Tanjore. Madura. Coimbatore.

27. With regard to the different classes, he found that Musulmans gave the worst answers. Brahmins and Srudras appeared generally on a par. Candidates bearing English and Portuguese names were few in number, and did not acquit themselves so well as might have been expected.

28. With reference to languges, Mr. Sloan observed that those Candidates who were examined by means of English excelled those examined through the medium of a vernacular language. The knowledge displayed by Telugu and Tamil Examinees was tolerably equal. The Malayalam Candidates were inferior, but still took a higher place than those who came up in Canarese. The answers of the latter were generally unsatisfactory.

29. Mr. Sloan is of opinion that all Candidates for the offices marginally noted‡ should pass the examination in English. This is a question of considerable difficulty. It would be a great advantage if such a rule could be introduced at once, but this could hardly be done without interfering unduly with the claims of deserving public servants who entered the service before the examination rules came into operation, and who had not those opportunities of obtaining an English education which are now available.

‡ District Moonsiffs and Pleader.
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.

30. It will be seen on reference to the abstract given in paragraph 16, that in the Special Test Examinations, as in the General test examinations, the number of Candidates who passed is very small in proportion to the number who were examined, barely exceeding 22 per cent. The fee of Rupees 3-8 which each Candidate is required to pay, has failed to exclude a large number of Candidates who ought to have known that they had little or no chance of passing. I need hardly observe that the resort of a large number of Candidates altogether unqualified, greatly increases the labor of the Examiners and delays the publication of the lists of passed Candidates. I beg therefore to recommend that the fee be raised to Rupees 5 in the case of Candidates for the General test, and to Rupees 7 in the case of Candidates for the Special test. This addition to the fees, it may be expected, will deter many unqualified Candidates from coming up, but it is not probable that it will lead to the exclusion of any who have a reasonable prospect of passing.

31. A Statement of sums received and disbursements incurred in connection with the recent examinations and other expenses of the commission, is annexed. It will be observed that the disbursements exceeded the receipts by Rupees 5,686-14-2, which sum represents the actual cost incurred by the State. To this must be added the salaries of my Secretary and his Clerk at the rate of Rupees 125 per mensem, which have been drawn for three months of the official year 1862-63.

Rupees	13,757	7	8
,,	8,070	9	6
Rupees	5,688	14	2

Amount of remuneration to Mr. Johnson, for arranging for the General test examination at Madras. Rupees	50
Amount of expenditure incurred in the employment of a temporary establishment.......... .. Rupees	43
Amount of remuneration to the Reverend S. Percival and Mr. J. Marsh for superintending the General test examination at Tanjore at Rupees 50 each.. ..Rupees	100
Total Rupees..	193

32. The only charges in the Statement above alluded to, not already passed, are those marginally noted; and for these, I solicit the sanction of Government.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

District.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Ganjam.	25	3	27	55	24	2	22	48	2	0	0	2
Vizagapatam.... ...	13	5	9	27	8	4	7	19	3	2	3	8
Godavery...	34	12	26	72	15	0	24	39	4	8	0	12
Kistna	5	3	4	12	2	3	3	8	0	3	0	3
Kurnool	3	1	13	17	3	0	13	16	2	1	2	5
Cuddapah	14	5	6	25	13	3	6	22	0	1	0	1
Bellary	42	11	10	63	42	11	10	63	6	7	2	15
Nellore.	25	6	9	40	19	6	8	33	0	1	0	1
North Arcot.	31	5	21	57	26	4	18	48	2	5	10	17
Madras	140	361	29	530	102	349	25	476	23	109	5	137
South Arcot.	55	6	52	113	47	6	51	104	4	2	16	22
Salem	48	13	40	101	44	10	36	90	5	5	10	20
Tanjore.	141	18	161	320	135	16	153	304	26	6	52	84
Coimbatore	34	21	31	86	17	15	26	58	13	5	9	27
Trichinopoly.... ...	39	14	26	79	37	10	26	73	5	6	5	16
Madura	68	8	73	149	64	5	73	142	7	4	18	29
Tinnevelly	44	3	19	66	31	3	17	51	8	0	6	14
Malabar.....	22	16	18	56	19	14	13	46	5	6	5	16
South Canara. ...	52	3	83	138	46	2	69	117	9	1	4	14
Bangalore	3	2	7	12	3	1	7	11	0	1	0	1
Total...	838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

APPENDIX B.

List of Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

Station.	Moonsiff's and Pleaders.					Sheristadar.	Translator Session Court.			Translator High Court.	High Court Ministerial.	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.		Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.			English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.
Chetterpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	19	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	1	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	23	1	...	...
Nellore	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...
Chittoor	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	9	4	7	...	...
Madras	22	...	12	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	3	23	4	20	...	2
Cuddalore	6	1	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	33	...	...
Salem	3	...	21	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	25	1	25	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	17	...	...
Combaconum	9	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	...
Tranquebar	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	11	...	...
Tanjore	6	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	...
Trichinopoly	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	13	...	...
Madura	6	...	32	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	23	...	...
Palamcottah	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...
Calicut	2	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...
Tellicherry	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mangalore	2	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
Bangalore	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total...	73	28	156	13	21	25	16	9	16	2	7	182	112	184	7	18

APPENDIX C.

Particulars relating to the Special Test Examination.

STATION.	Moonsiffs and Pleaders.				Sheristadars.				Translators, Session Court.				Translators, High Court.				High Court Ministerials.				Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates registered	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
Chetterpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	6	
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	5	
Rajahmundry	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	5	15	
Masulipatam.	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	1	7	
Kurnool.	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	5	16	
Cuddapah	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	1	15	
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	3	21	
Nellore.	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	7	
Chittoor	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	1	11	
Madras	34	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	5	2	2	...	2*	3	1	1	...	49	34	5	29	* One of these passed only for the office of Translator, Session Court.
Cuddalore	21	18	5	14	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32	3	29	
Salem.	24	22	1	21	4	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	1	9	
Coimbatore	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	29	3	26	
Combaconum.	23	20	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	...	6	
Tranquebar.	27	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	20	5	15	
Tanjore	27	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	24	4	20	
Trichinopoly	10	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	17	3	14	
Madura	38	35	10	25	8	6	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	5	23	
Palamcottah	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	6	6	
Calicut	14	9	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	6	
Tellicherry	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Mangalore	23	23	4	19	7	1	1	..	16	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	3	15	
Bangalore	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
Total...	291	243	74	170	25	14	9	5	41	38	7	31	2	2	...	2	7	1	1	...	506	362	58	304	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of account in connection with the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	GENERAL TEST.	Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination	6,076	1	6		To undermentioned stipends sanctioned to Examiners in Proceedings of Government, dated 13th January 1863, No. 12, Educational Department, viz:—						
					1 English Examiner............ ...Rupees 700 0 0						
					6 do. at Rs. 600 each. ,, 3,600 0 0						
					4 Tamil Examiners at do. ...... ,, 2,400 0 0						
					2 Telugu do. at do. ...... ,, 1,200 0 0						
					1 Malayalam do. .... ,, 150 0 0						
					1 Canarese do.............. .... ,, 250 0 0	8,300	0	0			
					To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and in the Districts in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination.	567	5	10			
					To cost of printing examination papers in Canarese and Malayalam, at the Mysore Government Press and at the Collectorate Press, Malabar.	64	15	5			
					To amount paid to Mr. Spencer for Superintending the examination at Cuddapah...........	50	0	0			
					To amount of remuneration to Mr. Johnson, for arranging for the examination at the Presidency......	50	0	0			
					To amount paid to extra establishment........	43	0	0			
					To amount of remuneration to the Reverend S. Percival and Mr. J. Marsh, for Superintending the General Test examination at Tanjore at Rupees 50 each..............	100	0	0	9,175	5	3

SPECIAL TEST.

	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examination....	1,994	8	0	To stipends to the undermentioned Examiners as per sanction conveyed in Proceedings of Government, dated 28th August 1863, No. 214, Educational Department, viz:—							
				1 Examiner in Penal Code, and Civil Procedure...	Rupees 1,200 0 0						
				1 Do. in Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts and Law of Torts....................... ..	" 600 0 0						
				1 Do. in Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts and Judicial Accounts..............	" 700 0 0						
				1. Do. in Code of Criminal Procedure, Hindu and Mahomedan Law......	" 1,500 0 0						
				1 Do. in Tamil...............	" 50 0 0						
				1 Do. in Telugu...	" 50 0 0						
				1 Do. in Canarese........ ...	" 150 0 0						
				1 Do. in Malayalam....	" 70 0 0	4,320	0	0			
				To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and at the Mofussil, in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination.........................		262	2	5			
									4,582	2	5
Total......	8,070	9	6	Total Rupees...		......	...	...	13,757	7	8

From E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th November 1862, No. 2,172.

Vizagapatam. Godavery. Kistna. Cuddapah. Kurnool.

I have the honor to reply to Order of Government, No. 221 of July 7th, 1862, desiring me to communicate with the Collectors of the Districts marginally noted and the Inspectors of Schools, with the view of ascertaining and reporting the cause to which should be attributed the paucity of Candidates at the last Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in them as compared with other Districts.

2. *Vizagapatam.*—In a letter addressed to me the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam remarks that his District is badly supplied with Schools, the Anglo Vernacular School at Vizagapatam being the only one of a fair character. He also observes that the Bramins, from whose body the servants of Government generally proceed, are peculiarly well off in the Collectorate as, besides being employed in various capacities by the numerous Rajahs, Poligars and Proprietors, they enjoy from the liberality of certain former Rajahs "the enormous number of "1,147 entire villages, and 32,566 minor tenements either free from "assessment or assessed with a very light quit-rent, the assessment "thus alienated being computed at upwards of ten lacs of Rupees." Mr. Carmichael also attributes the small number of Candidates in Vizagapatam, in some measure to the alteration in the rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, whereby candidates for appointments under Rupees 25 per mensem are excused being examined. He says, "why the rule was modified, and all posts under and up to "25 Rupees a month thrown open to the unpassed, I have no means "of knowing; but I am quite sure that it was a false step, and altoge- "ther ruinous to the good cause of education, as well as to administra- "tive reform. Nearly all the work of this District is done by men paid "at 25 Rupees a month and under. I am Collector, Magistrate, Civil "Judge, Court of Session, and every thing else, and I have only sixty "five men in my establishment who get more than that, *and some very* "*little more*—I will venture to say, that with the exception of those "who have thoroughly assimilated a good English education, no man "can learn his duties in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, unless he be- "gins with one of these ill-paid appointments; and yet they are all "reserved for *patronage*, and are therefore of course pretty uniformly "filled up without regard to the qualification of the applicants.

"Indeed how should it be otherwise, since the Government has "formally announced that no qualifications are necessary? I do not "mean to say that officials of position are capable of acting with corrupt "motives of any kind in their nominations, but good nature, nepotism, "caprice and similar motives, which it was the design of these examinations to exclude once for all, naturally come into play. So that, "with these lower appointments filled up with unpassed boys, and the "higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have "served efficiently in the lower grades years and years before the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination was projected, what becomes "of the thousand or too eager Candidates, who come forth from that "ordeal every spring?"

"I strongly recommend that the old rule be reverted to."

3. The Inspector of Schools states that "the principal cause is "that the passing of this examination has in the majority of cases been "practically shown to be a mere waste of time, labor and money. Most "of the passed Candidates are desirous of obtaining situations in the "Revenue and Judicial Departments, but a very large proportion of "these appointments have salaries of Rupees 25 and under attached to "them, and they are almost invariably given to persons who have not "passed any examination in prèference to those who have, while the "chance of a passed Candidate obtaining any of the superior situations "unless he has strong Cutcherry interest, is still more remote." It appears the Maharajah of Vizianagram has about two-thirds of the appointments in the District at his disposal; and though some time ago he expressed his intention to encourage passed Candidates by recruiting his service from their ranks, that intention has not hitherto been put into effect.

4. *Godavery.*—The Collector of the Godavery District attributes the paucity of Candidates there to a premature removal from School, for employment in the Revenue Settlement and Survey Departments, of youths who would otherwise have continued their studies and qualified themselves to pass these examinations. He also notices that, out of 51 Candidates who passed in 1858-59-60 and 62, only about 20 have obtained appointments.

91425

5. *Kistna.*—The only Government School in the Kistna District is the Taluq School at Gudur, recently established. Candidates must therefore be looked for, not from Government Schools, but from private ones, viz., the Church Mission School and the Hindu School at Masulipatam; and it may be observed that before this year the supply was

ample. With reference to the falling off the Reverend Mr. Noble, the Head of the Church Mission School, says he feels at a loss for an explanation. He mentions that the Natives ascribe the fact to the failure of passed Candidates to obtain situations and the admission to posts of unpassed men; but he also remarks that he feels "much with "the officials that the passed Candidates are often most wretchedly "qualified for the proper discharge of public work. They cram up a "small amount of Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. They learn "no habits of method of neatness or accuracy or business. They do "not learn to apply their minds steadily and closely to any subject, "and therefore on trial those who are favored by the Collector and his "Sheristadar with situations give little satisfaction, often direct disap-"pointment, while the passed Candidates are too often very boastful "and presuming so that they are rather shunned than sought after." Mr. Noble is inclined moreover to ascribe the falling off in some degree to the circumstance of a much larger number than usual having offered themselves for Teachers' Certificates; if this notion be correct the paucity of Candidates would be, as he observes, a matter for congratulation rather than dissatisfaction.

6. Taking all three districts, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna together, Major Macdonald says, making every allowance, "it must, I "think, be admitted that very little encouragement has been given to "the Service Examinations by those officers on whose exercise of the "official patronage at their disposal, the supply of Candidates must "mainly depend. This year the number of Candidates from the North-"ern Circars instead of increasing has fallen from 84 to 50."

"Of these 50 no less than 27 are from the Ganjam district, which "in point of education is rather below than above the general average "of the other districts. But the Agent in Ganjam and the Civil Judge "of Chicacole have nominated many of the passed Candidates to situ-"ations below Rupees 25, and the consequence is that nearly every "person who wishes for employment in this district tries to pass."

7. *Cuddapah.*—Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Cuddapah, observes that the only efficient School in his District is the Zillah one, and that it has not been sufficiently long in operation to admit of its sending up qualified Candidates. He further notices that the Zillah School is not supported by any Taluq Schools. These circumstances, together with what is in effect the reason of the non-existence of Taluq Schools, viz., the want of interest in education among the inhabitants

of the Collectorate, suffice in Mr. Wedderburn's view to account for the paucity of Candidates. The Inspector of Schools agrees generally with the Collector.

8. *Kurnool.*—The Kurnool Collectorate is still more backward educationally than that of Cuddapah. The Zillah School is the only one from which Candidates can be expected to come; and, as it has been established only very lately, it would not be fair to demand results at so early a date. Indeed the Acting Collector says that no encouragement was given to the more advanced pupils to go into the late examination, as it might have led to the cutting short of their studies before the completion of the prescribed course.

9. Having not laid before Government the most important particulars of the explanations afforded, both by the Collectors of the Districts mentioned in the order under reply, and by the Inspectors of Schools for the corresponding divisions, I have the honor to state that it appears evident to me there are three causes which have exerted an influence in producing a paucity of Candidates, though all three have not operated, at least to the same degree, in each of the districts.

(1.) The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2.) The want of a preference of passed Candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3.) The backwardness of education.

10. My opinion has always been unfavorable to the relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules: and I venture to submit whether, at any rate after a certain lapse of time, it would not be advisable to re-consider the matter.

11. The second cause is an evil which will I hope, indeed I feel assured, correct itself before long. If the fault lies with the officials, their own interest must eventually lead them to adopt a different course. If the character of the examination is to be blamed, this can be corrected without difficulty according as experience may dictate. It is extremely probable that the vanity, which is so apt to go along with the possession of a little knowledge in the midst of dense ignorance, operates to render the passed Candidates distasteful to those who have appointments in their gift. If so, every year that passes, by increasing the number of educated persons, will assist in providing a remedy.

12. With reference to the last cause, the backwardness of education, time must be allowed for the gradual spread of enlightenment.

And, though this Department should lose no opportunity of establishing Schools wherever there is a fair prospect of success, I cannot but consider that over-haste attended, as it no doubt would be, by failure and discouragement, is an evil much more to be deprecated than a temporary backwardness.

ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1863, No. 249.

In the first of the letters above recorded, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations has furnished his report on the examinations held in February and March last. The results of these examinations have already been notified in the Official Gazette.

2. For the general test examinations 2,018 Candidates were registered, 1,768 examined, and 444 passed. At the special test examinations, the numbers were as follows :—

Registered Candidates.................	869
Candidates Examined.................	660
Candidates Passed...................	149

In the first case the percentage of passed Candidates on the number of Candidates examined was a little over 25, and in the second a little over 22. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner as to the expediency of raising the fee with the view of excluding from the examination a number of the Candidates who now come forward with little or no prospect of passing. At the next examination, the fee for admission to the General Test will be Rupess 5, and for the Special Test Rupees 7.

3. The number of Candidates who passed the General Test (444) is less than the number (589) who passed the same test last year. This, the Commissioner attributes to the standard having been raised by demanding a minimum of three-fourths of the maximum number of marks in Dictation, and of one-third in Arithmetic. Including persons who passed the University Matriculation and Degree Examinations, the number of Candidates qualified for public employment on the result of the examinations of the present year is 559 to 667 of last year. Allowing for the standard of the General Test Examination having been raised, and adverting to the fact that the number of Candidates passed at the University Matriculation Examination was increased from 82 in 1862, to 105 in 1863, this result cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. It may be presumed, moreover, that of the 147 Candidates who failed to pass the Matriculation Examination out of 252 Candidates examined, a considerable number must have been qualified

to pass the General Service Test. The Governor in Council approves of the Commissioner's proposal to prescribe a minimum in Handwriting, as well as in Dictation and Arithmetic.

4. The lists of passed Candidates according to the Special tests contain the names of 74 persons who have passed for the situation of District Moonsiff or Pleader, 58 for the office of Deputy or Sub-Magistrate, 9 for that of Court Sheristadar, 7 for Translatorships in the Session Court, and one as a Ministerial Officer in the High Court. Of the passed Candidates for Moonsiffships, &c., 38 answered the questions in English, and 36 in a Vernacular language; and of the passed Candidates for the Magisterial Department, 34 passed in English and 24 in the Vernacular. The privilege of passing the Special Tests in the Vernacular languages, is restricted to persons who had entered the public service before the 1st January 1859. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner that, in justice to public servants of long standing, this rule, however inconvenient it may be in its operation, cannot at present be dispensed with.

5. The letter from the Director of Public Instruction recorded in these Proceedings, contains the reply of that Officer to the inquiry made in paragraph 2 of the Order of Government of the 7th July 1862, as to the cause to which the paucity of Candidates at the General Test Examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool, is to be attributed. As the Director's letter contained a recommendation for a change of some importance in the examination rules, the Government deemed it advisable to defer disposing of it until they had before them the results of the examinations for the present year.

6. The causes to which the paucity of Candidates in the Districts in question is attributed by the Director and the local Officers whom he has consulted, are as follows:—

(1.) The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2.) The want of a preference of passed Candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3.) The backwardness of education.

7. Of the above causes, Mr. Powell is of opinion that the second and third will cease to operate in course of time, but the first, he thinks, should be removed by reverting to the rule which required all Candidates for situations exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem to pass the Gene-

ral test. Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Vizagapatam, one of the Districts referred to, writes strongly to the same effect. He is satisfied that the relaxation of the rules was a false step. He observes that the great bulk of public servants in his and other Districts receive salaries not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem, and consequently, under the present rules, are not required to pass any examination ; and he asks, "with these lower appointments filled up with unpassed boys, and the higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have served efficiently in the lower grades," what becomes of the Candidates who annually pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations ? The consideration here urged is certainly an important one ; but having before him the results of the recent examination, the Governor in Council doubts the expediency of resorting to a measure which might have the effect of greatly increasing the number of Candidates. At all events, it will be advisable to await the effect of the proposed increase to the entrance fee at the next examination.

8. But it appears to the Government that the cause now under consideration, like the other causes which are considered in certain Districts to have prevented the resort of Candidates to the examination, is one which time and the working of the present system will in a great measure remove. When it shall be plainly seen that public servants who have not passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations have really no chance of rising to higher salaries than Rupees 25 per mensem, not only will the great majority of Candidates for official employment see the necessity of passing the prescribed test, but heads of Offices and Departments will become sensible of the inconvenience of employing unpassed Candidates whom it will never be in their power to promote, and will give that preference to the passed Candidates to which the latter are clearly entitled. It will of course be the duty of the Civil Paymaster and other Officers of Audit to see that the rule which bars the promotion of unpassed servants is not evaded ; and it will be intimated to all heads of Offices and Departments that the Government expect them, in selecting persons for the lower appointments, to give a preference to passed over unpassed Candidates. Further, with the view of keeping the Government informed how far their wishes in this respect are attended to, all Heads of Offices and Departments will be required to furnish the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations with an Annual Statement (in a form to be furnished by the Commissioner) of all appointments made by them during the year to situations, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 10 per mensem.

The statement will show the designation of each office to which a new appointment has been made, the salary attached to it, the name of the person appointed, and, if he be a passed Candidate, the year in which he passed.

9. The Governor in Council regrets to learn that, on the occasion of the last examination, some of the Revenue Officers were backward in furnishing the aid which the Commissioner required in superintending the examinations. This duty, wherever it is possible, is undertaken by the Educational Department; but wherever the assistance of other Departments, may be required, the Governor in Council expects that it will be given cheerfully and effectively.

10. The charges referred to in the last paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, amounting to Rupees (193) one hundred and ninty-three, are sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 12th, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that no person be hereafter entertained in any public situation, or admitted as a Candidate for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, unless he can produce a Certificate to show that he has been vaccinated, or has had small pox.

Candidates who propose to appear for the *General* and *Special Test* Examinations, to be held in February next, must produce Certificates to the above effect to the Collectors of their respective Districts not later than one week previous to the date fixed for the examinations—failing in which they will not be allowed to appear in the examination room.

This Notification should be republished in the several *District* Gazettes.

(By order.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

The following replies to questions bearing upon the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations are published for general information :—

The prohibition against individuals appearing for examination both according to the Matriculation or General Test (see para. 6, Notice dated 26th October 1863) extends only to persons who, not being employed in the Public Service on or before the 1st January 1859, have not passed the General Test at some previous examination.

2. Candidates for the office of Sub Magistrate must pass in both the Revenue and Magisterial subjects included in the Tahsildar's Test.

3. Candidates who have already passed in English according to the Tests prescribed for District Munsiff and Pleader will not, when desirous of qualifying for the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, be required to pass over again in subjects whereof they have already shown a competent knowledge. The same rule will apply to persons who have passed in English the Test prescribed for a Deputy Magistrate desiring to qualify as Munsiffs or Pleaders; but not to persons who, having qualified for an inferior post in either of these Departments, seek to pass for some higher grade.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

MADRAS, 13*th November* 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

The following replies to questions are published in continuation of Memorandum dated 13th Instant, Fort Saint George Gazette, page 854.

Persons desirous of qualifying as Inspectors of Police will not be required to undergo the Revenue Test in addition to passing the Magisterial and Police Departmental Examination; but they cannot be employed as Sub Magistrates, or in the Revenue Department, without passing in the Revenue Test.

2. Candidates who passed last March in Magisterial subjects, through the medium of the English Language, will not be required to pass in them again in coming up for the Deputy Collector's Test.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Commissioner for the U. S. Examinations.

MADRAS, 17*th November* 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George Gazette, 24*th November* 1863.

The Certificates referred to in Notification dated 12th November 1863, published at page 854, of the Fort St. George Gazette for the 13th idem should, if possible, be signed by Officers of the rank of Zillah Surgeon; but where this is impracticable Sub-Assistant and Native Surgeons, as well as First and Second Apothecaries, are authorized to give the necessary Certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 13th January 1864, No. 33.

Years.	Number of Applications.
1863	2048
1864	1558
Decrease.	490

The Tests of Candidates for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to be held next month have been received from all Districts. The General Test Candidates number 1558, or 490 less than last year.

2. I have the honor to request that the Government will permit me to appoint Examiners for this branch of the examination at the stipends and in the numbers entered in the subjoined Statement:—

Language.	Examiners. Number.	Rate. RS.	A.	P.	Stipends. RS.	A.	P.	Total cost. RS.	A.	P.
English......	1	at 700	0	0	700	0	0	3100	0	0
	4	at 600	0	0	2400	0	0			
Tamil......	3	at 600	0	0	1800	0	0	1800	0	0
Telugu......	1	at 700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
Canarese......	1	at 250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
Malayalam......	1	at 200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Total...	11	Examiners at a cost of...						6050	0	0

3. Last year 15 Examiners were appointed at a cost of Rupees 8,300. In consequence of the smaller number of Candidates on the present occasion, 11 Examiners will, I think, suffice. The stipends proposed differ but little from those heretofore assigned.

G. O., 13th January 1863, No. 12, Educational Department.

	RS. A. P.
Stipends to Examiners for 1863-64.........	12,000 0 0
Already spent about	4,500 0 0
Balance remaining.........	7,500 0 0

4. This charge, amounting to Rupees 6,050, can be met from the balance remaining unspent of the sanctioned Budget Estimate for the current year.

ORDER THEREON, 18th January 1864, No. 16.

The Governor in Council authorizes the Commissioner for the Un-

covenanted Civil Service Examinations to incur the charges referred to in the foregoing letter, amounting to Rupees (6,050) six thousand and fifty.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from R. COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort Saint George, dated 5th December 1863, No. 276.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from the Surgeon 2nd District District, Presidency, on the subject of health certificates to Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

No. 219, Dated Vepery Dispensary, Madras, 26th November 1863.

2. The evils pointed out by Dr. Montgomery are, I think, deserving of consideration.

3. The time of Medical officers is often needlessly imposed upon under the present system by the duty of examining persons who have no reasonable prospect of passing the educational test, and the exaction of a small fee for the Examiner would, I have no doubt, have the effect of keeping back those who have no prospect of passing the examination, while it would be no bar to persons really qualified to enter the public service; and it would be only a proper remuneration to the Medical officer, whose time is taken up by a troublesome inquiry into the state of health of individuals, who are merely Candidates for Government employ, and therefore not entitled to the gratuitous services of a Government Medical officer.

From H. B. MONTGOMERY, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, 2nd District; to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency, dated Madras, 26th November 1863, No. 219.

I have the honor to request that you will kindly bring to the notice of the Principal Inspector General the following remarks, regarding health certificates required by Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who intend presenting themselves for examination in February next.

2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that their actual admission to the public service at any time subsequent to that date may occur at

a time when their health has become impaired, and that no certificate three months old can afford to Government any guarantee of health at any given time.

3. I would suggest also for consideration that certain rules should be laid down as to the persons by whom health certificates should be granted, for it is by no means unusual, if refused by one Medical officer, that applicants seek for, and sometimes obtain, them from other medical men. Such an application was submitted to me on 23rd instant, by a man who was removed from the public service three years ago for deafness (and with whose case at that time I happened to be acquainted) and who had previously applied to the Garrison Assistant Surgeon, who refused it.

4. It would appear that the District Surgeons at the Presidency, and the Garrison Assistant Surgeon should alone be authorized to give certificates in Madras, and that they should only examine persons who can prove their residence within the respective limits of each sphere of duty, by the Medical officer of which they should be examined.

5. I think also that a second certificate should be produced at the time of the examination, and that *this Medical* examination should take place while the literary one was being conducted, so as to ensure what is now wholly impossible, viz., the identification of the person medically reported on, and the actual candidate at the examination. This is done at the Medical College with candidates for admission.

6. I beg also most respectfully to urge that, for the duties thus made to devolve upon District Surgeons, and for the granting of the present preparatory certificates, the Surgeon should be authorized to claim a fee to be paid by the candidate. It is clearly for the interest of the individual that he should obtain this certificate, and equally for the interests of Government that it should not be granted without a full and complete examination as accurate as that of a recruit: and this causes a very considerable amount of professional work on the part of Medical officers, who are now called on to examine a large number of persons not laboring under sickness, and not in Government employment; the two conditions which alone demand their gratuitous services.

7. Health certificates for Life Assurance, for officers entering the Army, &c., are paid for in England by the person to be benefitted, and surely the same rule should hold good in India.

8. The entrance fee of 5 Rupees for the permission to be examined is always readily forthcoming, and surely a similar amount might be

given by the candidate for a health certificate, without which he cannot obtain employment.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd March 1864, No, 263.

The Governor in Council observes that, under the rules now in force for regulating the examination of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the only Medical certificates requisite are certificates of Vaccination.* The Governor in Council is not prepared to sanction the demand of a fee for granting these certificates.

* Vide G. O. 10th February 1863, No. 150, paragraph 7, Public Department, and Notification, dated 12th November 1863. published in page 878 of the FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 24th February 1864, No. 2.

I have had under my consideration in Council the Report on the Examinations of Candidates for appointments in the Uncovenanted Service, held in the past year, together with the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, and your Proceedings thereon, which form Nos. 11 to 13 of your Proceedings for the month of October 1863.

2. The Report of the Examinations does not appear to call for any notice beyond the remark that the diminution in the proportion of successful candidates below that of previous years is satisfactorily accounted for by the increase in the minimum number of marks which the candidates are required to obtain in certain subjects.

3. The backward state of education in some of the Districts of your Presidency, seems to account, in some measure, for the small number of candidates who presented themselves in those Districts at the last examination. This cause, which I trust will be speedily removed by the measures now in progress for the gradual extension of the means of education throughout your Presidency, seems to be the only one of those given by the Director of Public Instruction which was specially

applicable to the Districts in question; for it is difficult to believe that there is among the officers entrusted with the administration of the Districts in question any such general disinclination to give employment to candidates who have succeeded in passing the examination, as to cause special discouragement to the resort of candidates to the examination in those Districts.

4. The "relaxation of the examination rules by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees "25 per mensem," and which is assigned by Mr. Powell as one of the principal causes of the falling off in the number of candidates, is evidently, if of any influence at all, of general application. That the cause operates to a certain extent in limiting the number of candidates cannot, I think, be doubted; and that the filling up of all appointments below the value of Rupees 25 per mensem, by the appointment of persons who have not passed any examination, must have an unfavourable effect on the efficiency of the public service must, at the same time, be admitted. I should not, therefore, be prepared to acquiesce in the permanent exemption of so large a proportion of the subordinate servants of Government from the obligation to pass a preliminary examination; but, provided the orders and conditions prescribed in the 8th paragraph of your Resolution of the 10th October last (No. 13) are strictly enforced, the objections and inconveniences attaching to the rule will, to a great extent, be practically obviated; and I am willing to leave it to you to decide on the time when, by a recurrence to the examination rules as originally framed, it shall be made obligatory on all officers of Government to select their nominees for situations exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem from the list of passed candidates.

ORDER THEREON, 14th April 1864, No. 107.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The Governor in Council will consider the expediency of reverting to the rule, which required that all candidates for appointments above Rupees 10 per mensem should pass the general test, when he has before him the report of the Commissioner on the Examinations for the present year, and the Statement of appointments made by the several heads of offices and departments to situations not exceeding Rupees 10

per mensem during the official year 1863, which was ordered in the Proceedings of Government under date the 10th October last.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from R. W. LODWICK, Esq., Civil Paymaster, Fort Saint George; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Public Department, dated 25th April 1864, No. 108.

Statement Department.

I have the honor, with reference to Government Order, Nos. 668 and 776, dated 30th April and 20th May 1863, fixing the scale of establishment of Ministerial officers, clerks and servants for the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to request that I may be informed whether the subordinate employés in its Original Side are liable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination Rules.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1864, No. 633.

The Civil Paymaster is informed that the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules are applicable to the subordinate employés on the Original Side of the High Court, excepting persons who may be appointed to any of the offices named in the margin.

Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol.
European Bailiffs.
Sworn Clerk in Guzeerattee, Marwadee, Mahratta, and Hindustani in Nagari characters.
Court Crier and Keeper.
Tipstaffs and Criers.

(True Extract.)

W. H. KERR, *Deputy Secretary.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers from P. SAWMY IYER, Madras.

(Here enter 19th February and 25th April 1864.)

From the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(Here enter 25th April 1864, No. 244.)

From P. SAWMY IYER.

(Here enter 19th May 1864.)

ORDER THEREON, 1st June 1864, No. 799.

The Governor in Council authorises the adoption of Parthasardy Chetty's Tamil and Telugu translations of Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts as test books in connection with the Special test applicable to District Moonsiffs and Pleaders, and also of P. Sawmy Iyer's Tamil translation of Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code as the test book for all candidates who may hereafter wish to pass in Tamil, an examination in the Penal Code similar to that in English prescribed in the Notification of 18th November 1862.

2. The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will be requested to submit a draft Notification, embodying these alterations, for publication in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*.

3. The Governor in Council does not think it desirable that copies of Sawmy Iyer's translations should be supplied to public officers at the Government expense. Sufficient impetus will be given to the circulation of the work by its adoption as a test book. The price as agreed by Sawmy Iyer will not in future exceed Rupees seven per copy.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th May 1864, No. 293.

It has been represented to me that while individuals who have passed the Matriculation examination are exempted from the general test, the same indulgence is not permitted to persons who have obtained teachers' certificates of the 5th and 6th grades.

2. I have obtained from the Director of Public Instruction a Memorandum of the tests originally laid down for the grades in question. A copy is annexed. At the same time Mr. Powell informs me that latterly the University Matriculation examination has been substituted for these tests.

3. These original teachers' tests being harder than the general test* now in force, I would recommend that all teachers who have qualified according to them, as well as all who may hereafter attain to the 5th and 6th grades, may be declared exempt from the general test.

* Notification, 26th April 1861.

MEMORANDUM OF THE TESTS ORIGINALLY LAID DOWN FOR CERTIFICATES OF THE 5TH AND 6TH GRADES.

5th Class.

1ST. LANGUAGE.—*English.*—Goldsmith's Selections in English Poetry, published at Madras, 1858; Robertson's View of the state of Europe.

Tamil.—Brief Sketches of Europe, 3rd Reader, published at the Public Instruction Press; Pope's Poetical Anthology; Punchatantra; Niti Neri Villakam; Pope's 3rd Grammar.

Or Telugu.

Or Canarese.

Or Malayalum.

2ND. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Abercrombie's Moral Feelings.

3RD. MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetic and Mensuration.*—Colenso's.

Algebra—Colenso's, Part I, pp. 1 to 34.

Geometry—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3 and 4.

4TH. HISTORY.—*India.*—Morris's.

England.—White's.

5TH. GEOGRAPHY.—*General.*—Clift's.

Physical.—School Atlas of Physical Geography.

6TH. THEORY OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—Pamphlet published at the Public Instruction Press.

6th Class.

1ST. LANGUAGE.—*English.*—Madras School Book Society's 2nd and 3rd Readers; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Guy's Fables.

Tamil.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published at the Public Instruction Press; Pope's Poetical Anthology; Punchatantra; Niti Neri Villakam; Pope's 3rd Grammar.

Or Telugu.

Or Canarese.

Or Malayalum.

2ND. MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetic and Mensuration*—Colenso's.
Algebra—Colenso's, Part I, pp. 1 to 123.
Geometry—Euclid, Books 1, 2 and 3.

3RD. HISTORY.—*India.*—Morris's.
England.—White's.

4TH. GEOGRAPHY.—*General.*—Clift's.

5TH. THEORY OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—Pamphlet published at the Public Instruction Press.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. PELLY,
Commissioner.

ORDER THEREON, 14th June 1864, No. 679.

Resolved that all persons who have already obtained teachers' certificates of the 5th and 6th grades, as well as all who may hereafter obtain certificates representing equal degree of proficiency, be eligible for appointments in the public service without passing the general test.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From Secretary to Commissioner U. C. S. Examinations, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th August 1864, No. 360.

SIR,

You are aware that the Government have recently* declared that persons who have obtained teachers' certificates of the 5th and 6th grades are eligible for appointments in the public service without passing the general test.

* G. O. 14th June 1864, No. 679, Pub. Dept.

2. The publication of this Resolution has brought up several applications from individuals who think themselves entitled to a similar exemption because they have qualified according to the tests laid down for the *seventh* and *eighth* grades. Two† of these letters I am desired by the Commissioner to enclose for your perusal, and I am further to request the favor of your opinion on the propriety of recommending to the Government that the privilege in question should be extended to these classes or either of them.

† Nos. 99 and 127 of 1864.

3. Mr. Pelly presumes that the subjects of examination, &c. for the 7th and 8th classes are the same as those described at pages 31 and 32 of No. LII of the "Selections from the Records of the Madras Government."

4. I enclose a set of English papers set at the last general test examination in order to enable you to judge of their comparative difficulty.

From E. B. Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary, Commissioner U. C. S. Examinations, dated Madras, 29th August 1864.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 360, dated August 1864, I have the honor to state that I feel unable to recommend compliance with the petitions accompanying your communication.

2. Though the examinations for certificates of the 7th and 8th grades are in some respects more comprehensive than that for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, yet in certain particulars I am inclined to think they are less difficult.

3. It is also to be observed that the tests for teachers' certificates will undergo change very shortly, so that it seems unadvisable to deal with the question in connection with the existing tests.

4. I return the papers forwarded with your letter.

Judicial Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar High Court, Madras, Original Side; to the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th August 1864.

I have the honor, by permission of the Chief Justice, to inform you that for the past three months the Civil Paymaster has reduced the salary of one of the Clerks in my office of the name of D'Rozario by the sum of Rupees 5 per mensem, on the ground that there having been a break in his service under Government in the month of June 1863, he

is not under the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules entitled to a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem.

2. The first intimation I had that the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules were applicable to the subordinate employés of the High Court, Original Side, was the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, of the 3rd May 1864, and the Order thereon, No. 633.

3. Mr. D'Rozario was re-appointed as a Clerk in the Registrar's Office, Original Side, in the month of April 1864.

4. Until the receipt of the Proceedings of Government of the 3rd May 1864, it was considered that the employés in the Registrar's Office, Original Side, were not liable to the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules, and upon that understanding appointments have been made from the establishment of the High Court up to that date.

5. That the employés in the Registrar's Office, Original Side, were not always considered liable to such rules from the date of the establishment of the High Court, but that such rules were confined to the employés on the Appellate Side only would appear by a Notification published in the Supplement to the *Gazette* of the 18th November 1862.

6. The action taken by the Civil Paymaster on the Proceedings of Government of the 3rd May 1864, and the Order thereon, No. 633, is to give to that order retrospective effect which, if permitted, will eventually prevent me promoting Clerks who have been a long time in the Office and know their work, and thus render the office wholly inefficient to perform the duties required of it.

7. The above circumstances I have brought to the notice of the Chief Justice, and by his desire I am directed to request that the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, 3rd May 1864, and the Order thereon, No. 633, may be deemed only to have effect from that date.

ORDER THEREON, 29th August 1864, No. 1293.

Under the representation made in the foregoing letter, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Order of the 3rd May last, No. 633, shall not have retrospective effect.

(True Extract.)

J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 5th July 1864, No. 326.

I am directed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to forward for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying letter, with enclosure from the Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

From J. T. FOWLER, Esq., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division; to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, dated Madras, 24th May 1864, No. 493.

I have the honor to request that you will bring to the notice of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner the enclosed extract from a letter addressed to me, since the omission therein pointed out. The omission, that is, of requiring a certificate of either Vaccination or having had the Small-pox from candidates for the University Examinations, apparently allows of persons being entertained in the service of Government, who have not complied with the Commissioner's regulation.

The Notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 12th November 1863, requires a certificate of Vaccination or of having had Small-pox, from the candidates who wish to be admitted to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination. I have a doubt with respect to the meaning of the term Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, which I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to explain. In the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 26th April 1861, it is laid down in a Notification that the candidate shall be ranked in three classes, viz., (1) Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts; (2) Matriculated students of the University of Madras; (3) Passed candidates examined according to the service test; all of whom go in the Appendix A, annexed to the Notification, and named the "Register of passed Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, General Test." By this it must be meant that the University Examinations form a branch of, or are included in, the term "Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination." Whether this rule is existing or not, I see that the passed candidates for the University Examinations are taken as qualified for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, so far as the General or Entrance test is concerned. While this is the case, are not the candidates, who go up for Matriculation, required to produce the certificate? Many of the Mofussil candidates for Matriculation of this year, have not procured the certificates, and have argued that the Notification refers only to Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations which widely differs from the University Examinations

both in nature and name. If this argument be right, I do not understand the motive of the Notification in not requiring certificates from all the candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, without any distinction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. T. FOWLER,
Insp. of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1864, No. 281.

The Governor in Council observes that it is for the Senate of the University to determine whether or not certificates of Vaccination, or of having had the Small-pox, should be required from candidates for Matriculation.

2. Such a rule the Governor in Council thinks would be very desirable, but it is a matter for the consideration of the Senate, to whom a copy of these Proceedings will be furnished.

(True Extract.)

C. G. WALKER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read again letter from T. KUPPASWAMI AIYAR and six others from Combaconum, dated 26th October, and recorded in Proceedings, 20th November 1863, No. 1799.

Read also the following papers :—

From SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, Acting Record-keeper, Collector's Office, Madura.

(Here enter 3rd December 1863, No. 2683.)

From the Registrar of the High Court.

(Here enter 18th March 1864, No. 18.)

ORDER THEREON, 4th October 1864, No. 1450.

Under the opinion expressed by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court in the letter and Minutes above recorded, the Governor in

Council is not prepared to interfere with the discretion which the Zillah Judges at present exercise, as to the admission or rejection of candidates for permission to practice as Pleaders in their Courts. All persons who have passed the prescribed special test, will be furnished by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination with certificates of having passed, but it will rest with the Judge of the Court, in which a passed candidate desires to practice as a Pleader, whether or not he shall be admitted.

(True Extract.)

J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 11th October 1864, No. 402.

Enclosure 1.

I request that you will be good enough to submit, for the early orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following considerations, which seem to me to render advisable a change in the present system of holding the Special Test Examination early in the year.

2. You will observe from the enclosed copy of my Proceedings, dated 21st January last, No. 41, that I then circulated to all heads of Departments interested in carrying out the provisions of the Schedule appended to Government Notification, dated 18th November 1862, a letter received from the Collector of Salem, who had written, on the application of the subordinate Revenue officials in his District, to suggest that the Special Test Examination might be fixed for the month of July instead of February.

3. The reasons which were assigned for the proposed change had reference to the press of work which, from November to April in each year, occurs in connection with the Jamabundy season, and it was added that such an alteration would equally suit officials in the Judicial Department, inasmuch as the Courts are adjourned generally about the middle of the year.

19 Collectors.
21 Judges, Civil and Session.
7 Do. Small Cause.
—
47

[a] Poceedings, 4th March 1864, No. 1348.

4. Communications from 47 officers, Revenue and Judicial, have now been received on the subject, and the general feeling is evidently in favor of a change. The Board of Revenue also consider[a] that the proposed alteration is unobjectionable and desirable.

5. In the Revenue Department the gentlemen marginally noted give a simple assent to the proposal, as either open to no objection, or as likely to be productive of convenience. Other officers speak more strongly on the subject. Mr. Carmichael[b] states that a number of more candidates would have come up this year had the examination been fixed for July. Messrs. Minchin[c] and Reade[d] advert to the inconvenience resulting to the public service under the present system from the most efficient servants being withdrawn from their duties at a most important season of the year. Work is hindered, the heads of offices put out, and the candidates themselves are unable to give that attention to their studies so necessary just previous to going up for an examination. Mr. Reade brings forward, pointedly, the absence of his principal Cutcherry servants for 12 days, and suggests May and June as the earliest period. Mr. Minchin proposes July or August. Mr. J. D. Robinson[e] believes that all heads of Departments in the Mofussil, as well as candidates, would be really convenienced by the change. Mr. Dykes[f] holds that February is the most inconvenient time that could be chosen, and he considers that the superintendence, &c. of both Special and General Test Examinations could be more easily conducted in the middle of the year than at the beginning. Mr. Thornhill[g] thinks that either the last week in November, before the Jamabundy is well commenced, or the beginning of July, when the great heat of the weather has subsided, would be suitable periods to fix. Mr. Banbury[h] considers July most suitable, the settlement is not over before April or May, and it would be

Mr. Forbes, Ganjam.
,, Morris, Godavery.
,, Smith, Cuddapah.
,, Wedderburn, Bellary,
,, Fraser, Trichinopoly.
Mr. Cadell, Tanjore.
,, Ballard, Malabar.
,, Grant, Coimbatore.
,, Arbuthnott, Salem.

[b] Vizagapatam.

[c] Kurnool.
[d] South Arcot.

[e] North Arcot.

[f] Nellore.

[g] Kistna District.

[h] Madras.

only fair to allow the servants a month or two after returning to head quarters for preparation. Mr. Morris,[i] in consideration of the circumstances of his District, recommends September as more suitable than either February or July. From November to April the Revenue establishments are on the move, and from May to July many yearly accounts and reports have to be prepared. September is not, he believes, a very busy month anywhere.

[i] South Canara.

6. From the two Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly alone does any expression of dissent proceed. Mr. McDonell[j] gives it as his opinion, that the time at present fixed for the Special Test Examination is the most convenient, inasmuch as the Jamabundy season commences in March. Mr. Silver[k] thinks that the proposed change is not suited to the peculiar circumstances of his District, as the Settlement begins in February, and the report thereon is despatched generally in September of each year.

[j] Madura.

[k] Tinnevelly.

7. With hardly an exception the Judicial Officers, adverted to in paragraph 3, are in favor of a change. Some[l] simply say "yes" without adducing any particular reason. Others[m] think that the annual adjournment would give intending candidates leisure to study. Some[n] of the Judges would like the examination to take place *during* the recess, because among other reasons work would be heavy immediately on the reopening of the Courts. One gentleman[o] suggests that the Court Houses would thus be available for the examination. July is mentioned, however, by some[p] as a month when the recess would be over, and as therefore most convenient. One officer[q] agrees to the proposed change,

[l] Mr. Bird, Tanjore.
,, Harris, Trinchinopoly.
,, Collett, Vizagapatam.

[m] Mr. Cherry, Salem.
,, Carr, Cuddalore,
,, Longley, Vellore.
,, Ratliff, Bellary.
Mr. Clarke, Negapatam.
,, Child, Cuddapah.
,, Cook, Calicut.
,, Goldingham, Madura.

[n] Mr. Phillips, Chingleput.
,, Wilkins, Masulipatam.
,, Kindersley, Tanjore.
,, Kindersley, Rajahmundry.
Elliot, Guntoor.

[o] Mr. Cross, Negapatam.

[p] Mr. Harris, Coimbatore.
,, Goldingham, Madura.
,, Sullivan, Tellicherry.

[q] Mr. Roberts, Chittoor.

[r] Mr. Thompson.

provided the examination is fixed for or after the third Monday of the month, with reference apparently to the Sessions. The Judge at Mangalore[r] recommends September as the Collector does.

8. The remaining five officers differ somewhat from the preceding. *Mr. Davidson* of Nundial gives as reasons for retaining February as the month for examination, that then every Judge is at his post and there is no extraordinary pressure of work; while in July some of the Courts may be closed, and in those which may be open every one will be fully occupied on account of arrears, resulting from recess. To *Mr. Sharpe* of Tellicherry it is a matter of indifference when the examination is held. *Mr. Hodgson* of Tinnevelly is unable to offer any opinion except that, under present arrangements, Judges are called upon to perform extra work at the hottest season of the year. *Mr. Story* of Nellore thinks December better than July, as the Collector and Judge would be on the spot; in July the Judge would be away. *Mr. Foord* of Chicacole gives it as his opinion that the officials of the Judicial Department would rather not have an examination during their holidays or immediately after when arrears have to be cleared off, more especially as the High Court have ruled that the leave during the adjournment must be considered to be in lieu of privilege leave.

9. The opinion of the Director of Public Instruction on the question is expressed in the following terms:—"As "the teachers' certificate examination is generally held at the end of July or the beginning of August, while in some cases the school vacations, which "generally fall in the middle of the year, might extend into the beginning of July, I think it would be well to defer the Special Test "till about the close of August.

From Mr. Powell, 28th January 1864, No. 171.

"It is true the separation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service and "the teachers' certificate examinations involves the loss of a few days; "but this appears a trifling consideration compared with the primary "object of securing perfectly trustworthy results. It may be observed, "moreover, that in all probability it will ere long be found necessary "to hold the General Test at a different time from the University examination, as the combined number of examinees will otherwise be "too large for efficient supervision."

10. I asked for Mr. Powell's opinion on the subject, with particular reference to paragraph 9, G. O. 10th October 1863, No. 249, which directs that wherever possible the duty of superintending the examinations should be undertaken by the Educational Department.

In point of fact, however, the Special Test Examination was superintended entirely by Judicial and Revenue officers.

11. I am of opinion on the whole that the last week in August should be fixed upon as most convenient for the Special Test Examination. It would suit the circumstances of most districts in respect to the Revenue subordinates, and as far as the Court servants are concerned the immediate pressure resulting from arrears after the annual recess would be over, while the vacation will afford the requisite opportunity for study.

12. It is not intended to make any change in the date for the General Test Examination.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

MADRAS, 21*st January* 1864.

Read the following papers :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th December 1863.

Read the following letter from the Honorable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Salem, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd December 1863, No. 220.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the favourable consideration of the Board of Revenue and for submission to Government or to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations the enclosed application from the Subordinate Revenue Officials of this District, requesting that the month of July be fixed instead of February for the Special Test Examination.

2. The reasons which induced them to make this application being clearly set forth therein, I need only say that their request is reasonable and trust that the Board will be pleased to support it in submitting the same to the proper authority.

I have &c.,
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

To

THE HONORABLE D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector of Salem.

SIR,

We, the undersigned Revenue Officials in the District of Salem, respectfully beg to submit for your consideration the inconveniences to which we are put in consequence of the time for the Special Test Examination being fixed in the month of February.

2. We have not the slightest doubt that you are aware of the onerous character of our duties which become the more so about the time fixed for the examination.

3. You are aware that from November to April we go out into the District for Jamabundy. The inconveniences of travelling, the want of proper and ready accommodation and the pressure of work connected with Jamabundy render close application which is very necessary at this particular time to the study of the numerous and tedious subjects, prescribed for the examination extremely difficult. So much so that many gave up the idea of putting in their applications for the ensuing examination.

4. Moreover, leave of absence to enable us to prosecute our studies cannot conveniently be granted at this part of year, when the work becomes necessarily heavy.

5. The difficulties which the Thasildars and other Taluq Officials are to contend with are still greater as they must be closely engaged in the Jamabundy work which requires them to go out into their Taluqs and to prepare the accounts, &c., before and after the settlement.

6. It is scarcely necessary to add that these difficulties must be experienced by the Revenue Officials of other Districts also.

7. Under these circumstances we respectfully request that you will be good enough to recommend that the time for the ensuing and subsequent examinations be fixed about the month of July when the Jamabundy work being finished, we shall feel it convenient to go up for the examination. This concession must also, we presume, be beneficial to the Officials of the Judicial Department, in as much as they are allowed two months' recess on account of the adjournment of the Courts about that time.

We beg to remain, &c.,

J. D. JONES, *Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Shevaroy Hills,*
and 34 others.

Transferred to Honorable Mr. Pelly, as Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, for disposal.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

With these Proceedings the Board of Revenue forward to the Commissioner for disposal a letter from the Collector of Salem submitting for favorable consideration an application from the subordinate Revenue officials of that District soliciting that the Special Test Examination may for 1864 and following years be fixed about the month of July instead of February.

2. Absence from Head Quarters and the extra work which has to be performed during the Jamabundy season, viz., from November to April, together with the impossibility of obtaining leave at this busy time of the year for the purpose of study, are the principal grounds alleged in support of the request. It is further remarked that the proposed alteration would equally suit officials in the Judicial Department in as much as the Courts are adjourned generally about the middle of the year.

3. The Commissioner observes that by Clause IX, Notification 26th April 1861, persons desiring to pass the Special Tests are directed to appear at the periodical examinations, provided for in the Rules and these are to be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation Examinations—*i. e.*, the first week in February. There is a reason for the General Test and Matriculation Examination taking place on the same day which does not exist in regard to the Special Tests; and the Commissioner therefore would not be unwilling, if sufficient cause is shown, to propose to Government such a change as that now advocated.

4. It is impossible to make any alteration in the arrangements for the current year, but in view to steps being taken towards introducing the change in 1865 the Commissioner resolves to circulate the foregoing papers for the opinion of all heads of Departments interested in carrying out the provisions of the schedule appended to Government Notification, dated 18th November 1862, and further with reference to Government Order, 10th October 1863, No. 249, Educational Department, para. 9, to request the Director of Public Instruction to state whether the superintendence of the Examinations could be managed in the middle of the year as easily as at the beginning.

ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1864, No. 317.

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the proposal made by the Commissioner that the Special Test Examinations be in future held in the last week of August.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 22nd October 1864, No. 409.

In their Notification of 12th November 1863, published at page 854 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for that year, the Government directed that no person should be "admitted as a candidate for the "Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, unless he can produce a "certificate to show that he has been vaccinated or has had small-pox."

2. The 2nd paragraph of the same Notification contained instructions as to the course which should be followed at the examinations, both general and special, to be held at the commencement of 1864.

3. Applications are not unfrequently made to know whether Candidates, who have on previous occasions produced certificates of Vaccination, will at future examinations be required to conform strictly to the requirements of the Notification above referred to, *i. e.*, whether they must, on every occasion of appearing for examination, produce a Medical Certificate.

16th December 1863, No. 1398, }
5th January 1864, " 12, } Public Dept.
2nd February " " 120, }

4. The Government have already, in their orders marginally noted, ruled that Candidates must either produce the certificates which they may formerly have obtained, or fresh ones.

5. It seems to me a question whether it would not be more convenient to declare that the fact of a certificate having been produced on one occasion will render a voucher of the kind unnecessary thereafter. At the recent general and Special Test Examinations the majority of the Candidates who entered their names produced certificates, and the records of my office enable me to tell in a moment who the parties are who failed to comply with the orders of Government on this point. I would therefore recommend that in making arrangements for next year's examinations, I should be allowed to inform intending Candidates that, in the cases of men who produced certificates in 1864, no further vouchers of this description are necessary. I would not extend the privilege to earlier years. I believe that some such rule was in force when the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were first instituted, but it would be impossible for me at this date to trace particulars relating to that period.

Test.	Candidates.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Absent.	Total.
General............	3	4	94	101
Special	5	6	57	68
Total...	8	10	151	169

6. The marginal Statement shows the number of Candidates at the recent examinations who failed to produce certificates. The eight passed men should not, I think, be allowed to derive any benefit from their success, until they show that they have complied with the Order of Government.

7. I request the favor of an early answer to the question referred to in paragraph 5, as it is almost time to issue the Notice for the examination of 1865.

ORDER THEREON, 25th October 1864, No. 1208.

The Governor in Council authorizes the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to notify that such intending Candidates as may have furnished in 1864 certificates of Vaccination, or of having had the small-pox, will not be required to furnish fresh certificates at any future examinations.

2. The eight passed Candidates, referred to in paragraph 6 of the foregoing letter, will not be allowed to benefit by the result of the examination, until they shall have produced the requisite certificates.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 22nd November 1864, No. 436.

It has has occurred to me that the certificates required to be produced by Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, with reference to the Notifications on the subject, published at pages 854 and 917 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for November 1863, should be in such form as might render it difficult for the same certificate to be used by half a dozen or more people of the same name. Some that I have lately seen might easily have done duty in this way, and as the object which Government have in requiring a certificate would thus be defeated, I would recommend that a Form be prescribed and published in the *Gazette* for general adoption.

2. I append draft of a Notification and Form.

NOTIFICATION.

Referring to the Notifications published at pages 854 and 917 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for November 1863, relative to the pro-

duction of Vaccination certificates, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appended Form shall hereafter be adopted by officers granting such certificates.

Name of Candidate in full.	Father's name in full.	Caste.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Whether Candidate has been Vaccinated, or has had the small-pox.

N. B.—The names to be written in full.

Station and date. *Surgeon.*

ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1864, No. 1342.

The Governor in Council approves of the draft Notification referred to in the foregoing letter, and directs that it be published in several issues of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, and in all the *District Gazettes*.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th October 1864, No. 411.

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the results of the General and Special Test Examinations held in February and March of the current Calendar year 1864.

2. *The General Test Examination*, which, under present rules, all Candidates for appointments above 25 Rupees a month in value are re-

quired to pass, was held at the following stations on the 1st February, and two succeeding days:—

1. Chetterpore.	9. Nellore.	17. Tanjore.
2. Chicacole.	10. Chittoor	18. Trichinopoly.
3. Vizagapatam.	11. Madras.	19. Madura.
4. Rajahmundry.	12. Cuddalore.	20. Palamcottah.
5. Masulipatam.	13. Salem.	21. Calicut.
6. Kurnool.	14. Coimbatore.	22. Cannanore.
7. Cuddapah.	15. Combaconum.	23. Mangalore.
8. Bellary.	16. Tranquebar.	24. Bangalore.

3. The gentlemen named below were nominated to conduct this examination. Mr. Bradshaw prepared all the questions in English language, including those in Arithmetic, History, and Geography, which were the same for all languages. Mr. Joyes undertook the preparation of the Tamil language papers, and the Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalum Examiners those in their respective languages.

	Subject.		*Subject.*
Mr. J. Bradshaw........	English.	Mr. W. Joyes.........	Tamil.
" W. Craig...........	do.	" G. P. Savundranayagam Pillai.........	do.
" C. Lawson..........	do.	" V. Krishnama Charri	do.
" G. Duncan..........	do.	" Mr. J. Garrett......	Canarese.
" J. Moss............	do.	" E. Thompson.....	Malayalum.
Captain J. C. Macdonald..	Telugu.		

4. The actual superintendence of the Candidates while performing their papers was managed, as on the last occasion, in communication with the Department of Public Instruction, and, with the exceptions noted below, in Government School-houses or public buildings.

In 1. Vizagapatam, 2. Masulipatam, 3. Madras, 4. Coimbatore, 5. Tanjore, and 6. Palamcottah, the Managers of the following institutions respectively were good enough to provide accommodation, either wholly, or for a considerable number of students.

1. Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.
2. Church Mission School.
3. Pacheappah's Institution and Doveton College.
4. Anglo-Vernacular School.
5. Gospel Society's High School.
6. Training Institution.

5. The following gentlemen rendered assistance gratuitously, viz.,

The Reverend R. T. Noble, at Masulipatam.

" T. Spratt, at Palamcottah.

6. The subjoined abstract Statement shows the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
646	435	482	1563	603	408	436	1447	112	363	158	633

7. The passed Candidates may be classified as follows :—

(a.) As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.	Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam - - -	14	Salem - - - -	21
Vizagapatam - -	14	Tanjore - - -	74
Godavery - - -	36	Coimbatore - - -	19
Kistna - - -	7	Trichinopoly - -	8
Kurnool - - -	15	Madura - - -	48
Cuddapah - - -	3	Tinnevelly - -	37
Bellary - - -	33	Malabar - - -	39
Nellore - - -	8	South Canara - -	18
North Arcot - -	16	Bangalore - - -	4
Madras - - -	208	Total...	633
South Arcot - - -	13		

(b.) As to the agency by which they were instructed.

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	70	173	90	333
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	29	89	32	150
Other Schools	4	76	1	81
Private tuition...	8	26	35	69
Total......	111	364	158	633

(c.) As to race :—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians	...	59	...	59
Hindus	114	286	158	358
Mahomedans..	...	16	...	16
Total...	114	361	158	633

(d). As to the Vernacular languages in which they have been examined and passed.

In Tamil................ 174
In Telugu.............. 57
In Malayalum........... 28
In Canarese............. 11

Candidates.	1863.	1864.
Registered..............................	2,018	1,563
Examined	1,768	1,447
Passed..............................	444	633
Percentage of passed to Registered.....	22	40
Do. do. Examined......	25	43

8. The marginal abstract shows that while the Candidates examined were fewer this year than last, the number who actually passed on the present occasion is considerably larger than in 1863. Then the percentage was 25. This year it is 43.

9. There must, I think, have been either increase in knowledge on the part of the Candidates, or diminished difficulty in the papers set, to account for this result. Perhaps both reasons may have had weight. Mr. Bradshaw evidently regards the Arithmetic paper as too easy. On the other hand, the reports of the Examiners do in some instances point to improvement. It must be noticed also that a minimum of one-fourth has on this occasion been introduced in Hand-writing. A Statement of the marks assigned to each subject of examination is given in the margin. It differs from that entered in paragraph 7 of Mr. Arbuthnot's Report for last year only in respect to the figures used, the proportions remain the same. Captain Macdonald, the

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Hand-writing..........	50	12
Dictation.	40	30
Correction of mis-spelt paper..	40	30
Composition and Grammar.....	120	0
Arithmetic.........	80	27
Geography	40	0
History.........................	40	0
Total...	410	99

Telugu Examiner, proposes a different arrangement, in view to facilitate the exhibition of percentages. This will receive consideration.

10. In his report of the examination held in 1862, Mr. Arbuthnot observed (paragraph 9) "No Candidate has been passed who did "not obtain one-third of the aggregate maximum of marks assigned to "the subjects in which he was examined," as well as the minimum in those subjects in which such was prescribed. Again, in his report on the examination of 1863, in speaking of Dictation and Mis-spelling, and the minimum which was required in this subject, the late Commissioner says, "In a few cases where the Candidate obtained high marks in other "subjects, being awarded not less than 100 out of the maximum of 205 marks, the (minimum) rule was relaxed." In the present examination the one-third rule has been enforced; but in consequence of the introduction of a minimum into Hand-writing, it has been thought advisable to fix 150 out of the maximum number of 410 as the limit in cases where failure in *one* essential subject to a small extent renders it doubtful whether the strict rule may not be relaxed.

11. The principal points noticed in the reports of the Examiners were the following :—

12. *Hand-writing.*—In *English* the Hand-writing is stated to have been generally "of a very inferior quality." In *Tamil* the paper given for the special purpose of testing the capabilities of Candidates in this respect was "generally fairly executed," but many of the answers "in "other subjects had to be deciphered with considerable difficulty and "loss of time." There has been no perceptible improvement in *Telugu* in this point at most of the stations, but those marginally noted are spoken well off. At Cuddapah these papers were executed very unsatisfactorily. In *Malayalum* the writing was good on the whole. In *Canarese* the marks assigned are above the average of last year.

Kurnool. Rajahmundry. Masulipatam. Chetterpore. Chicacole. Nellore.

Half an hour was the time allowed for this paper; and in Mr. Bradshaw's opinion sufficient accuracy in this respect was not observed by the local Superintendents. In some places few Candidates completed the letter. In others the majority copied the whole. As it took the English Examiner himself eighteen minutes to copy out, the inference is that many of the Examinees were allowed more than the proper time and so were placed in a better position than other Candidates. Mr. Thompson, the Malayalum Examiner, also noticed the small portion of this paper which most of the Candidates in that language executed,

and he believes that this arose from their late arrival at the place of examination. He adds, "it may perhaps be worth while in future years to change the order of the examination, and not to give out first a paper for which only half an hour is allowed, but to which a minimum is attached." Captain Macdonald, Examiner in Telugu, observed that few Candidates failed to complete the paper, for which the time allowed, he thought, was ample. The abbreviations set, though few in number and remarkably easy, were not generally correctly rendered. He recommends that the minimum in force this year be retained on the next occasion, and thereafter raised to one-third.

There is evidently much room for improvement in this subject. One of the Examiners suggests the introduction of copy-slips into schools, and this certainly seems desirable, if no helps of the kind have yet been adopted. I do not propose to make any alteration in the minimum at present; before this examination none whatever was required. The other suggestions of the Examiners will receive due attention, at the time of the next examination.

13. *Dictation and Correction of mis-spelt Paper.*—These subjects, being similar in nature, may be taken together. In *English* it was a matter of surprise that the Dictation was not better done, considering that the words set were of an ordinary character. There were fewer failures in correcting bad spelling. In *Tamil* a very large number of failures occurred in these two subjects. This year, in addition to a number of isolated words, as set last year, a short connected passage was given. It was remarked by the *Telugu* Examiner that while many Candidates succeeded in correctly spelling all the former, some of which had been selected on account of their apparent difficulty, they failed in the latter, though it consisted of words of the simplest description. The Telugu Candidates further appear to have mis-understood the purpose of the mis-spelt paper. "In a great number of cases," the Examiner writes, "they have supposed that it was their duty to correct the 'gramia' forms, to observe the rules of 'sandhi,' and to introduce 'the half sunna'," &c. It is suggested that a notice should in future be printed at the head of the paper, "explaining that the rules of the poetical dialect are not to be applied to the passage given." On the whole, there has been a slight improvement over last year in the "mis-spelling" part of the Telugu examination, but none as to Dictation. The *Malayalum* results in both subjects are stated to have been "very satisfactory." Nearly half the *Canarese* Candidates, however, failed to obtain the minimum.

One of the English Examiners, Mr. Craig, has expressed an opinion that the Dictation Test is an unfair one, because so much depends upon the clearness with which the words are read out. Mr. Joyes also, the chief Tamil Examiner, in remarking upon the high minimum attached to this subject, suggests that if the same proportion is hereafter continued, the *single* words might with propriety be reduced in number, or even dispensed with. "So much depends, in their case, on the "strength of voice, articulation, and even disposition, of a Superintendent, that it is quite possible for the test to bear more heavily on "some than on others, and so well informed Candidates may frequently fail." The only remedy which Mr. Bradshaw can suggest is to appoint as Superintendents persons engaged in tuition, and who are accustomed to give Dictation exercises.

Mr. Joyes thinks that the minimum* in both Dictation and Spelling, especially in the former, has been fixed too high.

* 75 per cent.

My predecessor, I observe, in his report† on last year's examinations, stated that he was not prepared to lower the standard, being of opinion that "as a general rule a Candidate who mis-spells more than five out of every twenty words should not be allowed to pass." In this I quite agree, but I am also inclined to concur in a recommendation which Mr. Bradshaw makes, viz., that as these two papers to a very great extent are tests of the same qualification, the minima might be changed to a minimum on the aggregate number apportioned to the two subjects, *i. e.*, if a Candidate does not obtain three-fourths of the total maxima he cannot pass.

† Dated 1st October 1863, No. 269, paragraph 10.

14. *Grammar and Composition.*—In this subject there never has been a minimum; though Captain Macdonald, the Telugu Examiner, last year proposed that one-fourth, to begin with, might be enforced, and this year has renewed his recommendation.

As to the mode in which this paper was performed, the *English* Candidates at Vizagapatam are favorably noticed, and in the three languages marginally noted, considerable improvement was evinced. The best paper in *Telugu* was executed by a Rajahmundry Candidate. Masulipatam, Chicacole, Nellore, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam are also favorably

Telugu.
Malayalum.
Canarese.

mentioned. The *Malayalum* Examiner states his belief that three or four years ago the questions given on this occasion, easy though they were, would hardly have been answered at all.

In *Tamil*, as on the last occasion, this subject has not been satisfactorily performed. "The Candidates appear," Mr. Joyes remarks, "to "have neither acquired a fair knowledge of Tamil Grammar nor to "have much notion of paraphrasing and composition. The answers to "several even easy questions on these subjects were very poor indeed in "many of the papers."

Composition indeed seems to be a weak point in *English* also. The original letters required from Candidates are described as "shocking specimens of English composition," and to consist "almost entirely of petitions for the advancement of the writer, or prayers beseeching the Examiners to be lenient."

15. *Arithmetic.*—A general complaint has been made by the Examiners that the *working* has not been exhibited. Directions will be inserted in future papers on this subject, that unless Candidates show how they arrive at their results, no marks whatever will be given.

Vizagapatam.
Masulipatam.
Kurnool.

In *English*, the Candidates, at the stations marginally named, are specially noticed for the clearness and accuracy of their answers. In *Telugu* there was a slight improvement over last year. Nellore and Masulipatam showed favorably. Chittoor and Cuddapah were the reverse, the majority of the papers executed at these two places being slovenly in the extreme. The *Tamil* Examiner reports a large number of failures, the chief fault being unintelligible working. The *Malayalum* Candidates obtained, on the average, 36 per cent. of the maximum number of marks, a great improvement upon former years. In the *Canarese* language, on the contrary, Arithmetic was the subject in which failure was the most conspicuous.

16. *History.*—The attainments of the *English* Candidates in this subject are mentioned favorably. One remarkable feature in the answers was their great similarity, irrespective of locality, no matter whether accurate or inaccurate. The *Telugu* papers at Chetterpore were the best, and the other Candidates are spoken of as having done remarkably well. In *Tamil*, the history was, on the whole fairly done. The same may be said of the *Malayalum* Candidates, who obtained on

an average 50 per cent. of the maximum marks. There was a marked improvement too, in the answers given by the *Canarese* Examinees.

17. *Geography.*—There is little or no improvement in this subject since last year. The *English* Examiner reports that the most ridiculous answers conceivable were given to many of the questions, while the maps were wretchedly drawn. The orthography of the Rajahmundry Candidates was so bad that it is difficult to believe that they had ever seen the names of the Countries which they wrote down. The *Telugu* Candidates failed mostly in the preparation of their Maps. The same thing was observed in respect to the *Tamil* Candidates, who showed themselves very indifferently acquainted with their subject. The *Malayalum* papers were inferior. In *Canarese* there were but few really good answers, though the Candidates did manifest some improvement upon the preceding year.

18. *General Remarks.*—The printing of the examination papers was undertaken at the Government Press. A report reached me just before the commencement of the examination, that some of the questions had already become known, in fact had been pasted on the walls in Black Town. I could not, however, learn that there was any truth in this rumour, though I caused such inquiry to be made as circumstances admitted of. I am glad to find from the remarks of the Examiners, that they too disbelieve the report. Mr. Duncan observes that the answer papers examined by him "bore no traces of such publication, though they were written chiefly by Madras Candidates, most of them youths living in Black Town, the reputed place of publication. From the evidence of the papers themselves, I am disposed to consider the report an invention." Mr. Craig has expressed himself to a similar effect; and Mr. Bradshaw observes that the papers examined by him gave no evidence whatever "that any knowledge of the questions had been circulated prior to the day of examination among the Examinees."

19. Copying was resorted to by some of the Candidates, as was only to be expected. Where observed at the time, they were expelled from the examination room by the local Superintendent. In some cases the deceit was not discovered until the papers were examined. I propose to give an intimation to future Candidates that the use of unfair means will, when discovered, not only involve present loss, but will preclude their admission to any examination in the following year. Some such provision seems necessary to check this evil.

10th October 1863, No. 249, paragraph 8.
14th April 1864, No. 107, Educational Department.

20. Referring to the orders of Government marginally indicated, I forward a Statement compiled from the Returns which have been received from the various heads of offices and Departments of the appointments made by them during 1863 to situations, the salaries of which exceed Rupees 10 per mensem. An abstract of this is given below—

Abstract showing the number of appointments to situations on salaries exceeding 10 *and not exceeding* 25 *Rupees, made during* 1863 *in the Government Offices throughout the Madras Presidency, distinguishing between passed, unpassed, and other Candidates.*

Qualification of Candidates.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total
1. Passed............	64	57	6	20	147
2. Unpassed..........................	386	75	27	76	564
3. Exempted..........................	1	1	...	3	5
4. Transferred..........................	144	54	2	2	202
5. Re-employed after a reduction of establishment.....	33	59	49	1	142
Total...	628	246	84	102	1,060

21. It appears from this that out of 1,060 appointments of the kind, 564 were given to applicants who had not passed the General Test, and that of the remaining 496, 147 only were bestowed upon individuals known to be passed Candidates, the remaining employés having been either exempted, transferred from other offices, or re-employed without passing any examination, as is permitted in cases of reduction or abolition of establishment.

Revenue Settlement....	148
Inam Commission.......	49
Conservator of Forests.	24
	221

22. The majority of unpassed Candidates were employed in the Revenue Department. Of the 386 thus provided for, 221 were entertained in the Departments specified in the margin. The temporary nature of the two first named, and the exposure entailed on employés in third suffi-

ciently account perhaps for the employment of other than passed Candidates.

23. The intimation which Government made of their wish, that as far as possible preference should be given to passed over unpassed Candidates, was not promulgated till nearly the close of the year (1863) to which these figures refer, and it remains to be seen when the returns for the present year are received, what effect the expressed desire of Government has had in influencing nominations of the kind. As the case stands, I would rather defer making any recommendation on the subject adverted to in paragraph 4 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, dated 24th February 1864, No. 2, till I am in possession of the results of 1864.

24. The results of the General Test Examination were published at the end of June last. In conformity with the Government Notification of 26th April 1861, Rule VII, the names of the Graduates and and others who had been successful at the University Examinations were entered in the list with the Service Test passed Candidates. The numbers in these additional classes are noted in the margin. I was unable, however, to publish the *marks* obtained by these individuals, as required in the Government Notification already alluded to, the Registrar of the Madras University having, under orders of the Syndicate, informed me that it was contrary to rule to permit such publication.

Class.	
I. Graduates............	14
II. First Arts Examination, Passed Students.........	23
III. Matriculated Students....	143
Total...	180

25. THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION took place on the 18th March, and four following days, at the following stations:—

Chetterpore.	Nellore.	Tanjore.
Chicacole.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah.
Masulipatam	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Combaconum.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.

26. The number of Candidates registered for Examination accord-

ing to the several Tests, the number who were actually examined, and the number who passed, were as shown in the following Statement:—

No.	Tests.	Number registered	Number examined.	Number passed.
1	District Moonsiffs and Pleaders	306	286	101
2	High Court Sheristadars	85	70	53
3	High Court Ministerials	4	4	18*
4	High Court Translators	5	4	...
5	Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.. ...	65	47	8
6	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars and Sub-Magistrates...	145	115	76
7	Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Examiners and Clerks in the Office of the Board of Revenue, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards	5	1	...
8	Head Accountants and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue and Collector's Offices, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards...	15	13	7
9	Superintendent of Sea Customs	13	12	6
10	Superintendents, Peshkars, and Ameens, Salt Department	11	10	9
11	Translators, Session Courts, Revenue Board and Collectors' Offices	116	102	29
	Total...	770	664	307

27. Statement shewing the languages in which the Candidates who entered their names for Examination were prepared to write their answers.

Tests.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Mahratta.
District Moonsiffs and Pleaders	97	104	59	28	18	...
High Court Sheristadars...	85	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ministerials	4	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Translators....	..	5	3	2	...	...
Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.	46	9	8	...	2	...
Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars and Sub-Magistrates...	50	41	42	9	3	...
Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Examiners and Clerks in the Office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Head Accountants and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue and Collectors' Offices on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards	15	...	...	...	...	..
Superintendents of Sea Customs...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Peshkars and Ameens, Salt Dept ..	11	...	...	...	...	...
Translators, Session Courts, Revenue Board and Collectors' Offices...	...	61	39	4	11	1
Total...	326	220	151	43	34	1

*Sixteen of these Candidates came up for District Moonsiff's Test, but have been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers.

28. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Names.	Subjects.	Maximum number of Marks in each subject.	
W. Stokes, Esq.	Indian Penal Code..	100	
	Code of Civil Procedure	60	
J. R. Kindersley, Esq.....	Law of Evidence............	100	
	Law of Contracts........................	40	
	Law of Torts...........................	40	
J. Maskell, Esq......... ...	Code of Criminal Procedure...	60	
	Hindu Law...	60	
	Mahomedan Law..................	60	
W. Sloan, Esq......	Civil Rules of Practice	20	
	Criminal Rules of Practice...	20	
	Stamp Act..................	20	
	Limitation Act............................	20	
	System of Judicial Accounts......	20	
Vijiaragavalu Chetty......	Revenue Regulations and Acts......	100	
	Circular Orders, Board of Revenue..	100	
	Salt Law...................................	100	
T. Jeyaram Chetty	Taluq and Village Accounts...	60	
	Salt Manual......	60	
	Law and Rules, Stamp Department	60	
	Book-keeping.........	60	
J. H. Blair, Esq...	Collection of Sea Customs...........	100	
	Conservancy of Ports......	40	
	Emigration......	40	
	English Precis-writing.........	100	
Captain J. C. Macdonald...	Translation of Telugu papers	40	For each paper.
C. F. Chamier, Esq... ...	Do. of Tamil do.	40	
E. Thompson, Esq...........	Do. of Malayalum do. ...	40	
J. Garrett, Esq...	Do. of Canarese do.	40	

29. The plan followed on this occasion was to require for a pass half the *total* maximum number of marks assigned to any test. It was not considered necessary to enforce half marks in each subject, nor indeed has any minimum been fixed except in the subjects noted marginally. In these one-fifth of the maximum number of marks was required.

Law of Evidence.
Code of Civil Procedure.
Code of Criminal Procedure.
Indian Penal Code.

In certain cases where Candidates did not complete the examination prescribed for one grade, they have been passed for another; as for instance, Candidates for the English "Deputy Collector Test" have been passed as "Tahsildars," and Candidates for the "Moonsiff Test" in English have been passed as "Ministerial Officers of the High Court."

In consequence of the omission to set a Precis-paper to Candidates

for the *Vernacular* Deputy Collector's Test, that Test and the Vernacular *Tahsildar's* Test were on this occasion precisely the same.

For special reasons *less* than half marks were considered sufficient to pass certain persons examined at Tranquebar.

30. It will be observed on a reference to Appendix D, of which an abstract is given in paragraph 26 above, that a fair proportion of Candidates passed in almost every subject. The figures now given cannot be exactly contrasted with those in last year's report, because the introduction of the Revenue Tests on the present occasion has probably diminished the numbers of Candidates in subjects requiring a knowledge of Revenue. I find, however, a steady increase in the tests marginally named, both as to the number of Candidates examined and the number passed. The addition to the entrance fee has not apparently deterred *bonâ fide* Candidates from coming forward either in the Judicial or Revenue lines.

District Moonsiff and Pleader.
Court Sheristadar.

Candidates.	1863.	1864.
Examined......	660	664
Passed............	149	307

31. The total number of Candidates actually examined, it will be seen, was very much the same as last year, while the number passed was more than double.

32. The following remarks have been recorded by the Special Test Examiners on the papers before them:—

33. *Penal and Civil Procedure Codes.*—Mr. Stokes thought the answering unsatisfactory. "Questions, the replies to which merely "required a good memory, were, indeed, sometimes answered with "surprising accuracy; but such as called for the exercise of some little "power of reasoning and combination were often either obviously "guessed at, or wrongly answered." He noticed also that the answer papers translated from the Vernacular were on the whole vastly inferior to those in English. Allowing that the Translators who rendered the answers into English were not always able to express themselves accurately, he still ventures to think that "the chief causes of the in-"feriority referred to are, first, the lower degree of ability and industry "which may fairly be ascribed to the Natives of this Presidency who "have not hitherto learned English; and, secondly, the impossibility "of making correct translations of works like the Penal and Civil Pro-"cedure Codes into uncultivated languages, whose vocabularies cannot, "I should think, possibly furnish words to express with precision the

"delicate shades of meaning to be found in the English originals. I "speak on this matter with much deference, being wholly ignorant of "the Native tongues. But can Malayalum (for example) distinguish "between 'hurt' and 'injury'? None, I think, of the Malayalum Can- "didates defined 'injury' correctly. They all, to the best of my re- "collection, gave instead the definition of 'hurt;' and I am informed "that this was owing to the imperfection, in this respect, of the Mala- "yalum translation of the Penal Code. I am told, too, that the Telugu "translation of the Civil Procedure Code is highly unsatisfactory. "I confess that I think it would greatly conduce to the education of "the Natives, to the accuracy of their knowledge of the laws under "which they live, and to the obtaining of a better class of Native legal "functionaries if no answer papers were received save in English, and "if we were to relinquish the attempt to produce translations into "these decaying Native tongues of works, the reproduction of which, "even in copious and cultivated languages like German and French, "would be a matter of the utmost difficulty. A marble statue cannot "well be copied by the skilfulest sculptor who has only a coarse "disintegrating granite to work in. I have never heard that Justiman "wasted time and money in having the Institutes or Digest trans- "lated into the tongues of the barbarians, and in this, as in other "respects, the British in India may well take a lesson from the "Romans."

34. The feasibility of making a knowledge of English a *sine qua non* for the chief appointments in the Subordinate Judicial and Magisterial service has been discussed on a previous occasion. The advantages of such a plan are many and the obstacles may in time be overcome. I cannot go with Mr. Stokes, however, in thinking that the Government should give up the attempt to teach the Natives the true principles of law and justice through the medium of their own Vernaculars.

35. Mr. Kindersley found that the highest proficiency in the subjects* entrusted to him had been attained at Madras and on the Western Coast. He thinks that "four questions are hardly enough fairly to test "a person's knowledge of the wide field of law "embraced under the head of Torts with the measure of damages," and he attributes the indifferent way in which Candidates generally acquitted themselves in this last named subject "to the absence of any work

* Law of Evidence.
Do. Contracts.
Do. Torts.

"about it suitable to the wants of such persons." So far as regards the first remark, a remedy is easy, but not so in respect to the want referred to in the second. The point will not, however, be overlooked.

36. Mr. Maskell notices that of the Candidates whose papers he examined, 43 per cent passed in Criminal Procedure, 35 per cent. in Hindu Law, and 24 per cent. in Mahomedan Law. The greater difficulty of the latter subjects accounts for the comparatively small proficiency shewn in them.

37. Mr. Sloan, to whom were assigned, on the present occasion, the same subjects† in which he was Examiner last year, remarks that on the whole the result is far more satisfactory than in 1863. "The Candidates have "studied with more success. Those who "failed at the previous examination acquitted themselves remarkably "well. Mahomedan Candidates, and Candidates bearing European and "Portuguese names, upon whose inferiority I remarked in my last "report, occupy a prominent place, and many have apparently com-"mitted to memory the whole or greater part of the Civil Code, the "Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, and the Stamp and Limitation "enactments." He notes as a singular circumstance that no Candidate from the Chatriya caste is represented in the list.

† Civil Rules of Practice.
Criminal do.
Stamp Act.
Limitation Act.
System of Judicial Accounts.

38. Vijiaragavalu Chetty observes that, while a large number of Candidates have answered the questions‡ well, most of those who replied in Malayalum and Canarese failed in consequence, he believes, of the want of the necessary books in those languages. He notices also that in certain cases, which he specifies, the Vernacular translations of the questions might have misled the Candidates had not the local Superintendent corrected the error: he is of opinion that the translation of the questions should be made by the Examiners themselves, or at least under their directions. This course will be followed hereafter, so far as may be practicable. The case referred to by Vijiaragavalu Chetty occurred in a Tamil District; but I may take the opportunity of observing that in one of the Northern Districts some of the Candidates found the Telugu translations of the questions somewhat unintelligible, and preferred to take the English paper instead. The local Superintendent suggested that it would be a good plan to add, in the Vernacu-

‡ In Revenue Regulations and Acts.
Circular Orders, Board of Revenue.
Salt Law.

lar translation, the English word, where it is in common use, as the compounds invented to express some technical phrase are often too high flown to be readily intelligible.

In bringing forward these instances, I have not the least intention of reflecting upon the gentlemen who undertook the translations. I am sure that every care that could be taken was taken to ensure a faithful rendering of the meaning of the original; but it is only right that the Government should be aware of the difficulties which are met with, and which I believe have already attracted their attention, in connection with the translations of the several Codes.

Taluq and Village Accounts.
Salt Manual.
Law and Rules Stamp Department.
Book-Keeping.

39. Jeyaram Chetty, who was Examiner in the subjects marginally noted, found that most of the Western Coast Candidates signally failed in answering the questions on Village and Taluq accounts; and this he believes is owing to the different Revenue systems prevailing in Malabar and South Canara.

40. Mr. J. H. Blair speaks favourably of the knowledge shewn of the Sea Customs Law and Rules, less so of that in connection with the Conservancy of Ports. The papers on Emigration and in Precis-writing were very inferior.

41. The following observations of Captain Macdonald on the different translation papers from and into Telugu are more or less applicable to the other languages.

"I. *Deputy Collector.*—Two papers were given: one for translation from English into Telugu, the other *vice versâ*, both of the same length and degree of difficulty as the papers set to Junior Civilians passing out of College—in fact the English paper was the identical one set by me, in June 1863, to two gentlemen who came up for examination. These papers are of course easy as compared with those for Translators; but I consider them well adapted to test the qualifications of Candidates for Deputy Collectorships. It will be seen that the Candidate who stands first on the list obtained 77·5 per cent. of the maximum. On the whole the translation from Telugu into English has been very fairly performed.

"II. *Translator, High Court.*—Although the Telugu papers selected this year were easier than those set in 1863, the Candidates have not been successful in their execution. The papers consisted as before

" of a Telugu Decree (about 65 printed lines), a Telugu document " (about 35 lines), and an English paper (about 20 lines). I am not " aware what time may have been allowed for the performance of " these exercises; but it appears that none of the Candidates succeeded " in rendering half the decree, and two of three only performed half " the document. I beg to suggest that for the future the tests for High " Court Translators be curtailed, and that only two papers be set, one " English, the other Telugu, both sufficiently difficult to fully test " the Candidate's powers, but neither exceeding in length 20 printed " lines: the English paper given this year was in my opinion admir- " ably adapted to the purpose."

" III. *Ordinary Translator.*—The English paper set (21 printed " lines in length) was well suited to test the abilities of Candidates; " the average percentage of the maximum obtained was 47·8."

" The Telugu paper consisted of two passages (each about 29 print- " ed lines in length), one on judicial, the other, revenue matters. Very " few Candidates succeeded in completing this paper, the second portion " of which proved much too difficult for the majority. In this subject " the average percentage of the maximum obtained was only 28·85; " I would suggest that a paper, only 20 printed lines in length, be " given next time. Three Candidates who were unsuccessful last year " came up on this occasion; one of them has passed." Captain Macdonald's suggestions will be borne in mind.

42. The results of the Special Test Examination were not published till the middle of last month. This unavoidable delay, which arose from the difficulty of getting certain answer papers properly translated within the time originally fixed, has I fear been productive of much inconvenience in many quarters; and I hope that better arrangements may be made next time. I have already proposed* that the next Special Test Examination shall not take place until August 1865; but should any difficulty, from the want of qualified persons for Tahsildarships, &c., be anticipated, an arrangement might be made for the testing of *Special* Candidates on the principle proposed in the Governor General's Resolution published in Madras G. O., 12th October 1864, No. 527, Financial Department.

* Letter No. 402, dated 11th October 1864.

43. *Police.*—In accordance with the Order of Government, dated 12th July 1862, No. 1104, the examination in Judicial and Depart-

mental subjects of subordinates in the Mofussil Police took place at the same time with that of the Special Test Candidates. The total number of Candidates examined was 82. Of these 61 were passed by the Inspector General, in subjects appertaining to their Departmental duties; and I found that 29 of the whole number had obtained a sufficient number of marks in the judicial subjects of the Sub-Magistrate Test.

The list of passed Inspectors was not published in the Gazette with the successful Special Test Candidates, because the Uncovenanted Civil Service Rules having been declared† inapplicable to the Mofussil Police, the same rules and regulations which are binding on ordinary Candidates are inoperative in respect to the Police, and the latter cannot therefore claim to participate in the privileges which a compliance with those rules confers. I have communicated more fully on the subject with the Inspector General.

† G. O., 20th April 1859, No. 621.

44. *Vaccination.*—The requirements of the Government Notification of 12th November 1863 were attended to by the majority of Candidates who presented themselves at the examination. Eighteen individuals, including in that number eight successful Examinees, did not conform to the rule. The names of these eight persons have been already submitted‡ to Government. A considerable number of absentees had not sent in the required certificates.

Pages 854, Fort Saint George Gazette for 1863.

‡ Letter to Government, dated 22nd October 1864, No. 409.

45. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—In Appendix E. will be found an account of the receipts from fees and the disbursements in connection with both examinations. The fees, deducting refunds, amounted to Rupees 13,093, and the expenditure to Rupees 13,929, leaving a deficiency of Rupees 836 to be made good by the State. The increase in receipts arises from the higher rates of fee sanctioned by G. O., 10th October 1863, No. 249. The disbursements this year exceeded those of 1863 by Rupees 172 only; though, consequent upon the operation of the

STATEMENT OF FEES RECEIVED.

	Rupees.
General Test	7,920
Special Test	5,229
Total...	13,149
Deduct Refunds	56
Remainder	13,093
Charges	13,929
Deficiency	836

	Rupees.
1863	13,757
1864	13,929
Difference	127

	Rupees.
Stipends to Examiners........	12,125
Contingencies......	882
Printing...........................	108
Translating Answer papers...	814
Total...	13,929

Revenue Tests, additional Examiners had to be appointed. The principal items of expenditure are marginally shewn. The sanction of Government has already been obtained to these disbursements in the Orders noted below.

	RS.	A.	P.
G. O., 18th January 1864, No. 16........	6,050	0	0
G. O., 8th July 1864, No. 201...........	6,075	0	0
G. O., 15th August 1864, No. 226.........	21	4	6
G. O., 10th September 1864, No. 254.....	1,782	9	7
Total..	13,928	14	1

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the General Test Examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Districts.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Ganjam...............	24	9	28	61	23	7	25	55	6	6	2	14
Vizagaptam............	15	5	19	39	14	5	16	85	2	12	...	14
Godavery...............	51	7	12	70	48	7	11	66	12	17	7	36
Kistna................	3	7	4	14	3	5	4	12	2	3	2	7
Kurnool................	6	6	15	27	6	6	13	25	3	7	5	15
Cuddapah........	12	4	10	26	11	3	8	22	1	2	...	3
Bellary................	40	3	4	47	35	2	4	41	10	21	2	33
Nellore................	8	4	9	21	7	4	9	20	2	6	...	8
North Arcot..........	20	1	16	37	19	1	16	36	1	8	7	16
Madras	97	294	20	411	91	285	19	395	8	191	9	208
South Arcot..........	25	9	17	51	22	9	13	44	1	3	9	13
Salem..................	42	6	31	79	39	5	30	74	9	6	6	21
Tanjcre................	123	18	114	255	117	17	103	237	16	33	25	74
Coimbatore...........	15	14	19	48	16	12	17	45	7	8	4	19
Trichinopoly..........	20	5	22	47	18	4	21	43	...	5	3	8
Madura................	58	9	60	127	53	8	56	117	13	7	28	48
Tinnevelly...........	37	13	30	80	35	9	28	72	4	9	24	37
Malabar...............	23	13	21	57	22	13	18	53	8	11	20	39
South Canara.........	26	5	28	58	23	4	22	49	7	9	2	18
Bangalore.......	1	3	3	7	1	2	3	6	...	2	2	4
Total...	646	435	482	1563	603	408	436	1447	112	363	158	633

(Signed) C. PELLY, *Commissioner.*

B

STATEMENT showing the appointments made by the various Heads of Offices and Departments during 1863 to situations, the salaries of which exceeded Rupees 10 per mensem.

Department in which appointed.	Number appointed. Those who have passed the Service Test.	Those who have not passed it.	Those who have been in service before 1859, and transferred simply from another Department.	Those who have been re-employed in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the Department in which they have been previously employed.	Those who have been exempted from the Service examination by special order of Government.	Total.	Designation of Office to which appointed.	Grades of salaries.	Remarks.
								Rupees.	
Public Works Department, Government Office	...	...	...	1	...	1	Reader.................	20	
Military Department, Government Office...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Clerk....................	20	
ChiefSecretary's Office.	1	1	...	...	...	2	Clerks.....................	20 to 25	
Office of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.	3	1	...	..	...	4	Do.........................	17 to 14	
Office of the Protector of Emigrants.........	...	...	1	..	...	1	Clerk......................	25	
Stationery Office.........	...	1	...	...	..	1	Assistant Packer.......	12	
Office of the Municipal Commissioners..	...	8	1	...	...	9	Clerk, Road Maistry, Conicopolies, and Sumprethy...........	21 to $10\frac{1}{2}$	
High Court, (Appellate Side)	1	2	...	...	..	3	Copyists and Goomastah	21 to 12	
Do. (Original Side.)	...	1	...	...	...	1	Clerk,.....................	15	

Statement showing the appointments made by the various Heads of Offices and Departments during 1863—(*Continued.*)

Department in which appointed.	Number appointed.						Destination of Office to which appointed.	Grades of salaries.	Remarks.
	Those who have passed the Service test	Those who have not passed it.	Those who have been in service before 1859, and transferred simply from another Department.	Those who have been re-employed in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the Department in which they have been previously employed.	Those who have been exempted from the Service examination by special order of Government.	Total.			
								Rupees.	
Office of the Inspector General, Mofussil Police.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Auditor..................	15	
Office of the Inspector General of Jails, and those subordinate to him.	1	3	1	...	1	6	Clerks, and Jailer.......	35 to 10½	
Town Police Court.....	1	*1	...	...	...	2	Clerks.........................	21	* Resigned on the 30th November 1863.
Vepery Police do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Do...	21	
Royapettah do. ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Do. and Cash-keeper.	21 to 25	
Office of the Administrator General.	1	1	...	...	...	2	Copyist and Shroff. ...	28 to 12	
Office of the Government Agent at Tanjore.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Clerk...	15	
Mint Office..............	...	11	...	...	...	11	Die-setter, Cutter setter, Laminator, Engine Driver, Conicopolly, Weighing-man and Counter.	25 to 12	

Accountant General's Office.	4	2	...	...	...	6	Clerks, Reader, Calculator and Asst. do.	28 to 14	
Civil Paymaster's Office	1	...	...	...	...	1	Clerk...	10	
Govt. Savings' Bank....	2	3	...	...	...	†5	Clerks...	25	† Temporarily employed, engagement terminated on 30th April 1864.
Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways.	1	...	...	...	...	1	Accountant... ...	25	
Office of the Director of Public Instruction and those subordinate to him.	...	6	...	...	...	6	Clerks...	25 to 10	
Revenue Board	2	3	...	...	...	5	Do.	25 to 12	
Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement, and those subordinate to him.	2	‡148	...	...	...	150	Goomastah, Classifier. Deputy Inspector, Karkoon, Demarcator, and Clerks.	25 to 10½	‡ Three since dismissed, and two resigned.
Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and those subordnate to him.	3	§12	1	...	...	15	Clerks and Computors	25 to 10	§ Four since resigned, and one dismissed.
Office of the Inam Commissioner, and those subordinate to him.	10	¶49	3	...	...	62	Clerks, Translators, Registrars, Goomastahs, Reader, Record-keeper, Dufterbund and Moonshees.	25 to 13	¶ One since resigned.
Office of the Conservator of Forests.	...	24	1	1	...	26	Clerks, Accountants, Mootsuddy, Goomastah and Duffadar.	25 to 10	
Office of the Income Tax Commission.	1	...	...	...	...	1	Clerk......	25	
Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Do.	25	
Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts.	1	...	...	...	...	1	Accountant...	25	

Statement showing the appointments made by the various Heads of Offices and Departments during 1863—(*Continued.*)

Department in which appointed.	Number appointed.						Designation of Office to which appointed.	Grades of salaries.	Remarks.
	Those who have passed the service test.	Those who have not passed it.	Those who have been in service before 1859, and transferred simply from another Department.	Those who have been re-employed in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the Department in which they have been previously employed.	Those who have been exempted from the Service examination by special order of Government.	Total.			
								Rupees.	
Office of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division, and those subordinate to him.	...	2	...	...	...	2	Accountant & Copyist	20	
Do. 2nd Division...	..	1	...	...	...	1	Goomastah......	12	
Do. 3rd do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Copyist & Accountants	20 to 15	
Do. 4th do. ...	1	...	...	29	...	30	Clerks, Accountants and Estimators.	25 to 15	
Do. 5th do. ...	3	...	...	20	...	23	Copyists, Accountants, and Taluq Writers.	25 to 15	
Do. 7th do. ...	...	16	2	...	...	18	Accountants and Clerks	25 to 15	
Do. 8th do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	Clerks & Accountants.	15	
Office of the Controller of Military Finance.	2	8	...	...	...	10	Assistant Auditor, Clerk and Voucher-keeper.	22 to 12	
Adjutant General's Office.	...	2	...	...	...	2	Clerks................ ...	25	
Quarter Master General's Office.	...	4	...	...	...	†4	Do.	14 to 12	† The services of two of these have since been dispens-

									sed with, and one Clerk transferred to the Adjutant General's Department.
Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and those subordinate to him.	5	5	...	...	2	‡12	Clerks and Conicopolies.	18 to 10	‡ Two of these have since been discharged.
Office of the Military Accountant.	2	1	...	...	...	3	Clerks	15	
Office of the Examiner of Medical Accounts	...	1	...	...	1	2	Calculator.	20 to 17	
Commissary General's Offices, and those subordinate to him.	...	16	...	...	...	16	Clerks, Purveyors, Shroffs and Store-keepers.	25 to 12	
Office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Voucher-keeper.........	15	
Office of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Copyist.......	10½	
Office of the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.	...	2	...	...	...	2	Diary-keeper and Copyist.	25	
Offices of the Civil Judge at Calicut, and those subordidate to him.	...	7	...	...	...	7	Clerks & Goomastahs.	17½ to 13	
Do. Chicacole, & do.	...	16	...	...	...	16	Goomastahs...	21 to 11	
Offices of the Civil Judge at Chingleput, and those subordinate to him.	1	...	...	...	...	1	Goomastah...............	10½	

Statement showing the appointments made by the various Heads of Offices and Departments during 1863, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Department in which appointed.	Number appointed. Those who have passed the Service test.	Those who have not passed it.	Those who have been in service before 1859, and transferred simply from another Department.	Those who have been re-employed in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the Department in which they have been previously employed.	Those who have been exempted from the Service examination by special order of Government.	Total.	Designation of Office to which appointed.	Grades of salaries.	Remarks.
								Rupees.	
Offices of the Civil Judge at Chittoor, & those subordinate to him.	5	...	...	37	...	42	Clerks & Goomastahs...	25 to 10	
Do. Coimbatore & do.	...	...	1	...	...	1	Goomastah	20	
Do. Cuddapah, & do.	...	2	26	...	...	28	Goomastahs... ...	20 to 11	
Do. Madura, & do.	13	4	...	..	...	17	Clerks, Goomastah and Shroffs.	20 to 10	
Do. Mangalore, & do	5	...	11	....	...	16	Clerks and Goomastahs	24½ to 11	
Do. Tranquebar & do.	2	...	...	...	...	2	Clerk and Goomastah.	17½ to 11	
Do. Nellore, & do.	2	...	...	1	..	3	Do. do... ...	20 to 10	
Do. Nundial, & do.	7	4	...	...	...	11	Govt. Vakeel, Clerks, Shroffs & Goomastahs.	21 to 10	
Do. Rajahmundry, & do.	...	...	11	...	...	11	Govt. Vakeel, Criminal Javabneviss, Clerks & Goomastahs.	24½ to 11	
Do. Salem, & do.	1	...	...	...	...	1	Clerks...	24½	
Do. Tanjore, & do.	3	1	1	...	...	5	Government Vakeel, Clerk & Goomastahs..	21 to 10	
Do. Tinnevelly, & do.	5	...	...	...	...	5	Clerks and Goomastahs	17½ to 10¼	
Do. Vizagapatam, and do.	1	18	...	...	...	19	Goomastahs... ...	20 to 10	

Office of the Judge of the Chittoor Court of Small Causes.	..	...	...	3	...	3	Record-keeper & Goomastahs.	24 to 12	
Do. Cuddalore, do.	1	2	...	7	..	10	Clerks, Shroffs & Goomastahs.	25 to 10	
Do. Madura, do.	3	...	1	3	...	7	Clerks & Goomastahs..	25 to 12	
Do. Masulipatam, do.	...	..	...	8	...	8	Clerk, Record-keeper and Goomastahs.	25 to 12	
Do. Negapatam, do.	1	1	...	...	...	2	Record-keeper and Goomastahs.	24 to 14	
Do. Tanjore, do.	2	4	...	...	...	6	Clerk and Goomastah...	25 to 12	
Do. Tellicherry, do.	...	5	2	...	...	7	Record-keeper and Goomastahs.	24 to 12	
Offices of the Collector of Bellary, and these subordinate to him	2	15	52	...	...	69	Clerks, Accountants, Shroffs, Goomastahs & Revenue Inspector.	25 to 12	
Do. Coimbatore, do.	1	3	6	1	...	11	Clerk, Accountant, Shroff & Goomastahs.	25 to 12	
Do. Cuddapah, do.	1	6	...	1	...	8	Accountant, Inspector and Goomastah.	20 to 12	
Do. Ganjam, do.	3	9	17	1	...	30	Clerks, Accountants, Revenue Inspectors and Goomastahs.	25 to 11	
Do. Godavery, do.	4	11	...	5	...	20	Clerks, Accountant & Goomastahs.	25 to 12	
Do. Kistnah District, do.	2	1	...	7	...	10	Accountants, Clerks, Inspector, Shroff and Goomastahs.	20 to 10	
Do. Kurnool, do.	1	8	...	1	...	10	Clerks, Accountant and Goomastahs.	25 to 12	
Do. Madras, do.	2	21	18	...	...	41	Clerks, Accountants, Shroff, Goomastahs and Paishkars.	25 to 12	
Do. Madura, do.	1	4	1	3	...	9	Accountants, Shroffs, Revenue Inspector, and Goomastahs.	15 to 12	

Statement showing the appointments made by the various Heads of Offices and Departments during 1863, &c.—*(Continued)*.

Department in which appointed.	Number appointed.						Designation of Office to which appointed.	Grades of salaries.	Remarks.
	Those who have passed the Service test.	Those who have not passed it.	Those who have been in service before 1859, and transferred simply from another Department.	Those who have been re-employed in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the Department in which they have been previously employed.	Those who have been exempted from the Service examination by special order of Government.	Total.			
								Rupees.	
Offices of the Collector of Malabar, and those subordinate to him.	1	5	...	..	...	6	Clerks & Goomastahs...	20 to 12	
Do. Nellore, do,	2	17	...	...	...	19	Revenue Inspectors, Shroff, Accountant and Goomastahs.	20 to 12	
Do. North Arcot, do.	7	11	...	...	...	18	Clerks, Accountants, Revenue Inspectors and Goomastahs.	25 to 12	
Do. Salem, do.	3	6	1	1	...	11	Clerks, Accountants, Revenue Inspectors, and Goomastahs.	20 to 12	
Do. South Arcot, do.	2	3	...	...	...	5	Clerk, Revenue Inspector, Accountant, Shroff & Goomastah.	20 to 10	
Do. South Canara, do.	7	3	3	2	...	15	Clerks, Accountant, Shroff, Goomastahs and Monigars.	25 to 10	
Do. Tanjore, do.	2	...	20	2	...	24	Clerks, Accnts. Shroffs, Monigars, Paishkars and Goomastahs	20 to $10\frac{1}{2}$	

Do. Tinnevelly, do...	2	...	2	6	...	10	Accountants, Revenue Inspectors, and Goomastahs.	20 to 12
Do. Trichinopoly, ...	2	14	...	...	...	16	Clerks, Accountants and Goomastahs.	25 to 12
Do. Vizagapatam, do.	...	6	20	1	...	27	Clerks, Accountants, Revenue Inspectors and Goomastah.	25 to 12
Office of the Paymaster at Bangalore.	...	2	...	...	...	2	Clerks	12 to 10
Do. Kamptee.	...	1	...	...	...	1	Clerk..........	15
Do. Vizagapatam. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Do.	12
Do. Poonamallee. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Do.	20
Office of the Collector of Sea Customs.	1	2	...	1	...	4	Clerks......	25 to 15

(Signed) C. PELLY,
Commissioner.

C.

List of Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATION.	District Moonsiffs and Pleaders.					Court Sheristadars.	High Court Ministerials.	Translators High Court.		Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.				Tahsildars Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars and Sub-Magistrates.					Registers, Deputy Registers, Examiners and Clerks in the office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Head Accountants and Accountants.	Superintendent of Sea Customs.	Superintendents, Peshkar and Ameens in the Salt Department.	Translators Session Courts, Revenue Board, Collector's Office.				
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.			Tamil and Telugu	Tamil and Malayalum.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.					Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Mahratta.
Chetterpore	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Chicacole	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	1	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	1	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	......	5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	......	1	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	......	5	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	1	...	...	...
Chittoor	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	1	...	...	...
Madras	20	1	16	...	...	7	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	4	3	...	1	10	7	1	...	...
Cuddalore	3	1	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Salem	10	2	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	....	1	13	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	......	1	2	...	...	...
Combaconum	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Tranquebar	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	......	...	3	...	...	...
Tanjore	9	...	20	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	5	...	...	1
Trichinopoly	6	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	8	...	...	...
Madura	5	...	10	...	...	14	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	10	...	...	...
Palamcottah	10	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	......	...	4	...	...	...
Calicut	9	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	...	...
Tellicherry	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	2	...	...
Mangalore	7	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	......	...	...	...	11	...
Bangalore	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	2	...	...	...	...
Total	97	59	104	28	18	85	4	3	2	46	8	9	2	50	42	41	9	3	5	15	13	10	39	61	4	11	1

(Signed) C. PELLY, *Commissioner.*

D.

PARTICULARS relating to the Special Test Examination.

Station.	District Moonsiffs and Vakeels: No. of Candidates Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	High Court Sheristadars: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	High Court Ministerials: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Translators High Court: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Deputy Collectors and Magistrates: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Sheristadars and Sub-Magistrates: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Registrars, Dy. Registrars, Examiners, & Clerks in the Office of the Board of Rev.: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Head Accountants and Accountants: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Superintendents of Sea Customs: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Superintendents, Peishcars & Ameens in the Salt Dept.: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Translators Sessions Court, Rev. Board & Collector's Office: No. Registered.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Remarks.
Chetterpore	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	10(a)	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	1	1	1	...	(a) These came up for Deputy Collector's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Chicacole	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Vizagapatam	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	(b)1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	(b) Came up for Moonsiff's test, but has been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers.
Rajahmundry	7	5	...	5	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	5	3	1	1	...	3	3	3	...	
Masulipatam	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	2	1	
Kurnool	23	16	3	7	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	5	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	
Cuddapah	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Bellary	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	3	3	5(c)	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4(c)	(c) One of these came up for Deputy Collector's test, but has been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Nellore	4	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	3	11	4(d)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	3(d)	(d) Do. do. do.
Chittoor	11	9	2	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Madras	37	34	16	16	7	4	1	3	1	1	(e)3	3	4	2	...	2	5	4	2	1	7	5	3	5	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	18	15	5	10(e)	(e) Came up for Moonsiff's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers.
Cuddalore	16	16	5	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	(f)1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	4	...	4(f)	(f) Do. do. do.
Salem	23	20	1	19	4	3	2	1	...	...	(g)5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	5	6	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	12	...	12(g)	(g) Do. do. do.
Coimbatore	4	4	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	
Combaconum	7	7	1	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	
Tranquebar	30	27	18	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	6	9(h)	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4(h)	(h) Three of these came up for Deputy Collector's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Tanjore	35	29	9	26	6	5	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	6	6(i)	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	...	(i) Six of these came up for do. do. do.
Trichinopoly	21	9	3	6	9	8	5	3	...	...	(k)1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	7(k)	(k) Came up for Moonsiff's test, but has been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers.
Madura	16	14	4	10	14	13	10	3	1	1	(l)1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	8	4(m)	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	8(l)	(l) Do. do. do. (m) Two of these came up for Deputy Collector's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Palamcottah	25	17	9	8	8	4	3	1	...	...	(n)1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	10	20(o)	6	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3(n)	(n) Came up for Moonsiff's test, but has been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers. (o) Two of these came up for Deputy Collector's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Calicut	30	25	11	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	(p)5	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1(p)	(p) Came up for Moonsiff's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for High Court Ministerial Officers.
Tellicherry	7	7	3	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	
Mangalore	25	24	7	17	8	5	4	1	...	...	(q)2	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	5	5	7	7(r)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	10	7	3(q)	(q) Do. do. do. (r) Three of these came up for Deputy Collector's test, but have been successful only in that laid down for Tahsildars.
Bangalore	3	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
Total	336	299	101	193	86	79	63	17	4	4	16	5	5	4	...	4	65	47	8	20	146	118	78	63	8	1	...	1	13	13	7	6	13	12	6	6	11	10	8	3	116	102	29	73	

(Signed) C. PELLY, Commissioner.

E.

STATEMENT of account in connection with the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	*Disbursements.*	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
GENERAL TEST.													
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination	7,885	0					To undermentioned stipends sanctioned to Examiners in Proceedings of Government, dated 18th January 1864, No. 16, Educational Department, viz., RS. 1 English Examiner.............................. 700 4 Do at 600 Rs. each.................. 2,400 3 Tamil Examiners, at do. .... 1,800 1 Telugu do. .... 700 1 Canarese do. .... 250 1 Malayalum do. 200	6,050	0	0			
							To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and in the Districts in the purchase of Stationery, &c., for the purposes of the Examination......................	405	15	0			
							To cost of printing Examination papers in Canarese at the Mysore Government Press..............................	16	12	7			
							To amount paid to the Rev. Mr. Spencer and Mr. J. Marsh, for superintending the examination at Cuddapah and Tanjore respectively, at Rupees 50 each.	100	0	0			
							To amount of remuneration to Mr. Johnson, for arranging for the examination at the Presidency..............	50	0	0			
							To amount paid to Extra Establishment as per sanction conveyed in Proceedings of Government, No. 226, dated 15th August 1864, Educational Department.....	21	4	6			
											6,644	0	1
SPECIAL TEST.													
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examination..............	5,208	0	0				To stipends to the undermentioned Examiners as per sanction conveyed in Proceedings of Government dated 8th July 1864. No. 201, Educational Department. 1 Examiner in Indian Penal Code and Code of Civil Procedure..	1,200	0	0			
				13,093	0	0							

				1 Do. in Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts, and Law of Torts	RS. 700					
				1 Do. in Code of Cr'minal Procedure, Hindu Law, and Mahomedan Law..............................	1,500					
				1 Do. Civil Rules of Practice, Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Act, and System of Judicial Accounts..........................	800					
				1 Do. in Revenue Regulations and Acts, Circular Orders Board of Revenue, and Salt Law.	400					
				1 Do. in Taluq and Village Accounts, Salt Manual, Law and Rules, Stamp Department, and Book-keeping..	500					
				1 Do. Collection of Sea Customs, Conservancy of Torts, Emigration, and English Precis-writing	250					
				1 Do. in Telugu..	200					
				1 Do. in Tamil..	250					
				1 Do. in Malayalum.	125					
				1 Do. in Canarese.	150	4,875	0	0		
									6,075	0 0
				To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and at the Districts in the purchase of Stationery, &c., for the purposes of the Examination....................		289	4	7		
				To cost of printing Examination papers in Canarese at the Mysore Government Press.		41	11	1		
				To amount of remuneration to Mr. Morgan, for superintending the printing of the Examination papers...		50	0	0		
				To amount paid for translating into English the answer papers of the Candidates in the Vernaculars to the questions on the Indian Penal Code and Code of Civil Procedure.		813	14	4		
				To amount paid to two Moochees for services rendered in connection with the examinations......		15	0	0		
									1,209	14 0
Total Rs......	13,093	0	0			Total Rs...			13,928	14 1

(Signed) C. PLELY, *Commissioner*.

ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1865, No. 41.

In the foregoing letter the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations has furnished his Report on the Examinations held in the year 1864.

2. At the General Test Examination, 1563 Candidates were registered; 1447 were examined; and 603 passed. In the preceding year, the number was as follows:—

Registered...........	2018.
Examined...........	1768.
Passed...............	444.

Thus, although the numbers of Candidates registered, and of those examined, in 1863 were greater than the corresponding numbers for 1864, the percentage of passed Candidates in the latter year was much higher, viz., 40 per cent. of the number registered, and 43 per cent. of the number examined, the corresponding percentages in 1863 having been 22 and 25.

3. The Commissioner appears to entertain some doubt as to whether this result is attributable to increase of knowledge on the part of the Candidates, or to diminished difficulty in the papers set, or to both causes combined. It is of course impossible to maintain an exact uniformity in the standard of the Examination papers year after year; but it is very desirable that the differences should be as small as possible, and, looking to the very elementary standard of the examination, there ought to be no great difficulty in securing a fair amount of uniformity in this respect. On the whole, however, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that the great increase in the percentage of passed Candidates betokens a decided advance in elementary education, and shews that the raising of the fee, while it has served its object in discouraging the attendance of a considerable number of unfit Candidates, has not prevented persons possessing the necessary attainments from resorting to the examination.

4. The remarks which are made by the Examiners, year after year, in regard to the badness of the Hand-writing, call for the serious attention of the Masters and Inspectors of Schools. The Governor in Council requests that the Director of Public Instruction will submit a special report on the subject, stating what measures he has taken, or contemplates taking, with a view to remedying this serious defect.

5. The Commissioner's proposal, in paragraph 19, that Candi-

dates detected in copying should not only not be passed, but should be excluded from the next Annual Examination, is approved.

6. The Governor in Council will abstain from commenting on the returns which the Commissioner has furnished of appointments to offices on salaries of from Rupees 10 to Rupees 25, made during the year 1863, further than to express a hope that the return for 1864, which should be submitted as soon as possible, will shew that a larger proportion of passed Candidates have been selected during that year for appointments of the grade referred to. The decision of the question raised in the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 24th February 1864, No. 2, paragraph 4, will lie over until the returns for 1864 are received.

7. For the Special Test Examination, 770 Candidates were registered; 664 were examined; and 307 passed. Of the latter, 101 persons passed the test prescribed for the appointment of District Moonsiff or Pleader; 76 as Tahsildars; 53 as Court Sheristadars; and 29 as Translators. This result the Governor in Council considers to be decidedly satisfactory. There can be no question that thesee xaminations, by increasing the special knowledge of Candidates for the public service, must materially increase its efficiency. The Governor in Council is aware of the great difficulty which is experienced in carrying on the Special Test Examinations through the medium of the vernacular languages. It will probably be advisable, at no very distant date, to make the English language the sole medium of examination according to the Special Tests; but His Excellency agrees with the Commissioner that the time has not come for taking this step, which could not be adopted without serious prejudice to the claims of persons who entered the public service before the present examination system was laid down. The suggestion made in paragraph 38, that in the vernacular papers the English word, where it is in common use, and one which it may be difficult to reproduce accurately in the vernacular, should be given, as well as its vernacular translation, appears to be well worthy of adoption.

8. The financial returns, furnished at the conclusion of the report, shew that these examinations are now very nearly self-supporting, the charges, amounting to Rupees 13,929, having exceeded the fees (Rupees 13,093) by only Rupees 836.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Examination Reports and Papers of 1862.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will be held in February next, at the places named in the margin* commencing on the 1st Monday of that month.

* Berhampore. Vizagapatam. Rajahmundry. Masulipatam. Kurnool. Cuddapah. Bellary. Nellore. Chittoor. Madras. Cuddalore. Salem. Combaconum. Coimbatore. Madura. Palamcottah. Calicut. Tellicherry. Mangalore. Honore.

2. The University Matriculation Examination will be held at the same time and at the same places; and the University Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be held at Madras, commencing on Monday the 3rd of February.

3. Candidates who desire to pass according to the lower or service test, must send their applications prepared in the annexed form, so as to reach the Collector of the District in which they desire to be examined on or before the 10th November next: each application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rupees 3-8-0.

4. Candidates who desire to pass the University Matriculation, or B. A. Degree Examination, must apply for admission to the Registrar of the Madras University, not later than the 30th November next, and must at the same time certify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

5. Candidates for the Degree of B. A., must have already passed the Matriculation Examination not less than three years previously. The fee for admission to the Matriculation Examination is five Rupees, and for admission to the B. A. Examination, twenty-five Rupees. These fees must be paid either to the Registrar of the University, or to the Collector of the District in which the Candidate resides.

6. It should be borne in mind that the passed Candidates will be ranked in three classes, viz.

1st. Graduates of the University in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Passed Candidates according to the University Matriculation Test.

3rd. Passed Candidates according to the lower, or service test;

and it is to be expected that Heads of Offices, when selecting passed Candidates for employment, will, as a general rule, give a preference to those who have passed one or other of the University Examinations.

A. J. Arbuthnot,
Commissioner for the Uncovenanted
Civil Service Examinations.

Coonoor, 19*th September*, 1861.

Form of Application for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, Lower or Service Test.

Name of Applicant.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Age.	Name of School in which educated, or, if privately educated, name of Tutor.	Present place of residence.	Whether the Candidate has already passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination, or, one of the University examinations, and if the latter, in what optional language he was examined.	Branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for which the Candidate desires to be examined; whether English, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular.	If for the Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular, in what Vernacular language the Candidate desires to be examined.	In what language the Candidate desires to perform the Test in Arithmetic, Geography, and History, with reference to Section IV. of the Notification, dated 26th April 1861.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N. B.—Native Candidates who prepare their applications in the English language, should write their names and their fathers' names in the Vernacular character, as well as in English. The house-name must be written in full.

N. B.—Column No. 7 is entered to meet the case of Candidates, who having already qualified for one branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or for employment in certain Districts, desire to qualify for another branch, or for employment in other Districts by passing in the languages prescribed for them as provided for in Section V. of the rules dated the 26th April 1861.

From the Examiners in English, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, April 22nd, 1862.

SIR,

We have the honor to forward the marks assigned to the papers in the English Language, Arithmetic, Geography, and History sent in to us by the Candidates at the Uncovenanted Service Examination held in February 1862. The total number of Candidates who sent in papers, amounts to 577, out of whom 398, or rather more than two-thirds have passed according to the numerical standard of marks laid down for our guidance. Of this number 226 have succeeded in obtaining more than half the number of full marks. Of the 179 who have failed, 73 have fallen below the minimum number allotted for spelling (throwing together the marks for Dictation and those for the mis-spelt passage) and 104 have failed in Arithmetic. One was excluded from the examination, and one was absent from a part of it. This result on the whole appears to us satisfactory, and will appear more so, we think, when contrasted with the out-turn of the examination held in 1860. Comparing the present results with those of the second grade of the Uncovenanted Service Examination in 1860, we find that on that occasion out of 984 Candidates in English, only 508 succeeded, or little more than one out of two; whereas in the present examination rather more than two out of three have passed. The changes recently introduced into these examinations appear therefore to have operated favorably. There has not been quite so great a crowd of candidates, but those who have presented themselves have come up better prepared.

Compared with the last occasion also, the arrangements to prevent unfair practices appear to have been tolerably successful. In one instance only has any clear case of suspicious similarity come to our notice. This has happened in Trichinopoly. The Arithmetic papers of these Candidates, whose names are noted in the margin,* show precisely the same errors and same corrections, and the correspondence of the papers generally leaves little doubt that these Candidates worked together. Their answers are forwarded for your inspection. If you think that our view of improper co-operation in this case is borne out, we submit the propriety of an announcement in the *Gazette* that though these three Candidates have obtained the required proportion of marks, they have been rejected for copying. In one or two other instances also, a slight suspicion has been roused, but there has been nothing approaching to the evidence of collusion afforded by the papers of the Trichinopoly Candidates above mentioned. We would suggest, however, that on future occasions, the Candidates should be numbered at each station, and be required to sit in order according to their numbers. This arrangement will facilitate detection of Candidates to assist each other.

* Omitted.

We are also inclined to think that the present minimum in Dictation is too low. According to it a Candidate who mis-spells every other word, is passed. In so elementary a subject as this we are of opinion that is too easy a test. In the Grammar paper also, it has struck us that it might be advisable to substitute for the letter, a passage from some easy author in prose, to be paraphrased. Original composition is rather too severe a test for Candidates of the class who will enter themselves at these examinations, especially as it is not demanded even at the Matriculation Examination. Here and there we have met with a decent letter, but the majority are either written in very inaccurate English, or are made up by stringing words together without any idea of their meaning, or are the stereotyped addresses which Heads of Offices are in the habit of receiving from their subordinates.

With regard to the Districts taken separately, Madura takes the lead. Not only have 45 out of 53 passed, but 28 have scored more than half marks. The majority of the papers also, were fairly written out. At Masulipatam the Scholars of Mr. Noble's school have as usual distinguished themselves, not only by their general success, but by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Among nine Candidates there is not a single failure, and two-thirds have got more than half marks. The Bellary, Salem, and Nellore Candidates have also done fairly. The whole of the Bellary papers were very neatly worked, and the spelling was considerably above the average. The Combaconum papers were also all good so far as they went, but several of the Candidates did not answer more than two or three questions in some of the papers. Several of those who have failed would have passed had they done a little more. Consequently out of 32 Candidates at Combaconum 13 have failed, while nearly all that have passed have done very well. At Mangalore also only 5 out of 21 have failed, but the greater part of the papers showed want of care in the execution. The Arithmetic here was inferior to the spelling. Honore has sent in but few Candidates, only four, but all have passed and all deserve credit for the style of their working. The Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Candidates deserve mention also. At the former station there have been only 2 failures among 13 Candidates, and at the latter 4 out of 19. The spelling at these two places is particularly good, and the Grammar papers have been executed successfully. The Chittoor papers have in former examinations, been noted for their inaccuracy and slovenliness. On this occasion there is manifest some improvement, but more is needed. Out of 23 Candidates no less than 14 have failed. The Arithmetic papers are very poor indeed, one or two being merely unintelligible masses of figures. Grammar is also a weak subject at Chittoor. The Tanjore Candidates too execute their work badly and are below the average in Arithmetic—only one in two has been successful at this station. At Tranquebar the proportion of successful to unsuccessful Candidates is somewhat higher than at Tanjore, being 9 to 6,

but similar deficiencies are apparent here also. The papers are slovenly, the writing bad, the Arithmetic poor. In some instances the Candidates have scarcely written their own names legibly. At Palamcottah also, though the failures are few comparatively, being 2 out of 9, the writing is poor and the work executed without neatness. With regard to Madras, out of 296 Candidates who registered their names only 247 presented themselves at the examination. Of these 165 have succeeded in passing, and one-half of these have obtained more than half the maximum number of marks. But considering the educational resources of the Presidency town and the easiness of the examination, this result is no more than might have been reasonably expected, and does not entitle the Madras Candidates to any especial credit.

The other stations, sending in a very small number of Candidates, have not suggested any point worthy of special mention.

A. BERRY,
C. G. MASTER,
HENRY BOWERS.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Examiner in Telugu ; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner U. S. Examinations, Vizagapatam, dated 3rd May 1862.

Having fair copied in the tabular form prescribed, the particulars of the late examination, I send you that statement, and beg to offer the following remarks on the general result.

2. Of those who entered their names, 123 Candidates actually presented themselves. I cannot tell you how many passed, because no general minimum was laid down by you—but I can tell you how many have failed to reach the minimums you assigned in the subjects of Arithmetic, Dictation, and Correction of a mis-spelt passage.

A. In Arithmetic.............................. 19
B. In Dictation................................ 9
C. In Correction of mis-spelt passage......... 59

Total... 87

but 80 is the exact number of "plucks." You will see, that though a boy failed in *C.*, for instance, I generally looked over his other papers, to see what he has made of on the whole.

3. 59 Candidates have failed, we have seen, in subject *C.*, and if I had followed the plan I originally proposed to myself in respect of *B.*, or the Dictation paper, all but 42 would have been plucked in that subject only. I gave out thirty words, and thought that one mistake in every two words would

be a fair and even literal minimum. I found, however that, while only 4 boys got full marks, 14 made one error, 11 two, and 13 three. The rest were considerably behind this mark, and I at last decided to take away one mark for every mistake, so that those who have obtained no more than the minimum (10) have made ten mistakes in thirty words. It should be noted that some who did pretty well in Dictation failed lamentably in attempting the correction of the mis-spelt passage. I presume this last mentioned subject is a novelty in vernacular examinations. It certainly had not been introduced before it was wanted. The result jointly, will be result of the cognate test. The Dictation paper, shows how strangely orthography has been neglected in Telugu schools. Bad spelling seems nowhere considered a mark of illiterateness.

4. The Arithmetic, as we might expect (for every native is an accountant) was generally good. The answers in Indian History were usually given in the very words of the test book. I consider the minimum in Arithmetic (10 out of 40) far too low.

5. The Cuddapah papers were uniformly good. Next to them come those from Ganjam. Some superior Candidates went up at Bellary, Masulipatam, and Nellore. At Rajahmundry, all failed but one, and of the Candidates from Vizagapatam, Chittoor, the Presidency town, and South Canara, not one has passed.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M. A., Examiner in Malayalum; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Calicut, 6th March 1862, No. 14.

I have the honor to forward a tabular statement of the marks obtained by the Malayalum Candidates in the recent examination for admission into the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The only very striking result is the large number of failures in Arithmetic, attributable, I believe, to the nature of the paper, which could not be satisfactorily answered without great care. The failures in the compound addition sums were very numerous, and the bill of parcels was not correctly made out by a single Candidate. Again, many do not appear to have given a moments thought to the question. "Is the result obtained reasonable"? thus, in answer to one question, it appears that a man made a profit of nearly two crores of rupees on the sale of a few yards of cloth, and in answer to another, that a man had lived upwards of 1,700 years. It will, I fear, be many years before this disregard of probability, and want of care in the easiest operations of Arithmetic, disappear from the exercises of our pupils.

In Malayalum, I am able to report an improvement; in the Grammar paper an average of about 50 per cent. was obtained. The answers in History were tolerably good, but those in Geography were bad, especially as regards the questions connected with the Geography of India.

It will be observed that all the successful Candidates are or have been pupils in the Provincial School at Calicut; nine Candidates from other places presented themselves, but they all failed in Arithmetic.

From J. Garrett, Esq., Examiner in Canarese; to A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Bangalore, February 21st, 1862, No. 73.

I have the honor herewith to forward the results of my examination of the Canarese papers sent to me from Honore and Mangalore.

The list contains the names of forty Candidates, but only thirty-seven appear to have been examined.

I have entered not only the total number of marks gained by each Candidate, but the number awarded to the papers on each subject.

In a few cases, I examined the papers of those who failed in one of the three subjects to which a minimum was affixed in the instructions, but found them generally very inferior in every subject. There were two exceptions which I have noted, in one of which the Candidate failed in Arithmetic, but produced very fair papers in the other subjects, and another case in which the failure was in Spelling and History, but the Arithmetic paper the best but one of all sent in.

The answers generally in Arithmetic were, it will be seen, below the average.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Time—Half an Hour.

Hand-writing.

Copy the following letter, writing the abbreviated words in full:

[Of about two sides; the abbreviations only need be shewn: these were $w^{h.}$ $sh^{d.}$ $Gen^{l.}$ $c^{d.}$ $w^{h.}$ $w^{h.}$ $w^{h.}$ $w^{h.}$ $Gov^{t.}$:]

Dictation.

Write the following words:

Embezzle - Receive - Colleague - Concur - Conquer - Deceit - Prevaricate- Retail - Consent - Profitable - Pleasant - Women - Separate - Business - Committing - Terrible - Purposes - Successful - Clear - Outlay - Adviser - Lawyer- Measures - Permanent - Expenses - Peaceable - Channel - Machine - Readiness.

Time.—Half an Hour.

Mis-spelling.

Correct the mistakes in spelling in the following passage:

A party of gentelmen from Bumbay, one day vissiting the stoopendous cavvern tempel of Elephanta diskovered a tigers, whelp in one of the obscure resesses of the edefice. Desirous of steeling the cubb without meating the

damm, they took it of hastely and retreeted. Being left intirely at liburty and extreamly well fed, the tiger grew rappidly, apearing taim and fondling as a dog and in every rispect intirely dommesticated. At length when having attaned a vast size and notwithstanding its apparent gentleness it began to enspire terrer by its prodegeous powers of doing mischief, it fell in with a peice of raw meet driping with blood. It is to be obsurved that up to that moment it had been studeously kept from raw annimall food. The instant howevver it had diped it's tongue in blood something like maddnes semed to have siezed the animmal ; a ravinous principal was awakenned ; it darted feirsely upon its pray, toar it to peices and grouling and roreing in a fereful maner rushed of to the jungels.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

Grammar and Composition.

1. Mention all the derivatives of the following words ;—Noble - Act- Idol - Just - Repeat - Author - Explain - Favour.

2. Write out the plurals of these nouns ;—Grief - Son - in - Law - Shoe- Phenomenon - Sheep - City - Half - Child - Deer - Ox - Goose - Ass.

3. In how many different ways is the word " *that*" used ? Give an example of each.

4. The day before yesterday I saw your cousin.

(*a.*) Divide this sentence into Subject and Predicate, giving, with each part, all its qualifying words.

(*b.*) Parse each word.

(*c.*) Change the sentence, making the verb passive.

5. Correct the Grammatical mistakes in the following passage :

I and my brother have proceeded last month to visit our native village. From a long time neither of us are seeing it. My brother at last said me that if we do not go now to see our old parents, we may not have another opportunity till their life. I replied that I will accompany him gladly. We had started on the 10th January, but first we prayed Almighty to bestow to us his favor and give prosperous journey. We were traveled since thirteen days in bundy, when we had arrived to the river Cavery. From thence we went in foot to our father's house, who we are glad to find in healthy state. Having remained till a week we took leave to our parents, and had returned to this place yesterday in the horseback. Our friends came to congratulate with us for our safe return and to question us of the things what we saw. We in return conferred gifts to them and all said that it is a happiest meeting.

✓ 6. Suppose yourself an applicant for a vacant appointment—choose any one you please—write a letter stating who you are, your qualifications, and asking to be taken on trial.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

Arithmetic.

1. Add the following :

Rs.	A.	P.
5758	9	11
15842	8	7
7256	3	9
25	10	8
3333	5	4
2500	0	0
750	8	8
1444	4	4
9186	5	6
1862	12	10
90000	15	11
57896	14	7
86358	13	11
0	10	8
3572	5	9
53	15	2
751	10	9
Total...		

Rs.	A.	P.
19999	10	12
6	5	4
26756	15	11
19860	6	8
257	11	9
12354	6	7
98765	15	11
654	14	10
3201	0	4
1234	5	7
5678	0	8
24333	0	6
10001	0	0
98	10	6
Total...		

2. Multiply Rs. 36752—10—8 by 144.

3. Find the sum of Rs. 5602-3-2 + Rs. 689 + Rs. 1230-15-4 + Rs. 681-11-10 + Rs. 57-12 + Rs. 7985-10-9 + Rs. 6009-0-11 + Rs. 196-3-2 + Rs. 9112-13-11 + Rs. 17-10 + Rs. 175-0-11 + Rs. 19 + Rs. 3576-0-7 + Rs. 693-15-5 + Rs. 3794-2-1 + Rs. 786-8-4 + Rs. 8621-11-10 + Rs. 565-15-9.

4. Make out a bill for the following articles :

72 pieces of cloth at Rs. 17-8-6 per piece.
25 reams of paper at Rs. 7-10 per ream.
15 dozen of lead pencils at Rs. 4-8 per dozen.
100 packets of ink powder at Rs. 2-1 per dozen packets.
50 dozen ruled copy books at Rs. 2-6-4 per dozen.
70 inkstands at Rs. 1-6-8 each.
6 reams of blotting paper at Rs. 1-6 per quire.
1500 quills at Rs. 1-4-6 per hundred.
3 dozen penknives at Rs. 2-6 each.
100 sticks of sealing wax at Rs. 1-11 per dozen sticks.
150 boxes of wafers at Rs. 1-4 per dozen boxes.

5. I buy 100 pieces of cloth each containing 50 yards at 6 annas 8 pice per yard, and subsequently sell a dozen pieces for Rs. 250 ;—do I gain or lose by the transaction ?

6. Find the age of a person whose pulse has beat 589,764,385 times at the rate of 70 per minute.

7. Among how many persons could Rs. 118-8- be divided, so as to give Rs. 1-1-1 to each ?

8. Divide £ 357-12s. 2d. among 3 men, 4 women and 6 children, giving to each man twice as much as to a woman, and to each woman twice as much as to a child.

[The same questions in the Vernacular languages.]

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Indian History.

1. Give a list of the Sovereigns of the Mogul Dynasty from the founder to Shah Alum, both inclusive, mentioning one interesting circumstance connected with each reign.

2. Who were the Mahrattas ? at what period, and under whom, did they first become powerful ? in whose Governor Generalship did the Mahrattas engage in hostilities with the British Government ? Name the Mahratta Chieftains and the British Generals who took part in these hostilities, with the result of the War.

3. What events took place in the following years ? A. D. 1024 - 1398- 1757 - 1773 - 1799 - 1824 - 1857 - 1858.

4. What do you know of the following persons ? Clive - Dupleix - Warren Hastings - Tippoo Sultan - Cheyte Sing - Nadir Shah.

[The same questions in the Vernaculars.]

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Geography.

1. Mention the Mountain Chains, the direction of which is North and South, or nearly so, and the country in which each is situated.

2. Describe the course of the following rivers :—Ganges - Brahmaputra - Thames - Shannon - Seine - Danube - Rhine - Jordan - Nile - Irrawaddy.

3. State what you know of the following places :—Florida - Macao - Trinidad - The Morea - Gibraltar - Penang - Kamtschatka - Van Diemen's Land.

4. Name the coast Districts of the Madras Presidency in order, from Ganjam to Tinnevelly.

5. Describe the course a traveller must take to go from Calcutta to Delhi by water ; what remarkable places would he pass in his journey ?

6. Draw an *outline* map of Hindostan, marking the course of the rivers Indus, Nerbudda, Taptee, Cavery, Kistna, Godavery, Mahanuddee, and the position of the towns of Bombay, Madras, Surat, Goa, Pondicherry, Cochin, Vizagapatam, Calicut, Masulipatam.

[The same questions in the Vernacular languages.]

TAMIL LANGUAGE.

தமிழ்ப்பாஷை.

காலம்—அரைமணி.

கையெழுத்து.—(Handwriting.)

பின்வரும் கடிதத்தைப் பார்த்து, அதில் உள்ள சின்னங்களை எழுத்துவகையாய் விரித்தெழுது.

Here, as in English, the contractions only are shewn ; there would be no object in printing the piece set to be copied as one is as good as another for exercise in handwriting. The contractions are only two.

எழுத்துக்கூட்டல்.—(Dictation.)

சோரஞ்செய்தல்-ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளல்-கூட்டாளி-இணங்குதல்-வெற்றிகொள்ளுதல்-வஞ்சனை-மொழிதிறம்புதல்-சில்லறைவியாபாரம்-ஏற்படுத்துகிறது-பிரயோசனமான மனரம்மியமான-பெண்கள்-பிரித்தெடுகிறது-தொழில்-குற்றஞ்செய்கிறது-பயங்கரமான-அபிப்பிராயங்கள்-காரியசித்தி தெளிவான-பட்டணம்-ஆலோசனைக்கர்த்தா-நியாயவாதி-செய்தி-ஞாபகம்-ஏகத்துவம்-அந்நியோந்நியம்-சமுத்திரக்கால்வாய்-ஆற்றுக்கால்-எந்திரக்கல்-தீவிரதாரம்.

BAD SPELLING.

பின்வரும் வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள எழுத்துப்பிழைகளைத் திருத்தி எழுது.

பம்பாயில் இறுக்கும் துறைகள் சிலர் ஒரு நால் பம்பாய்க் கடர்க்கொடாணடுவிலே யானைத்தீவில் உள்ள மகற்றுன மலைக்கொகைக் கோவலைப் பார்க்கும்படி போனபுழுது, அர்தக் கோவிலின் அர்தரங்கமான ஒறு அறையில் அவர்கள் பிலிக்குட்டி ஒண்டைக்கண்டு, தாய்ப்பிலி காணாதபடி அதைக் கவர்ன்துக்குள்ள கருதி, மெல்லப் போய்ப் பிடிற்றுக்கொண்டு விறைந்தோடித் தப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் அதை ஊட்டில் குண்டுபோயி, அதர்க்கு நண்ராகத்தின் குடுத்துக் காப்பாத்தினார்கள் : அதநால் அது நாளுருவண்ணமாய் கொழுத்து வளர்ந்ததுமன்னியில், ஒரு நாய்குட்டிபோல் அவர்களுடன் பழிகிச் சேர்ந்து சாதுக்குணமுடையதாய் காணப்பட்டது : ஆயினும், அதுவறவறப் பலத்து வளர்ன்தபின், அதன் சாதிகுணம் அதனிடத்தில் வெளிப்பட்டது. அது ஒரு நாள் பச்சை இறைச்சித்தொண்டு ஒன்றைக்கண்டு இரத்தம் வடியவடியப் பாய்

ந்து விளுந்து பட்சித்தது. அதற்குமுன் ஒரு நாளாவது அது பச்சைமாமிஷத்தைக்கன்றதில்லை. மாமிஷத்தில் உழுகின இறத்தம் அதன் னாவில் பட்டவுடன், அது பிந்தம்பிடித்துப்போல எதிற்பட்ட பிராணிகளையெல்லாம் பாய்ந்து விழுத்தித் தன் கூற்ந்த பற்களால் கிழித்துத் தொண்டித்துப் பட்சிக்க தலைபட்டது. ஒருநாள் அது பையங்கறமானவிதமாய் இறைந்து உருமிக்கொண்டு காட்டுக்கு பறந்தோடிவிட்டது.

காலம்—மூன்று மணி.

இலக்கணமும் வாக்கியகரணமும்.

1. பின்வரும் பகுதிகளினின்று தோன்றியசொற்கள் எவைசொல்லு;—
உள்-செல் செய்-வா-தரு-போல்-விடு-பால்-பெருமை-ஈறு-கிட.

2. பின்வரும் ஒருமைச்சொற்களைப் பன்மையாய் எழுது; முதற்று செல்லாது தந்தை தக்கது நன்று இலன்மாது உண்டாய் நான் தீயது அரிது அவையத்தி.

3. வந்தது என்று இடு படு.

இந்தச் சொற்கள் பிரயோகிக்கப்படும் வெவ்வேறு வகைகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் உதாரணங்கள் செல்லு.

4. "முந்தை நாள் நான் உன் மைத்துனனைக் கண்டேன்."

(அ.) இவ்வாக்கியத்தில் எழுவாய்பயனிலைகளையும், அதனதனை அடுத்து வரும் சொற்களையும் பிரித்துக்காட்டு.

(ஆ.) பொருள் திரியாமல், இந்தவாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள வினையைச் செயப்பாட்டு வினையாகமாற்றி எழுது.

5. அடியில் வரும் வாக்கியங்களில் இருக்கின்ற எழுத்துப்பிழை, சொற்பிழை நடைப்பிழைகளைத் திருத்தி எழுது.

போன மாசம் நானும் என் சகோதரனும் நாங்கள் ஜென்மகிராமத்துக்குப் போய் இருச்கிறோம். நெடுநாள் காலமட்டும் நான்யாவது, அவன்யாவது அவ்விடத்தில் போனார்களல்ல. நாம் இப்போதே ஊறில் சென்று, விருத்தாப்பியராயிருக்குன்ற தாய் தந்தையரால் கண்டுகொள்ளாத பட்டவர்களாக இருப்போமானால், அவர்களை மரணக்கால அளவுக்கு பார்குரதற்கு சமயம் வாராதிருக்கவுங் கூடுமென்று என் சகோதரன் சொல்லிற்று. அவன் சொல்லைக் கேள்வியானவுடன், நான் அவனோடுபோத மனப்பூர்வத்துடன் சம்மதித்தேன். நாங்கள் இருவர்வழிக்கு ஒரு விக்கினமின்றி, க்ஷேமத்தால் போய் வீட்டை அடைய, எங்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்யவேண்டுமேன கடவுளைப்பிரார்த்தித்துவிட்டு, ஜனுவரிமீ 10உபிரயாநப்பட்டிருந்து உண்டு, காவிரிக்கணையில் சேறுகுறவணையில் பதிமூன்று நால்கள் வண்டியில் யேறிப்போயினோம். அப்புறம் காலால் நடைசெய்து தகப்பனார் வீட்டுக்குச்சென்று கோண்டோம. அவர் நன்றாயிருக்கிறது கண்டவுடனே களிப்புகொண்டாடினது. வீட்டுள் ஒருவாரத்தால் தங்கினமேல்,"தாய் தந்தையர்ச் செலவுபெற்றுக் குதிரைக்கு ஏரி நேற்றைநாள்

இவ்விடத்தை வந்து சேரப்பட்ட வஸ்துக்களைக்குறித்தும் விசாரித்தவர்கள் ஆனார்கள். நாங்கள் ரொம்பசந்தோஷத்தை அனுபவித்து அவர்களை வெகுமதி செய்து அனுப்பிவிட்டோம்.

6. நீ ஏதாயினும் காலியாயிருக்கின்ற ஒரு உத்தியோகம் கேட்பதாகப் பாவித்து, உனது ஊர், பெயர், திறமைமுதலிய வறலாறுகளைத் தெளிவாகத் தெரிவித்து, உன்னை அவ்வுத்தியோகத்தில் பரீட்சைவகையாய் வைத்துப் பார்க்கும்படி பிரார்த்தித்து ஒரு மனுஎழுது.

TELUGU LANGUAGE.

తెనుగుభాషయందు పరీక్ష.

వ్యాకరణమున్ను వచనకావ్యమున్ను.

౩ ఘంటలు నిర్ణయము.—(Language.)

౧. యీ క్రింద చెప్పి వుండే శబ్దములకు యేక వచనముగా యేమి బహు వచనముగా యేమి సంబంధ షష్టియందు వచ్చే రూపములు వివరించి వ్రాసుకో.

తమ్ముడు, నరుడు, గుఱ్ఱం, పులి, చెవి, నేర్పరి, కలిమి, పెదవి, రాయి, గొయ్యి, పెరడు, పేరు, తాడు, చావిడి, సోరు, కాలు, వూరు, పోతి, వేరు, చెల్లెలు, యిల్లు, కన్ను, రోకలి, కవుంగిలి, చేను, లేడి, గొడ్డలి, ఆలు, కోడలు.

౨. యీ తల్లక్రిందులుగా వ్రాశివుండే వాక్యములను చక్కపెట్టి వ్రాసుకో—

యిప్పుడు నేను వైద్యులు ఔషధముతో నిండా దుర్బలముండి కూర్చున్న తావు లేవలేక వున్నాను. ఆలసట వెకటివచ్చి నిండా శ్రమముతో వున్నాను. గనుక నేను నా దేశము బండిచేశి పోయి, అక్కడ మందు చేసుకొంటే, తక్షణములో నా దేహములో కుదురుతున్నది. నేను బీదవాడు-బయలు పోతే నిండా ఖర్చులు తగులుతాను. ౧౨ సంవత్సరానికిన్ని రా॥దొరగార్కి కొలువులో వుంటిని. దొరగారు యెతకు మట్టు యిచ్చినాడు. తీశి జీవము చేస్తూ వున్నాము. తామే తెలిశి వున్నారు. తాము నాకు నిండా దయవుంచి, యీ సంగతులయొక్క యావత్తురా॥దొరగార్కి మనవి చేసుకొని, రెండో నెల శలవున్ను మూడో నెల సంబళీమునకున్ను దయచేసి నా కుటుంబ సంరక్షణ భారము తాము చేయవలశినది.

౩. ఏదో వక ఆఫీసులో నీకు కావలశిన వక పని ఖాలీగా వున్నది. దానికిగాను నీయొక్క చదువు యోగ్యత మొదలయిన వాటిని అనుసరించి దర్ఖాస్తు అర్జి వ్రాసుకో.

తెనుగు పరీక్ష—

అక్షరాలు పొరబాటుగా వ్రాశివుండే శబ్దములను సవరించడము.

౪ ఘంట నిర్ణయము. (Mis-spelling.)

యీ క్రింద మాటలో అక్షరాలు తప్పుగా వ్రాశివుంటే, సవరించవలశినది.

ఆ గ్రామం దోచుకోవలేన్నని రెండూ యెండ్లు మనిస్సున వూంచి సమ్మయం చూచ్చి మాగ బశి ఒబు రతోత్సవమైన మరునాడు మండిలో కూడా దబ్బున పోయి ఆ గ్రామాను

కు నాలుగు దిక్కుల చౌక్ పరాహా పెట్టి పేట దోచమని కొంత ఫౌజును యిచ్చి సేనాధిపతిని పేటలోకి పంపించి మరికొంత మందితో తోడుసుత్తుకోని నీచ్చే నలగుంద దిగ్గి రంగు గోవిందుగారి యింటి నాలుగు దిక్కుల కావల్లు పెట్టి ఆ యింటి దగ్గిర సిల్తం తహాశ్శీల్ దార్లు పదిమంది వుండగా వారనిపట్టి బంద్రచేసి యిల్లు చోచ్చి ఆ రంగు గోవిందునున్ను అంతని పింన్నా పింటలనున్ను బావమరది చౌడప్ప నాయకుణ్ణున్ను పట్టుకోని కాంపలలో వుంచి యిల్లు సోదించి వెండి బంగారు కొంత నగదు మంచిమంచి కొని బటాపాత్రలు చేబుతపేళ్లే సీధ్యం రొడులు సహా తమ వసంచేసుకోని ఆ గ్రామంలో మూడు దినములు నిలచ్చి వర్తకులు బ్రాహ్మనులు నేసెవాండ్లు మొదలయిన వారివార్కి తగ్గిన ప్రకారం రూక్కలు నియమ్మించి రాపత్తుకోని గ్రామంలో ప్రశ్తుతమందు చిక్కిన నగదు వేందిభంగారు వసుపులు గోర్లు సహా తోలించుకోని అనంతపు రానికి వచ్చె సమ్మయమందు తాడిపత్రికి చుట్టావున్న గ్రామాలు వాండ్లు గుత్తిమురారినాయనికి కాగితపటాల్లు వ్రాయించి పంపించిరి.

తెనుగు పరీక్ష—

చెప్పి వ్రాయించడము.—(Dictation.)

కాలనిర్ణయము లేదు.

నివసించుట, కొట్టితిమి, బతిమాలుకొనుట, అనుసరించి, వస్త్రములను ధరించుట, బట్టలను తొడుగుట, వ్యాపారము, వ్యవసాయము, వ్యవస్థ, దుఃఖితుడు, పోషించుట, ఆక్కడికి వెళ్లి, పుస్తకము, వారిగుండా, సముఖముకు బయలుదేరి, ప్రభువులు, కళేబరము నిశ్చయముగా, అభివృద్ధి ప్రస్తుతము.

కుశలములు, జ్ఞాపకము, బుధవారము, వర్ణానుగుణ్యముగా, మొనమండుగురు, కృష్ణుడు, పల్లెకూటము, బంట్రోతు, కోమటిని, మొన్నాళ్లు.

(Handwriting as in Tamil.)

APPENDIX B.

Examination Reports and Papers of 1863.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next annual examinations of Candidates for employment or promotion in the Uncovenanted Civil Service will be held in February next, at the places named in the margin.

Chatterpore.
Chicacole.
Vizagapatam.
Rajahmundry.
Masulipatam.
Kurnool.
Cuddapah.
Bellary.
Nellore.
Chittoor.
Madras.
Cuddalore.
Salem.
Combaconum.
Coimbatore.
Madura.
Palamcotta.
Calicut.
Tellicherry.
Mangalore.
Bangalore.

2. Candidates must send their applications so as to reach the Collector of the District in which they desire to be examined, on or before the 15th of November 1862. Each application for admission to the General Test Examination must be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rupees 3-8-0.

3. Forms of application are annexed. Form A is intended to be used by Candidates for examination according to the general test, the passing of which is requisite to qualify a Candidate for employment in any appointment in the public service on a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem. Form B is to be used by Candidates for examination according to one or other of the special tests prescribed for certain offices.

4. Candidates who were not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will not be admitted to the Special Test Examination unless they shall have passed the General Test at some previous Examination or shall have been examined according to that Test at the Examination to be held in February next.

5. Candidates who desire to be examined at Bangalore, should present their applications to the Director of Public Instruction for Mysore. No Candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application.

A. J. Arbuthnot,

Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Madras, 31*st October*, 1862.

FORM A.

Form of Application for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination; General Test.

Name of Applicant.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Age.	Name of School in which educated, or, if privately educated, name of Tutor.	Present place of Residence.	Whether the Candidate has already passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination, or one of the University Examinations, and if the latter, in what optional language he was examined.	Year and month in which the Candidate passed such previous examination.	Branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for which the Candidate desires to be examined; whether English, Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular.	If for the Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular, in what Vernacular language the Candidate desires to be examined.	In what language the Candidate desires to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography, and History with reference to Section IV. of the Notification, dated 26th April 1861.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N. B.—Native Candidates who prepare their applications in the English language, should write their names and their father's names in the Vernacular character, as well as in English. The house name must be written in full.

N. B.—Column No. 7 is entered to meet the case of Candidates, who having already qualified for one branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or for employment in certain Districts, desire to qualify for other branch, or for employment in other Districts by passing in the languages prescribed for them as provided for in Section V. of the rules dated the 26th April 1861.

Each application must be accompanied by a Fee of Rupees 3-8-0.

FORM B.

Form of Application for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination; Special Test.

Name of Applicant.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Age.	Present place of Residence.	Whether the applicant is at present employed in the public service, and if so, in what capacity, and date of first appointment.	Whether he has passed the general test examination, or, one of the University examinations, and if so, when.	Designation of Office, for which the Candidate seeks to qualify.	If employed as a public servant, before January 1859, whether he wishes to be examined through the medium of a Vernacular language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

N. B.—Each application must be accompanied by a Fee of Rupees 3-8-0.

From JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq., to C. G. MASTER, Esq., for the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 17th April 1863.

In accordance with instructions conveyed to me in your letter, No. 84, dated 30th January 1863, I have the honor to furnish you with a report of the results of the examination in English, of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service.

2. In addition to the tabular returns drawn up by myself and the other examiners appointed by the Commissioner, shewing the number of marks gained in each subject by each Candidate, I annex a tabular summary of the results of the examination, shewing the number of Candidates, whose papers have passed through my hands; the number of those who have succeeded in gaining the minimum number of marks laid down, by the Commissioner, the per centage of these to the entire number of Examinees, the names of the gentlemen who examined the papers from each station at which the examination was held, and such other statistical information connected with the subject, as I have felt it incumbent upon me to bring to the notice of the Commissioner.

3. The examination is so searching, as far as it goes, that little can be added to the numerical statements of the several Examiners. I fear, however, that these will be disappointing to the Commissioner in consequence of the great number of failures they exhibit. As the Commissioner has reserved to himself the final decision as to who shall pass, out of those who have gained the minima in dictation, correction of mis-spelt paper, and Arithmetic, it is necessary that I should explain that the term "passed" is used throughout this report, the nominal returns, and tabulated summary, to mean "gained the requisite minima in Dictation, correction of mis-spelt paper, and Arithmetic." With such explanation, I hope that no mistake can occur from the somewhat arbitrary adoption of the term. Indeed, if it be within my province to do so, I would recommend that, since all the Candidates against whose names the term "passed," is placed have obtained not less than one-third the total number of marks, the Commissioner declare them eligible for employment in the public service.

4. The total number of Candidates examined by myself, and the other gentlemen appointed to the same duty, was 1,131. Of these 767 were examined in all subjects, of whom 156 or 20·33 per cent have passed. Of the remaining 364 who were not examined in Arithmetic, Geography, and History in English, 32 or 8·79 per cent have succeeded in gaining the required minima in Dictation, and correction of mis-spelt paper. Few inferences can be drawn by a reference to the per centages of passed to total number in an open examination.

At Bangalore for instance, one Candidate in the English Department, presents himself and passes, and the per centage in question is at the highest attainable point; had he failed the per centage would, of course, have been zero.

It may not however be uninteresting to the Commissioner to notice one or two circumstances in connection with this matter. In the English branch, 109 out of 425 or 25·64 per cent passed in Madras; 5 out of 23 or 21·74 per cent passed at each of the places, Combaconum, Salem, and Tellicherry. Of the stations where more than 7 Candidates presented themselves, Bellary stands first, 8 out of 31 or 25·8 per cent having passed.

5. The worst feature in the examination appears to me to have been the Hand-writing; the greater part of it that came directly to my notice, can only be characterized as consisting either of chains of effete scratches or shapeless daubs.

The papers from Palamcottah were very badly written. I should write more strongly on this point, were it not for the conviction, which I find is also partially entertained by Mr. Hutchins, that a great many Candidates have presented themselves, who had "no chance of passing by fair means."

Mr. Morgan complains of the Hand-writing of Candidates at Tellicherry. Mr. Lawson finds the same fault with a portion (those examined at Pacheappa's Hall) of the Madras Candidates. Sanjiva Row says that the Hand-writing at Nellore was "moderately fair." "But the writing of the Candidates from Bellary and Tanjore was unsatisfactory, while Madura, was disgracefully bad in this respect." I am happy to have to notice that the Hand-writing of the Candidates at Masulipatam was very good, and all their papers were very neatly and systematically written out. They did not attempt to conceal bad spelling, and Arithmetical inaccuracies, by contriving to make what they wrote ambiguous or illegible, which is more than I can say for the Candidates at other places.

6. Whether or not it be what the Matriculation Examination at the University has allured many, who formerly would have been satisfied with "passing" a humbler test, it is quite certain, that very marked proficiency has distinguished no locality. The History paper, as a whole, seems to have been answered the best and Arithmetic second best. By far the greatest number of failures, have been in Spelling. History, as far as these examinations require, is crammed up without much exertion, and I think the natural labor is very much decreased in some schools by oral instruction. This particularly struck me as being the case in examining the papers from Combaconum. Spelling which cannot be acquired otherwise than by a great deal of reading and writing has been neglected. I have already referred favorably to the papers from Masulipatam. Mr. Morgan remarks that not one of the Vizagapatam Candidates either excelled or failed entirely in any one subject, and he

3. ತಿರು, ಮುನಿ, ಸೋಲು, ಮರೆ, ಈ ಧಾತುಗಳ ವಚನದ್ವಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಾಖ್ಯಾತ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರುಷಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರಿ,

4. ಸವರಿಸು, ವಲ್ಲಾಗ್ರ, ಆರಂಭ, ಆಚಾರ, ರುಚಿ, ಭದ್ರ, ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪರ್ಯಾಯಪದಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸು.

5. "ಈಗ" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟುವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸ ಬಹುದು? ವಿಧ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರಿ.

6. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥಭೇದವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸು:
   a. ಆ ಮನೆಯಲಿ ನಾಲ್ವರು ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ.
   b. ಆ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಾಲ್ವರೂ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ.

7. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿದ್ದು;
   a. ತುಂಟ ಹುಡುಗರು ಹುಚ್ಚಂಗೆ ಕೆಣಿಕಿ ಅವನು ಮಾಡುವಚೇಷ್ಟೆಗಳು ಕುರಿತು ನಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.
   b. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಯೂ ನೀನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪನೂ ತಿರುಪತಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯಿದ್ದರು.
   c. ಆ ಚೀನ ಅರಸು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ತನ್ನ ಹಲ್ಲು ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದು ನೋಡಿ ರಾಜೋತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೂಳಿಡಿಸಿ ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಶೃಂಗಾರದಗೋರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು,

8. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಯವ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿಬರಿ.
   ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಶ್ರೀಮೆಯಂತ ಹೆಸರೆತ್ತಿದ ನಗರದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಾಳ್ಯಗಾರನು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಿಶಿಕ್ಕಿದನು.

9. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿಂದುಂಟಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಕುರಿತು ನಿನಗೆ ತೋರಿದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಬರಿ.

APPENDIX E.

Examination Reports and Papers of 1864.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual Examinations of Candidates for employment, or promotion, in the Uncovenanted Civil Service will be held in February next at the places named in the margin.

Chetterpore.	Salem.
Chicacole.	Coimbatore.
Vizagapatam.	Combaconum.
Rajahmundry.	Tranquebar.
Masulipatam.	Tanjore.
Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.
Cuddapah.	Madura.
Bellary.	Palamcotta.
Nellore.	Calicut.
Chittoor.	Cannanore.
Madras.	Mangalore.
Cuddalore.	Bangalore.

2. The General Test Examination will commence on the first Monday and the Special Test Examination on the third Monday in that month.

3. Candidates must send their applications so as to reach the Collector of the District in which they desire to be examined, on or before the 25th November 1863.

4. Every application must be accompanied by a fee of 5 *Rs.* if for the General Test, and of 7 *Rs.* if for the Special Test Examination. This must be paid in every case without exception—the latter part of Section XI of the Notification of 26th April 1861 having been recently cancelled. Under no circumstances will the fees paid by Candidates be returned to them, or reserved for another Examination.

5. Forms of application are annexed. Form A is intended to be used by Candidates for Examination according to the General Test—the passing of which is requisite to qualify a Candidate for employment in any appointment in the public service on a salary exceeding 25 *Rs.* per mensem. Form B is to be used by Candidates for Examination according to one or other of the Special Tests prescribed for certain offices.

6. Candidates who were not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will not be admitted to the Special Test Examination unless they shall have passed the General Test at some previous Examination. Candidates cannot be examined both according to the Matriculation or General Test and according to a Special Test at the approaching Examination.

7. In regard to the General Test, persons who have passed at a previous Examination the test in Arithmetic, Geography, and History, will not be required to pass a further examination in those subjects in the event of their applying to be examined in a second Language at the ensuing Examination.

8. As a general rule Candidates cannot come up in more than one Special Test at the same Examination—an exception however will be made in favor of the ordinary Translator Test (not including that prescribed for High Court Translators). Candidates therefore who wish to pass this Test in addition to any other are at liberty to make the necessary entry in the proper column. Other Candidates should name one test only.

9. Candidates who desire to be examined at Bangalore should present their applications to the Director of Public Instruction for Mysore. No Candidate will be admitted to the Examination at any other place than that named in his application.

10. Candidates should be careful to enter their Christian or house-names *in full.*

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Commissioner for the*
U. C. S. Examinations.

Madras, 26th October 1863.

FORM A.

FORM of application for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination—General Test.

Name of Applicant.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Age.	Name of School in which educated, or, if privately educated, name of Tutor.	Present place of Residence.	Whether the Candidate has already passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination; or one of the University Examinations, and if the latter, in what optional Language he was examined.	Year and Month in which the Candidate passed such previous examination.	Branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for which the Candidate desires to be examined; whether English, Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular.	If for the Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular, in what Vernacular Language the Candidate desires to be examined.	In what language the Candidate desires to perform the test in Arithmetic, History and Geography, with reference to Section IV of the Notification, dated 26th April 1861.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N. B.—Native Candidates who prepare their applications in the English language should write their names and their fathers' names in the Vernacular character, as well as in English. Their house-names must be written in full.

Column No. 7 is entered to meet the case of Candidates, who having already qualified for one Branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service or for employment in certain Districts, desire to qualify for another Branch, or for employment in other Districts, by passing in the Languages prescribed for them as provided for in Section V of the Rules, dated the 26th April 1861.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of 5 *Rupees.*

FORM B.

FORM of application for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination—Special Test.

Name of applicant.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Age.	Present place of Residence.	Where educated.	Whether the applicant is at present employed in the Public Service, and if so in what capacity, and date of first appointment.	Whether he has passed the General Test Examination, or one of the University Examinations, and if so when.	Designation of Office for which the Candidates seeks to qualify.	If employed *consecutively* as a public servant from January 1859, whether he wishes to be examined through the medium of a Vernacular Language, and if so, in what Vernacular.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N. B.—Each application must be accompanied by a fee of 7 *Rs.*

From J. R. Kindersley, Esq., to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Oapada, near Cocanada, 9th May 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the result of my Examination according to the Special Test for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the subjects assigned to me, namely, Evidence, Contracts, and Torts, with the Measure of Damages.

2. I have the honor to inform you that the Candidates have acquitted themselves indifferently in the latter subject, which I attribute to the absence of any book about it suitable to the wants of such persons.

3. The highest proficiency seems to have been attained at Madras, and on the Western Coast, and I have been particularly struck with the papers of Konanat Kuvjan Menon, of Tellicherry, No. 684.

4. Perhaps I may be allowed to express an opinion that four questions are hardly enough fairly to test a person's knowledge of the wide field of law embraced under the head of Torts, with the Measure of Damages.

From W. Stokes, Esq., to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated High Court, 16th September 1864.

My dear Sir,

I have been away for a short time—hence my delay in replying to your last note. I send by way of answer a few remarks which occurred to me at the conclusion of my task. I had made some notes as I went along with a view of introducing them into my report, but unfortunately have mislaid the paper containing them.

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) W. Stokes.

The answering to the questions which, as one of the Examiners at the recent Special Test Examination, I set on the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, was on the whole, unsatisfactory. Questions, the replies to which merely required a good memory were, indeed, sometimes answered with surprising accuracy. But such as called for the exercise of some little power of reasoning and combination were often either obviously guessed at or wrongly answered.

The table of the marks which I allotted not being now before me, I am unable to mention the places from which the best or worst answering was received. But I may remark that the answer papers translated from the Vernacular were on the whole vastly inferior to those in English. This may be accounted for to some extent by assuming that the translators were in some cases imperfectly acquainted with the languages of their originals, or that they

were occasionally unable to express themselves accurately in English. But I venture to think that the chief causes of the inferiority referred to are, first, the lower degree of ability and industry which may fairly be ascribed to the natives of this Presidency who have not hitherto learned English, and, secondly, the impossibility of making correct translations of works like the Penal and Civil Procedure Codes into uncultivated languages whose vocabularies cannot, I should think, possibly furnish words to express with precision the delicate shades of meaning to be found in the English originals. I speak on this matter with much deference, being wholly ignorant of the native tongues. But can Malayalam (for example) distinguish between "Hurt" and "Injury"? None, I think, of the Maylayalam Candidates defined "Injury" correctly. They all, to the best of my recollection, gave instead the definition of "Hurt;" and I am informed that this was owing to the imperfection, in this respect, of the Malayalam translation of the Penal Code. I am told, too, that the Telugu translation of the Civil Procedure Code is highly unsatisfactory. I confess that I think it would greatly conduce to the education of the natives, to the accuracy of their knowledge of the laws under which they live, and to the obtaining of a better class of native legal functionaries if no answer papers were received save in English, and if we were to relinquish the attempt to produce translations into these decaying native tongues of works, the reproduction of which even in copious and cultivated languages like German and French, would be a matter of the utmost difficulty. A marble statue cannot well be copied by the skilfullest sculptor who has only a coarse disintegrating granite to work in. I have never heard that Justinian wasted time and money in having the Institutes or Digest translated into the tongues of the barbarians; and in this, as in other respects, the British in India may well take a lesson from the Romans.

From J. Maskell, Esq., to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 4th July 1864.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd March 1864, I have the honor to return the printed tabular statement furnished by you, with the results of the Examination in the subjects assigned to me, viz., Criminal Procedure, Hindu Law, and Mahomedan Law, duly filled up.

The annexed abstract statement exhibits in one view the number of Candidates in each District who have obtained half the allotted number of marks and upwards in each subject, and the number who have fallen short of one-half. These results will of course be affected in a greater or less degree by the number of marks gained by the Candidates in other subjects, but I thought the Commissioner, would be glad to have a statement of this kind, and I have accordingly prepared one for him.

From this statement it will be seen that 43 per cent. of the Candidates have passed in Criminal Procedure, 35 per cent. in Hindu Law, and 24 per cent. in Mahomedan Law. The large number of marks in Criminal Procedure will however, in many instances, cover the deficiencies in the other two subjects.

The favorable results in Criminal Procedure, in comparison with the other two subjects, may be accounted for by the fact, that an examination in Procedure is merely an effort of memory, whereas in Hindu and Mahomedan Law, the questions are necessarily more difficult, and require greater judgment and ability to answer them.

I have spared no pains in executing the task entrusted to me, and I hope the Commissioner will be satisfied, on the whole, with the results of my labors.

I request you will do me the favor to acknowledge the receipt of the accompanying tabular statement.

Abstract Statement.

Districts.	Criminal Procedure.		Hindu Law.		Mahomedan Law.		
	½ and above.	Under half.	½ and above.	Under half.	½ and above.	Under half.	
Chetterpore	7	1	1	...	1	...	
Chicacole	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Vizagapatam	7	7	...	3	1	2	
Rajahmundry	5	9	...	5	...	5	
Masulipatam	7	6	1	2	2	1	
Kurnool	9	17	5	5	5	5	
Cuddapah	5	18	2	11	...	13	
Bellary	10	11	1	2	1	2	
Nellore	10	9	1	3	2	2	
Chittoor	8	11	2	7	2	7	
Madras	29	24	9	24	6	27	
Cuddalore	8	22	4	12	2	14	
Salem	8	22	2	17	4	15	
Coimbatore	9	5	...	4	...	4	
Combaconum	5	7	1	6	1	6	
Tranquebar	24	12	13	14	2	25	
Tanjore	18	24	8	21	8	21	
Trichinopoly	5	12	3	5	4	4	
Madura	7	27	3	10	3	10	
Palamcottah	11	17	9	8	7	10	
Calicut	16	15	12	14	7	19	
Tellicherry	7	11	4	3	1	6	
Mangalore	17	30	15	9	8	16	
Bangalore	5	2	2	...	1	1	
Total...	238	319	99	185	69	215	

Total number of papers examined...1,125.

From W. Sloan, Esq., to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, Luz, 14th June 1864.

Sir,

1. I beg to submit herewith the printed tabular statement showing the result of the branch of the Special Test Examination upon which I am required to report.

2. As desired in your Memo. of the 31st March last, 12 copies of the several question papers accompany.

3. I would suggest that in future the numbers of the Candidates should be repeated on the 2nd page of the statement, with a view to prevent the confusion that has arisen from misplacement of lines through careless stitching, and which has compelled me to compare the whole of the marks a second time, in order to satisfy myself that they have been rightly appropriated.

4. Some confusion has likewise been created by the repetition of the same numbers at different places in the statement. This might have been avoided, had the several offices for which Candidates offered to be examined been collectively inserted under the first entry.

5. The result is on the whole far more satisfactory than last year. The Candidates have studied with more success. Those who failed at the previous examination acquitted themselves remarkably well. Mahomedan Candidates, and Candidates bearing European and Portuguese names, upon whose inferiority I remarked in my last report, occupy a prominent place; and many have apparently committed to memory the whole or the greater part of the Civil Code, the Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, and the Stamp and Limitation Enactments.

6. It is a singular circumstance that no Candidate from the Chatrya caste is represented in the return.

From J. H. Blair, Esq., Collector Sea Customs, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Sea Custom House, Madras, 19th April 1864.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statement showing the return of marks given to the Candidates whose papers were sent to me for examination.

Precis writing.

2. The papers with few exceptions were extremely bad, most of the Candidates being evidently utterly ignorant of the art of writing a Precis.

Sea Customs Laws and Rules.

3. The answers were very creditable, and showed that the subject had been carefully studied by nine Candidates. One paper was very bad indeed—and two others showed little knowledge of the subject.

Conservancy of Ports.

4. Five of the 12 papers were good, one being with a slight exception, perfectly accurate—the other seven only showed a moderate knowledge of the subject.

Emigration.

5. Two papers only were fair, and seven others very bad. The three other Candidates answered no questions, stating they had written to the late Commissioner to enquire what they should study, and where they could procure the necessary Acts, but had received no answer.

From S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 27th June 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith the statement which accompanied your letter of the 2nd March last, No. 147, with the results of the examination in the three subjects specified in the margin entered.

Revenue Regulation and Acts, Circular Orders Board of Revenue, Salt Law.

2. I am glad to observe that as will be seen from the marks assigned to the Candidates, a large number of them have answered the questions well. Most of those who answered in the Malayalum and Canarese languages have failed, in consequence I believe, of want of the necessary books in those languages.

3. The vernacular translations of the questions have misled several of the Candidates as pointed out by the gentlemen who superintended the examination at Tanjore. Enclosed I send their memorandum on the subject. I am of opinion that the translations of the questions should be made by the Examiners themselves or at least under their directions.

MEMO.

TANJORE, 19*th March*, 1864.

On comparing the English and Tamil papers of questions on the Revenue Law, we observed the following inaccuracies in translation.

Question II.—What constitutes an arrear of Revenue is translated "சர்க்கார்வரும்படி பாக்கியென்பதில் யென்னென்ன சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது" instead of "சர்க்கார்வரும்படி பாக்கியாவதென்ன."

Question IV.—The word "Tampering" is translated "Stealing."

Question VI.—The term "Treasure trove" is not clearly defined in Tamil—the definition given being such as to include any valuable property found on the road, &c.

Question VII. The word Zemindary is needlessly added in the Tamil translation.

2. As the above inaccuracies would materially affect the answers of the Tamil Candidates, we deemed it advisable to read out the literal translations of the English questions.

E. W. Bird,
C. J. and Supt.

Joseph Marsh.
T. Moothesami Aiyar.

From T. Jeyaram Chetty, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 27th June 1864.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 2nd March 1864, I have the honor to return the statement, which accompanied it, showing the results of my examination of the several papers received for that purpose. As most of the answer papers were long and some of them were badly written, it has taken so much time to complete the work.

2. Most of the Candidates who appeared for examination in Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore, have signally failed in answering the questions on the subject of Village and Taluq accounts. This I believe is owing to the different Revenue systems prevailing in the two Districts of Malabar and South Canara.

From J. C. Macdonald, Captain, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Madras, dated 13th May 1864.

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. 147, dated 2nd March 1864, I have the honor to enclose a printed Register exhibiting the number of marks awarded to Candidates for the appointments of Deputy Collector, Translator High Court, and ordinary Translator.

Deputy Collector.			
Stations.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Bangalore..........	1	...	1
Bellary..............	4	3	1
Chetterpore......	3	3	...
Kurnool...	1	1	...
Masulipatam...........	1	1	..
Nellore.........	2	1	1
Total ..	12	9	3

2. The general results are marginally shown. The percentage of passed men is:

Deputy Collector......75
High Court Translator—None.
Ordinary Translator.. 36·67

Translator—High Court.			
Stations.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Madras	3	...	3

Ordinary Translator.			
Stations.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Bangalore	2	...	2
Bellary	5	1	4
Chetterpore	1	1	...
Coimbatore	1	1	...
Kurnool	5	...	5
Madras	9	2	7
Masulipatam	3	2	1
Nellore	3	1	2
Rajahmundry	2	2	...
Salem	1	1	...
Vizagapatam	1	1	...
Total...	33	12	21

The general percentage of maximum obtained is :

Deputy Collector... ...45·9
High Court Translator. 28·75
Ordinary Translator....38

3. I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks on the papers set to Candidates for the aforesaid branches.

I. *Deputy Collector.*

Two papers were given, one for translation from English into Telugu, the other vice versâ, both of the same length and degree of difficulty as the papers set to junior Civilians passing out of College, in fact the English paper was the identical one set by me in June 1863, to two gentlemen who came up for examination. These papers are of course easy as compared with those for Translators, but I consider them well adapted to test the qualifications of Candidates for Deputy Collectorships. It will be seen that the Candidate who stands first on the list, obtained 77·5 per cent of the maximum. On the whole the translation from Telugu into English has been very fairly performed.

II. *Translator—High Court.*

Although the Telugu papers selected this year were easier than those set in 1863, the Candidates have not been successful in their execution. The papers consisted as before of a Telugu decree (about 65 printed lines), a Telugu Document (about 35 lines), and an English paper (about 20 lines). I am not aware what time may have been allowed for the performance of these exercises, but it appears that none of the Candidates succeeded in rendering half the decree, and two of the three only performed half the Document. I beg to suggest that for the future the tests for High Court Translators be curtailed and that only two papers be set, one English, the other Telugu, both sufficiently difficult to fully test the Candidate's powers, but neither exceeding in length 20 printed lines. The English paper given this year was in my opinion, admirably adapted to the purpose.

III. *Ordinary Translator.*

The English paper set (21 printed lines in length) was well suited to test the abilities of Candidates, the average percentage of the maximum obtained was 47·8.

The Telugu paper consisted of two passages (each about 29 printed lines in length) one on Judicial, the other, Revenue matters. Very few Candidates succeeded in completing this paper, the second portion of which proved much too difficult for the majority. In this subject the average percentage of the maximum obtained was only 28·85, I would suggest that a paper, only 20 printed lines in length, be given next time. Three Candidates who were unsuccessful last year, came upon this occasion ; one of them has passed.

4. The entire number of papers received by me was :—

Deputy Collector...	23
High Court Translator......	9
Ordinary Translator...	65
Total	97

5. I beg to forward original papers as follow :—

Description.	English.	Telugu Document.	Telugu Decree.
Deputy Collector...	10	11	0
High Court Translator...	2	2	2
Ordinary Translator...	30	30	0
Total......	42	43	2

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

ACCORDING TO THE

SPECIAL TESTS PRESCRIBED FOR

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

MARCH 1864.

QUESTIONS ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

I. What are the principal reasons for the general rule, that " Hearsay is not Evidence" ?

II. In what classes of cases is hearsay admitted in evidence ?

III. Under what circumstances is evidence of a dying declaration admissible, and of what facts is the dying declaration evidence ?

IV. Subject to what limitations is an entry made in the ordinary course of duty admissible in evidence ?

V. Under what circumstances is the confession of a person accused of a criminal offence *not* admissible in evidence against himself ? and what are the reasons for its exclusion in such cases ?

VI. What is the best evidence of the contents of a written instrument ?

VII. When is secondary evidence of the contents of a writing admissible?

VIII. At common law, where secondary evidence of the contents of a writing is admissible, may the contents be proved by oral evidence, while a copy might have been, but is not, produced?

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

I. When there are cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, what is the procedure (*a*) when the sums for which decrees have been obtained are unequal, (*b*) when such sums are equal?

II. What provision is made for the enforcement of a decree for money against an Officer acting on behalf of Government?

III. In what cases may depositions taken under a commission be read in evidence?

IV. When and how may the Court set aside a judgment *ex parte* against a defendant and a judgment against a plaintiff by default?

V. In what suits and under what circumstances will security be taken for the defendant's appearance to answer judgment against him?

VI. In what cases may the Court stay the sale of property attached before judgment?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

I. Name the several descriptions of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency, and the maximum powers of punishment, as regards fine and imprisonment, vested in each.

II. (*a*) How are Magistrates' Warrants executed beyond jurisdiction, in bailable offences, and offences not bailable?

(*b*) What course of procedure is prescribed in cases of contempts committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court.

(*c*) In what cases are appeals disallowed? What distinction is observed in the matter of appeals from convictions by Assessors and Jurors, and within what periods must appeals be preferred?

III. What provision has the law made for the trial of offenders—

1—When the offence is committed on the boundaries of two or more districts.

2—When it is committed during any journey?

3—When the accused is charged with being a thug or dacoit?

4—When he is charged with escaping from legal custody under sentence?

IV. A burglary (house-breaking by night) was committed in the district of North Arcot. A week afterwards the perpetrators were arrested at Trichi-

nopoly by the Police of that district. They were subsequently tried, convicted, and punished. Mention the different Courts before which the prisoners had to appear from time of arrest to passing of sentence, and the object for which they were taken before each.

V. Define the law relating to Juries on the following points :—

1—The number of which a jury is to consist.

2—The number of voices necessary to a verdict.

3—Who are disqualified from serving on juries ?

4—The grounds on which a juror may be objected to.

VI. State in tabular form—(1) Whether the undermentioned offences are bailable or not. (2) What penalty is attached to each ? (3) By what Courts the offenders are triable ?

Cheating—criminal trespass—criminal breach of trust—defamation—forgery—perjury (giving false evidence.)

QUESTIONS ON THE CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE.

I. Describe the general course of a trial, from the institution of the suit, till its final termination after special appeal.

II. What particular classes of suits are required to be accompanied by an Order of Government ?

III. Where the necessary parties are not included in a suit, what is the course prescribed to remedy the defect ?

IV. How should process be served, and in what mode should service be proved ?

V. State the rules relating to the registration of deeds, and the classes of deeds capable of being registered.

VI. Describe the rules provided for the custody of the Estates of deceased European British subjects (Military and Civil) ; Foreign Europeans and Americans ; East Indians and Natives.

QUESTIONS ON THE CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE.

I. State the particulars which should be entered in the register of Preliminary enquiries.

II. State the particulars which should be entered in the Calendar.

III. In what mode should Jurors and Assessors be summoned ?

IV. What are the rules prescribed for the examination of witnesses and accused persons, the attestation of examinations, and the swearing of Christian witnesses before Hindu Magistrates ?

V. State the rules in respect to jurisdiction and commitment.

VI. What proceeding should be adopted in regard to false charges, and false evidence ?

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

I. Define "injury," "house-trespass," "cheating," "dacoity," "defamation," "extortion," "theft."

II. *A* is bound by lawful contract to act as *B*'s servant during a journey. In the middle of the journey *A* runs away. Is he punishable—(1) when *B* had refused to pay wages actually due to *A* : (2) when *B* had refused to give him an advance : (3) when *A* had engaged gratuitously to serve *B* during the journey? If so, under what Section, and to what extent?

III. *A*, in concert with *B*, draws a hundi on a fictitious person. *B*, in concert with *A*, fraudulently accepts it in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it. What, if any, crime has *A* or *B* committed? If so, under what Section? and what punishment would *A* or *B* incur thereby?

IV. What must the prosecution be prepared to prove in order to obtain a conviction for dishonestly receiving stolen property?

V. When is theft, robbery? When is extortion, robbery?

VI. When will grave provocation not mitigate the punishment for using criminal force?

QUESTIONS ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

I. What is the proper definition of a contract?

II. If a person contract to do something possible at the time of contracting, and afterwards, through no fault of his own, the performance becomes impossible, will such impossibility be a good defence to an action for damages upon the breach of contract?

III. Within what limitations will a contract in restraint of trade be upheld?

IV. By Hindoo Law, if goods sold are destroyed by unavoidable accident, before delivery, may the vendor recover the price from the purchaser?

QUESTIONS ON THE LAW OF TORTS AND THE MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

I. What are the general rules of law for regulating the measure of damages, recoverable on a breach of contract, where the parties have not agreed upon any amount by way of liquidated damages?

II. Under what circumstances are damages, actually sustained by the plaintiff, too remote to be recovered in an action at law?

III. What is the meaning of "malice" in law?

IV. What (if any) is the difference btween a tort and a crime?

HINDU LAW.

I. *(a)* State the different classes of persons who are disqualified from adopting, and those who are incapable of being adopted, giving the reason for the disqualification in each case.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

Examiner.	Station.	Candidates examined in all English subjects.																Candidates examined in Dictation, Spelling, Grammar and Handwriting only.					
		Total.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to Total.	Failed only in. D.	S.	A.	D.&S.	D.&A.	S.&A.	D.S.&A.	Got ⅔ marks & upwards. Total.	Failed.	Got more than ½ & less than ⅔ marks. Total.	Failed.	Got more than ⅓ & less than ½ marks. Total.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Percentage of Passed to Total.	Failed only in. D.	S.	D. & S.
Mr. Bradshaw	Combaconum	23	5	21·74	7	...	2	1	1	1	6	1	..	8	5	8	7	44	6	13·63	4	1	33
	Salem	23*	5*	21·74	3	2	1	4	...	...	8	1	...	4	2	17	15	25	4	16·00	...	...	21
	Palamcottah	5	...	00·00	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	29	8	27·58	6	2	13
	Chittoor	16	3	18·75	1	3	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	7	5	8	8	11	...	0·00	...	...	11
	Cuddapah	3	1	33·33	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	0·00	2	2	9
	Masulipatam	4	3	75·00	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	0·00	...	...	1
	Bangalore	1	1	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	0·00	...	..	3
Mr. Lawson	Pacheappa's Hall	99	23	23·23	13	5	2	18	6	1	31	8	...	29	17	34	31	...	...	0·00	...	...	...
	Cuddalore	18	1	5·55	3	...	3	5	2	1	3	...	...	5	4	8	8	31	...	0·00	2	...	29
Mr. Hutchins	Doveton College	100	26	26·00	6	5	10	34	1	1	17	6	...	24	7	45	42	1	...	0·00	...	...	1
	Rajahmundry	29	5	17·24	1	8	1	10	...	1	3	2	...	8	7	15	13	5	...	0·00	...	...	5
	Kurnool	1	1	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0·00	...	...	1
Mr. Gover	Presidency College	99	15	15·15	5	2	6	31	5	2	33†	2	...	16	5	39	37	...	...	0·00	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	22	4	12·50	2	...	5	2	2	...	7	...	...	13	9	3	3	8	...	0·00	...	...	8
	Calicut	7	3	42·85	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	4	2	50·00	...	...	2
T. Gopala Rau, B. A.	Normal School	127	35	27·55	6	9	13	23	2	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	15·38	1	...	6
	Chicacole	2	1	50·00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16·66	...	...	5
Mr. Morgan	Trichinopoly	24	4	16·66	4	..	2	2	1	1	10	1	...	10	7	3	3	20	...	0·00	...	...	20
	Tranquebar	19	...	0·00	2	...	1	7	...	...	9	...	...	4	4	5	5	16	2	12·50	1	...	13
	Vizagapatam	8	1	12·50	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	4	3	...	0·00	...	...	3
	Chetterpore	3	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	1	1	1	15	1	6·66	...	1	13
	Mangalore	9	...	0·00	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	3	3	4	4	39	3	7·69	8	...	28
	Tellicherry	23‡	5	21·74	...	1	...	4	1	3	9	...	...	4	1	8	6	1	...	0·00	...	...	1
V. Sanjeva Rau, B. A.	Nellore	16	1	6·25	1	...	...	4	1	..	9	...	...	1	...	6	6	7	...	0·00	...	1	6
	Tanjore	32	2	6 25	2	...	...	1	1	...	26	...	...	3	1	6	6	10	...	0·00	1	1	8
	Bellary	31	8	25·80	...	1	4	5	1	...	12	1	...	4	...	13	10	19	1	5·26	2	4	12
	Madura	23	3	13·04	...	3	1	1	2	...	13	..	...	4	1	8	8	43	2	4·88	4	7	30
	Total	767	156	20·33	57	42	56	166	30	21	239	26	...	155	82	242	224	364	32	8·79	31	19	282

Abbreviations.

D. Dictation.
S. Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.
A. Arithmetic.

(*) Inclusive of 416 accused of copying.

1 Overheard asking questions.

(†) Inclusive of one expelled examination [No. 123.]

(‡) Exclusive of No. 827 who took a MS. into the examination room.

From the Telugu Translator to Government, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., for the Commissioner Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, No. 7.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith eleven (11) sealed packets containing papers executed by Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service at the examination held in February last, also a sealed packet containing lists, furnished by Superintendents of Examination, of the several Candidates.

2. As requested in your letter, No. 88, dated 30th January last, a moiety of the papers was assigned to V. Krishnamachari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to whom I am much indebted for his obliging and efficient co-operation. The papers examined by us were as marginally shown, to ensure a fair division, I handed over to him the Chicacole History papers.

I examined.	No.	V. Krishnamachari examined.	No.
Bangalore.. ...	7	Bellary	253
Chetterpore....	141	Chittore	102
Chicacole.. ...	156	Chicacole	24
Combaconum .	4	Cuddapah.	91
Cuddalore. ...	4	Kurnool.	99
Masulipatam..	25	Madras	157
Nellore	129	Vizagapatam.	90
Coimbatore ...	11		
Rajahmundry.	308	Total...	796
Salem, ...	4		
Trinchinopoly.	12		
Total...	801		

3. The number of Candidates examined in Telugu was 185 whom we have divided into 3 Branches.

I. Vernacular Branch (Candidates examined in all 7 subjects) 153 of whom 6 passed.

II. Anglo-Vernacular Branch (Candidates examined in first 4 subjects only) 130 of whom 20 passed.

III. Supplementary Branch (Candidates examined in 3 last subjects only) 2 of whom 1 passed.

4. In the printed Register received from you, and herein enclosed, have been entered the names of all Candidates in each Branch in regular order of merit. The letter P has been inserted opposite the names of successful Candidates. Their number may appear small when compared with last year's Report as published in the Madras Journal of Education, but the standard having been raised this year in Dictation and Arithmetic partly accounts for this.

5. Appendix A shows the average number of marks obtained in each subject at each station.

6. Appendix B exhibits the highest number of marks obtained at each station.

7. As I trust the Appendices and Register will be found to convey a fair apprehension of the various results of the examination, I shall content myself with offering a few brief remarks on each subject. It is to be regretted that a want of time should prevent my furnishing a tabular statement of percentages obtained on the maximum number of marks.

8. HAND-WRITING.—Many Candidates, whose Hand-writing is of itself good, have obtained few (and in some instances no) marks for the following reasons.

I. They have not made a faithful transcript of the passage set (many Candidates have written a pedantic version of their own. Men of this stamp would be worse than useless in any Public Office.)

II. In writing out the abbreviations, many errors have been made.

III. The entire passage has not been written. (This remark is more especially applicable to Chicacole).

IV. Blots and erasures have been made.

My colleague agrees with myself in strongly recommending that a certain minimum (say $\frac{1}{3}$) be prescribed for Hand-writing. He is moreover of opinion that sufficient attention is not paid to this subject in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and that the introduction of writing from copy slips as in English Schools, would be attended with beneficial results. The Art of Lithography has now been carried to such perfection, that I have no doubt some such system might readily be introduced—at all events the matter may appear worthy of your attention. Candidates might further be informed that "Copying" and not "Composition" is required.

9. DICTATION.—The paper set was precisely similar to those given last year in English and in the Vernacular languages, but although isolated words may be well calculated to test a man's qualifications in spelling English, in a Vernacular Examination a short passage from any book might advantageously be substituted. Many of the Candidates, in their various papers, have exhibited a sad ignorance of Orthography.

10. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—The introduction in this subject of a minimum of $\frac{1}{3}$ or perhaps the first year, by way of trial, $\frac{1}{4}$ might operate advantageously. It will be seen that $\frac{3}{4}$ has been the maximum attained. The highest number of marks assigned by me was 42 to a Rajahmundry Candidate whose paper was very creditably performed.

11. CORRECTION OF MIS-SPELT PAPER.—The generality of stations have fallen far short of the minimum prescribed, viz. 15 marks. Causes of failure

are partly those shown under the head "Hand-writing" and partly ignorance of Orthography.

12. Arithmetic.—Few stations have averaged the minimum, 13 marks. There are some exceptions. The only Candidate in this subject at Coimbatore obtained 36 marks and one of the Chittoor Candidates 35. None of the Chetterpore Candidates have shown the working of their sums. They have consequently obtained only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the marks to which they would otherwise have been entitled. There appears to have been a good deal of copying at this station. Many Candidates have prepared their papers in a slovenly manner, some of them have mixed up English with Telugu figures. As a rule, those who have worked entirely with the latter have done best.

13. History.—A few Candidates have done remarkably well, $\frac{4}{5}$ of the maximum having been obtained at Chittoor and Rajahmundry. Several Candidates have confounded Sir Alexander Burnes with Alexander the Great, and one says "he can only remember three Governors-General, viz. Clive, Lawrence and Sir Charles Trevelyan."

14. Geography.—The papers in this subject have been less satisfactorily executed than those in History, but a few of the maps have been fairly drawn. The Kurnool Candidates have been most successful in this point. Some of the answers are extremely ridiculous. One of the Candidates describes the Polar Diameter as "a watercourse in North America," another says, "The Polar Diameter is a map with names, the equator one without."

15. In conclusion I would offer a few remarks on the allotment of marks. On referring to appendix A, I cannot help thinking that my colleague must have been more liberal than myself in his distribution of marks in Hand-writing, Dictation, History, and Geography, but you are doubtless aware of the difficulty attending the equal administration of any standard by a number of Examiners working independently of each other; in fact the allotment of marks appears to me to be a subject which demands considerable study and practice before any satisfactory results may be expected. Had time admitted, my colleague and I might have met and conjointly gone over a few papers in each subject. This would have ensured a more equal allotment of marks, but I regret to say our opportunities of meeting have been few and far between.

It will be seen that in Branch I, we have each passed 3 Candidates, but in Branch II, V. Krishnamachari has passed 14 to my 6. Of the two Candidates examined in Branch III, I have passed one. In the absence of further information it has been assumed that all Candidates who have not been examined this year in any subject must have already passed therein.

Stations.	Subjects.					
	Arithmetic.		History.		Geography.	
	Candidates General No.	No. in Branch I.	Candidates General No.	No. in Branch I.	Candidates General No.	No. in Branch I.
Chetterpore	5	96	……	……	……	……
	3	41	……	……	……	……
	6	117	……	……	……	……
	9	72	……	……	……	……
	11	149	……	……	……	……
	1357	141	1357	141	……	……
	15	120	1358	145	……	……
Chicacole....	……	……	1366	96	……	……
	……	……	1374	134	……	……
Kurnool......	1425	29	……	……	……	……
	1430	72	……	……	……	……
Rajahmundry.........	1394	34	1397	85	1394	34
	1395	107	1398	143	1395	107
	1393	147	1407	122	1407	122
	1396	19	1408	145	1408	145

Appendix C. shows the number of Candidates passed and examined in each branch. I beg marginally to annex a memorandum shewing the number of Candidates who appear to have resorted to dishonest practices; in most instances we have succeeded in tracing the original papers,—particulars will be found endorsed on the various papers. The names of these Candidates have been entered in the places to which they would have been entitled, supposing no such irregularities to have been committed. It is to be regretted that a few Candidates occupying, comparatively speaking, fair positions in the Register, should have lent themselves to such unfair proceedings. One of the Chicacole passed Candidates (No. 1375) is suspected by the Superintendent of Examinations at that Station, of having "played tricks." I have failed to discover any irregularity in his papers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain,

Telugu Translator to Government.

MADRAS, *15th April*, 1863.

APPENDIX A.

Average Number of Marks obtained.

No. of Candidate.	Stations.	Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Order of merit.
	Maximum.	25	20	60	20	40	20	20	205	
1	Bangalore	0	11	12	7	22	5	4	61	11
49	Bellary	12·04	15·51	15·10	7·65	5·21	7·68	5·84	69·03	6
21	Chetterpore...	4·74	13.23	14·04	5·09	4·36	3·63	4·31	49·40	13
27	Chicacole...	2·33	12·96	15·63	5·14	6·37	5·62	2·66	50·71	12
18	Chittoor	8·61	17·11	13	8·5	11·1	10·1	8·3	76·72	5
1	Combaconum.	0	10	0	0	....	....	....	10	17
1	Cuddalore-...	0	5	10	0	....	....	....	15	16
13	Cuddapah...	11·7	15·3	15·23	7·54	6·92	6	5·84	68·53	7
2	Coimbatore...	5	15	20·5	15·5	36	9	4	105	1
15	Kurnool...	13·33	16	14·8	11·26	10·07	10·7	11·3	87·46	3
32	Madras.	5·75	16·59	15·9	11·65	6·66	5·66	5·33	67·54	8
4	Masulipatam..	5·75	17·75	17·75	9·75	20·66	3	4·66	79·32	4
24	Nellore.	4·33	11·20	21·08	9·5	8·36	4·45	3·09	62·01	10
56	Rajahmundry.	4	12.62	20·41	9	9·32	5·46	3·28	64·09	9
1	Salem..	7	14	9	3	....	....	....	33	14
3	Trichinopoly...	0	11·66	2	5·33	....	....	....	18·99	15
15	Vizagapatam	16·6	15·6	29·26	11·6	11·3	9·5	6·6	100·46	2
285	...Total									

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain,
Telugu Translator to Government.

APPENDIX B.

Highest number of Marks obtained.

Stations.	Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Highest total obtained by any Candidate.
Maximum.	25	20	60	20	40	20	20	205
Bangalore	0	11	12	7	22	5	4	61
Bellary	20	20	37	15	19	13	13	110
Chetterpore	15	18	33	14	9	7	12	94
Chicacole	9	18	28	15	21	13	5	83
Chittoor	10	20	44	15	35	16	14	155
Coimbatore	6	15	29	16	36	9	4	112
Combaconum	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cuddalore	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	15
Cuddapah	16	19	36	13	13	12	12	97
Kurnool	18	18	30	15	20	15	17	118
Madras	18	19	36	16	11	10	8	77
Masulipatam	10	19	27	13	28	6	6	101
Nellore	13	16	34	16	24	10	5	102
Rajahmundry	15	18	42	16	31	16	9	95
Salem	7	14	9	3	0	0	0	33
Trichinopoly	0	17	4	9	0	0	0	25
Vizagapatam	20	20	45	15	27	12	13	134

J. C. Macdonald, Captain,
Telugu Translator to Government.

APPENDIX C.

Stations.	Vernacular Branch.			Anglo-Vernacular Branch.			Supplementary Branch.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Bangalore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	19	...	19	30	1	29	...	...	..
Chetterpore	19	...	19	2	...	2	...	...	...
Chicacole	22	1	21	5	2	3	2	1	1
Chittore	10	2	8	8	...	8	...	...	...
Coimbatore	1	1	...	1	1	...	..	..	..
Combaconum	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	..
Cuddalore	...	...	..	1	...	1	..	...	...
Cuddapah	13	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	13	1	12	2	2	...	...	...	...
Madras	3	...	3	29	9	20	..	...	.
Masulipatam	3	..	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nellore	11	...	11	13	...	13	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	28	1	27	28	3	25	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10	...	10	5	2	3	..	....	...
Total...	153	6	147	130	20	110	2	1	1

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain,

Telugu Translator to Government.

From the Reverend P. PERCIVAL, Tamil Examiner in the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., &c. &c. &c., dated Madras, 27th April 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to send you the results of the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in Tamil. My letter thereon shall follow to-morrow. I take this opportunity to remark that I consider the minimum in Dictation and Mis-spelling a little too high. I would recommend 13, the same as in Arithmetic.

From the Reverend P. PERCIVAL, Tamil Examiner in the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination of 1863, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 27th April 1863.

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions communicated to me, I have now the honor to offer a few remarks on the Examination in Tamil, whose tabulated results I sent to your office this morning.

2. There is an improvement generally in the Hand-writing of the Candidates, yet there are but few who write really well.

3. On the whole, Dictation is fair. The Spelling in this branch is better done relatively than the paper on Mis-spelling. I have to observe that the Tamil paper of Mis-spelling contained 78 mistakes. Many of the Candidates did not complete the paper, owing, I imagine, to its length. The number of Mis-spellings should, I think, have been nearly the same in all the languages. Not having the means of ascertaining what had been done in English and the other Vernaculars, I prepared the Tamil paper according to my own judgment. Should it be found that the Tamil paper contained a much greater number of Mis-spellings than the others, perhaps you may deem it fair to raise the number of marks obtained by the Tamil Candidates. You will observe that, notwithstanding the length of the paper and the number of corrections to be made, many of the Candidates obtained a fair number of marks.

4. The paper on Grammar and Composition was, on the whole, badly answered. Cuddalore, Salem, and Coimbatore did the best on this subject.

5. There are numerous failures in Arithmetic. It is said that the paper this year, was more difficult than that of 1862.

6. In an anticipatory note I have already expressed an opinion in favor of a lower minimum in Dictation and Mis-spelling. I think two-thirds is quite high enough in such an examination as that under notice.

7. I venture to suggest whether the paper on Hand-writing may not in future be dispensed with, as the character of the Candidate's writing is seen sufficiently in his answer to the Mis-spelt passage. Dictation may be retained, because it tests another faculty in regard to writing.

8. The introduction of a number has greatly facilitated the work of the Examiners. I would strongly recommend the Commissioner, next year, to have the lists showing the numbers and names of the Candidates printed soon after registration. Copies should be sent to each Superintendent. They should be instructed to mark absentees, and to put up the list along with the answers, and send them to the Examiners. A few copies might be struck off, at the same time, with the columns for the results. Such a mode of preparation would enable the Superintendents at the several stations to correct any errors that might creep into the lists regarding numbers and names, and secure the same order and regularity on the part of each Examiner when inserting marks.

9. I may here remark that the preparation of the final list has cost me well nigh as much time as the reading of the answers I had assigned to me. Had each Examiner had a printed list identically the same, the insertion of the number of marks would have been very easy.

From A. C. Burnell, Esq., Assistant Collector of Malabar, to the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Fort St. George; dated Calicut, 26th March 1863.

Sir,

With reference to the Malayalam Examination that you lately did me the honor to entrust to me, I have to lay before you the following few remarks.

1st. As to the general arrangement of the examination.

I understand from para. 6 of your letter of instructions to the Superintendents that they should have sent me a report of absentees and also a list of Candidates: neither of these have I received. The consequence is, that as the Candidates have generally written their names very illegibly, and in some cases have put different numbers on different answer papers, I have in two cases felt some doubt as to the identity of the Candidates, though the intrinsic evidence of the papers tends to shew it. In two cases the Candidates have omitted their numbers altogether, and I have nothing by which to ascertain them.

Seeing this, I would suggest that a caution should on future occasions be put as an additional heading to the question paper, that Candidates who neglect to write their numbers correctly run a serious risk of not getting their proper marks.

The paper supplied at Calicut was of an inferior quality, and so porous that the writing was in some parts scarcely legible.

2nd. As regards the answers of the Candidates.

I cannot say much for the Candidates' Hand-writing, on the whole, it is generally below the standard required for Public Offices, and is not sufficiently clear. From the appearance of the Hand-writing, I should say that the Candidates were rather accustomed to write on palm leaves than on paper.

The Dictation, I consider on the whole, very fair. Unfortunately there is a mis-print or two in the paper and I consequently was unable to take one word into account. As it is very often wrongly spelt I must regret the mischance. The word I allude to is ശൂന്യം in the paper it is printed ശന്യം.

The correction of a badly spelt paper has also been pretty satisfactorily performed.

My questions in Malayalam Grammar were taken from a small work generally used in Schools, and written, I believe, by Dr. Gundert. Some of the answers are good, but some are very indifferent.

As regards the style of the answers in Composition, I think that on the whole it is clear and little involved, and therefore good. For the matter, I cannot say so much. Generally the answer is almost entirely "Nihil ad rem," and I notice a great want of power of describing. This is a fault almost universal in the reports, &c. of native officials, as far as I have seen them, and therefore I consider it an important point in assigning marks to answers in Composition.

As regards the answers to the questions in Arithmetic, it appears to me that the Candidates are very little acquainted with the Madras Measures, and therefore are unable to answer the questions.

As regards the History questions, the Candidates in their answers display a considerable knowledge of Indian History, but their answers are in many cases marred by great diffuseness and by the introduction of other matters.

The answers in Geography are not so satisfactory; the Candidates, I gather from their answers, have chiefly trusted to their memory and not a diligent study of Maps. The consequence is, that the names are sometimes changed in a most ridiculous manner, *e. g.* one Candidate states that New Orleans is on the Vistula, another that Liverpool is in Bengal. Their knowledge of the Geography of India, is however much more satisfactory.

In conclusion, I would suggest for your consideration the advisability of adopting another and larger scale of marks for some subjects, the scale now in use is, I find, not ample enough to insure strict accuracy, and therefore, I think, may be advantageously changed, especially for the subjects History and Geography. For Hand-writing and Dictation, I think that the number allowed is sufficient.

From J. GARRETT, Esq., Canarese Examiner, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., for the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to forward the results of my examination of the papers of the Mangalore Candidates, in the tabular form of statement furnished to me for the purpose of assigning marks on each subject.

I am sorry to add that in Arithmetic, History and Geography, this year's papers are by far the worst that have ever come under my notice.

In Arithmetic most of the Candidates complain that the time allowed was insufficient, and nearly all state that the measures introduced in the 3rd sum had never been learned or heard of by them.

In History and Geography the answers are as bad as they could possibly have been. Many of the Candidates spent the time in scribbling any sort of of nonsense ; one writes "Why is this question asked, never mind if my mother be chaste, I shall pass." Many others have written : "What is the use of knowing things that happened hundreds of years ago." "What better should I be if I could answer all these questions, &c. &c. "How can a knowledge of Geography be of any use in Circar work. I should study the Penal Code and such like things, but not Geography." Others write that since they sent in their names as Candidates, sickness, or domestic troubles, had prevented their studying.

I send the above specimens as I thought the Commissioner might wish to know the kind of answers given.

It is difficult to assign any reason for such a decided falling off as these results exhibit. The questions in History and Geography were not more difficult than usual, and ought to have been readily answered by boys who had been four or five years in any good school.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

FOR EMPLOYMENT IN

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

FEBRUARY 1863.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Dictation.

Write the following words :—

Assurance. Conceal. Piecemeal. Counterfeit. Instantaneous. Freightage. Indictment. Supersede. Frightful. Secede. Expedition. Wearisome. Boundary.. Acquaintance. Frolicsome. Curiosity. Effete. Leopard. Leisure. Feature.

Write the following sentences :—

This is a good site for a building.
The Governor is in the Council room.
This piece of string is knotted.
What feat did he perform ?
The principal person engaged was a thief.
He is devoid of all principle.
He yielded to unwise counsels without weighing the affair deliberately himself.

உ. வீட்டையும் புளியமரங்களையும் தாம் எதுவரையில் அனுபவித்ததும் ங மரங்களை குத்தகைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதும் அது எதுவரையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதும் ச. தம்மிடதாயார் எழுதத் தக்கினவளென்றும்.

பிரதிவாதிகள் க. விக்கிரயபத்திரம் பிறந்ததும் உ. அப்போ அதையெழுதிக்கொடுத்தவனுக்கு பெண்களிருந்ததும் இல்லாததும் ங. சொத்தைதாம் எது முதல் அனுபவிப்பதும்.

ரூபிக்கவேணும்

ரு. பிரதிவாதிகள் உ தஸ்தவேசுகளை தாக்கல்செய்தார்கள்.

I (அ) தாவாசொத்துகளை. ரூபா. உஉ-அ-க்கு விற்று வாதிகள்தாயார் பிரதிவாதிகள் தகப்பனுக்கு கஅஉசுளூ௵ஜுன்மீ௳உசவ் யெழுதிக்குடுத்ததாயிருக்கிற கிரயபத்திரம். — பிரதிவாதிகளிட முதல் பாயிண்டுக்கு.

II (ஙசு) வாதிகளை சிவலில் வழக்கிட்டுக்கொள்ளும்படி ஆர்காடுபோலிசு கஅருஅளூ௵ஏப்பிரல்மீ௳ கஉவ செய்ததீர்ப்பு நக்கல் — பிரதிவாதிகளிட க உ பாயிண்டுகளுககு.

௬. வாதிகள்பரம் சு சாக்ஷிகள் விசாரிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்.

க. (கக) வீராசாமி,
உ. (உஉ) ராமசாமிமுதலி,
ங. (உக) நரசிம்மன்.
— வாதி க-உ பாயிண்டுகளுக்கு.

ச. (உஉ) முருத்திகாசாயபு, — க-உ. பாயிண்டுகளுக்கு.

ரு. (உங) தாசி சுந்தரம்,
சு. (உச) ஜோனுவரசிங்கு,
— சவது பாயிண்டுக்கு.

எ. பிரதிவாதிகளிட ரு சாக்ஷிகள் விசாரிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்.

க. (உஎ) திருவேங்கடமுதலி,
உ. (உஅ) தொப்பைசெட்டி,
ங. (ங0) பரசுல்லாசாயபு,
— பிரதிவாதிகளிட முதல்பாயிண்டுக்கு.

ச. (ஙக) சோமனுதபிள்ளை,
ரு. (ஙஉ) பொன்னப்பனுய்க்கன்.
— உ-ங. பாயிண்டுகளுக்கு.

தீர்ப்பு.

வாதிகள் முதல்பாயிண்டு.

அ. ராமசாமியே இந்தவழக்கை கொண்டுவர தகுந்தவயதுள்ளவனுகயிருக்கிருனுவென்று அறிய இத்தபாயிண்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுது அவனிடவயதைக்குறித்து சாக்ஷிகள் விதவிதமாய் பேசுகிருர்கள் அவன் வாதிகளுடைய போஷணையிலிருக்கிருனென்பதை சந்தேகிக்க வாதிகள் பரம்சாக்ஷியம் இடம் கொடுக்கயில்லை.

௯. மோகனுக்கு இப்போது ஸ்ரீசந்ததி இல்லையென்று காணப்படுகிறபடியால் அவனுடையசொத்துக்கு அவனிடபெண்ணின் குமாரனை ஷெராமசாமி பாத்தியனேயொழிய அவனிடகுமாரர்களானவாதிகளல்ல.

௨-வது பாயிண்டு.

௧0. வீட்டையும் புளியமரங்களையும் ௭-௮ வருஷத்துககு முன்வரையில் மோகனாலும் வாதிகளும் அனுபவித்ததாயும் மரங்களை பிரதிவாதிகளுடைய தகப்பனும் பிரதிவாதிகளும் மோகனிடத்திலும் வாதிகளிடத்திலும் வருஷத்தில் ௩-ரூபா குத்தகைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்து அந்த குத்தகையை அனேகதடவைகளில் சில்லரை சில்லரையாய் செலுத்திவந்ததாயும் வாதிகளுடையதாயார் யெழுதப்படிக்கத்தகுந்தவளென்றும் வாதிகள்பரம் சாக்ஷியும் காட்டுகின்றது ௩-வதுபாயிண்டைக்குறித்து தஸ்தவேசில்லாமல் சாக்ஷியும் திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் பிரதிபக்ஷத்திலிருக்கிறசாக்ஷியத்தைவிட தாவாவுக்கு யிருக்கிறசாக்ஷியும் யோக்கியமானதாகஇருக்கிறது.

௩-வது பாயிண்டு.

௪-வது பாயிண்டு.

௧௧. I குறிப்பு விக்கிரயபத்திரம் பிரந்ததர்க்கும் சொத்தைபிரதிவாதிகளுடைய தகப்பனும் பிரதிவாதிகளும் அனுபவித்துவருவதற்கும் பிரதிவாதிகளுடைய சாக்ஷிகள் பேசுகிறார்கள் ஆனால் I பிறந்தகாலத்தில் மோகனுக்கு பெண்கள் (கடசீப்பிய,வயதுவந்த ஒருபெண்) யிருந்ததாய் அதேசாக்ஷிகள் விளம்புகிறபடியால் I குறிப்பு தஸ்தவேசுக்கு சாஸ்திரவிரோதமுண்டாகின்றது குமாரர்களிருக்க தகப்பன் ஸ்தாவரசொத்தை ஏகதேசத்தில் எப்படி விநியோகபடுத்த கூடாதோ அப்படியே தாசிகுமாரத்திகளிருக்க அவன்யேகதேசத்தில் ஸதாவரசொத்தை விநியோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது ஆகையால் குமாரத்திகளுடைய அனுமதியில்லாமல் மோகநாள் யெழுதிக்கொடுத்த I செல்லாது.

பிரதிவாதிவிட ௩-வது பாயிண்டு.

௨-வது பாயிண்டு.

௧௨. I தஸ்தவேசு மைத்தொருவிதமாயும் சந்தேகமானதாயிருக்குது அதில் வீடு முதலானது ரூ. ௨௨-௮-க்கு விற்றதாய் யெழுதியிருக்குது கிரய தனம் பத்திக்கொண்டதாய் விவரித்திருக்கஇல்லை. ௨௭-௨௮-௩0-குறிப்பு சாக்ஷிகள் அதின்துகையில் ரூபா-௧௨௮-0 முன்னடமானபாக்கியென்றும் மைத்த ௧0-ரூபா அப்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுதென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் இதுவுண்மையானால் அந்தவிவரம் தஸ்தவேசில் இல்லாமல்போகாது அதில் புளியமரங்களும் கண்டிருக்குது அதின்தேதிக்கு உஷுபிக்குமுன் தயாரான பைமாயிஷ்கணக்கில் வீடுயெப்படியோ அப்படி அந்தமரங்கள்கண்டிருக்கிறதாய் (௩௧) குறிப்பு சாக்ஷிவாக்குமூலத்தால் தெரியவரயில்லை இந்தசாக்ஷிசொல்லுகிறரீதியில் இலமாயிபோயிருந்தவீட்டை மரங்களோடு பிரதிவாதிகள் கைபத்தியிருக்கவேணுமென்றும் மரங்கள் பேவார்சியென்று யாரோ ஒருவன் பிரியாதுசெய்ததின்பேரில் பிரதிவாதிகள் I குறிப்பு தஸதவேசை யேற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு யிருக்கவேணுமென்றும் நினைக்க ஆஸ்பதமுண்டாகின்றது.

I தஸ்தவேசு.

௧௫. குத்தகைபாக்கி யிருப்பதாய் நிச்சயிக்க நம்பிக்கையான ருசுவில்லா
மலிருப்பதால் அதையனுசரித்தமட்டில் தாவா தள்ளப்பட்டிருக்குது மனையும்
புளியமரங்களும் அவர்களுடைய சகோதரி புத்திரன் ருமசாமிக்காக வாதிக
ளுக்கு தீர்ப்புபண்ணப்பட்டு இருக்குது சிலவுகளை பிறதிவாதிகள் கொடுக்கவே
ணும்.

௲௮௱௮௵ }
டிசம்பர் ௴ ௧௧௨ }

ஜி. ராமாஞ்சுலு நாயக்கர்.
டி. முன்சீபு யென்றிருக்கிறது.

TRANSLATORS—HIGH COURT.

Translate the following Document into English.

TAMIL.

விரோதிகிருது௵ தை௴ ௰௧௨ யெருமப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் வெங்கடரா
மரெட்டி குமாரர்களாகிய பரமடுதாலூகா கிரம்பூர் மிட்டாசமீந்தார் ருமசாமி
ரெட்டி - ௧ - நல்லப்பரெட்டி - ௨ - உங்களிருவருக்கும் ஷெயூருலிருக்கும் உங்கள்
தமயன் யெறந்துபோன திருமலரெட்டியினிட பெண்சாதியாகிய மொட்டயம்
மாளென்கிற வீரம்மாளாகிய நான் யெழுதிக்குடுத்த பாரீகத்து தஸ்தவேசுயென்
னவென்றால். உங்களுக்கு தமயனும் யெனக்கு புருஷனுமான திருமலரெட்டிக்கு
மூத்தபெண்சாதியாகிய வெங்கடம்மாளென்பவள் தர்னடத்தையா யிருந்ததினா
ல் அவளைநீக்குதல்செய்து துறையூர் தாலூகாகிரம்பூர் பறவதம்மாளென்பவளை
௨ - வது விவாகம்செய்து கொண்டு அவள்யெறந்து போனத்தினாலே யென்னை
௩-வது விவாகம்செய்து நானும் யென்புருஷனும் நீங்களும் பாகமில்லாமல் யே
ககிரககிருத்தியமாயிருக்கயில் யென்புருஷன்பேராலும் உங்கள்பேராலும் ஷெகிர
ம்பூர் மிட்டாரிஜஸ்தருயி அனுபவித்து வருகயில் யென்புருஷனுக்கும் ஷெமிட்டா
குடிகளுக்கும் விரோதங்கள் உண்டாயிசாகுபடிவசூல் முதலான காரியங்களை
பார்த்து வரச்சரிபடாத்தினாலே சர்க்கார் நமூதுக்காக ஷெமிட்டாவில் சாகுபடி
வசூல் முதலான காரியங்களைபார்த்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்காருக்கு பணம்செலுத்தி
வருவதர்க்காக ஷெமிட்டாவில் யென் புருஷனுக்குள்ள ௩-ல் ஒருபங்கு உங்களு
க்கு சவுமிய௵ முதல் ஒனபதுவருஷத்துக்கு குத்தகைக்கிகுடுத்து அனுபவித்து
வருகயில் சாதாறணவருஷம் மாசிமாதத்தில் ஷெயென்புருஷன் யெறந்துபோயி
விட்டத்தினாலும் யெனக்குசந்ததியில்லாததினாலும் நான்யினிமேல் உங்கள்
வீட்டிலிருக்க சரிப்படாததினால் யென்ஆயசுள்ளபரியந்திரம் உங்களைநான்து
டருமல் சீவனம்செய்வதற்காக நான் உங்களை கேட்டுகொண்டபடிக்கி நம்மள்
சாதிவளக்கப்படிக்கு கம்மங்கூருக சீவனுமசத்துகாக ரூபா - ௫௱ - இந்தஅயி
னூருரூபாயும் உங்களால் நான் நாளதுதேதியில் ரொக்கத்தில் பத்திகொண்ட
படியினாலே இனிமேல் யென்தமயன் வீட்டிலிருந்துக்கொண்டு நான்சீவனம்செ
ய்து வருகிறேன் யினிமேல்ப்படயென்புருஷனுக்கு பாத்தியப்பட்ட ஷெமிட்டா
முதலான ஸ்தாவறசங்கம சகலசொத்துகளுக்கும் அதில்கிடைக்கப்பட்ட லா
பாதாயங்களுக்கும் அதின்பேரில் சர்காரில் யேர்ப்படப்பட்ட பாக்கிக்கும் யெ
னக்கும் யென்வார்சுதார்களுக்கும் யென்னென்னைக்கும் யாதொரு சம்மந்தமு

மில்லை யினிமேல் உங்களுக்கும் யெனக்கும் சினேகிதசம்மந்தமேதவிர அற்ததா ற்த்த சம்மந்தமில்லை யென்புருஷன்யெறந்துபோனபின்பு சிலசனங்களிட துர் போதனையினாலே உங்கள்பேரில் மேசஸ்திரீட்டு முதலான யிடங்களில் செயிதிருக்கும்பிறுதுகளுக்கு உதிருகுடுத்து விடுகிறேன் மேலும் யென்புருஷன் பேராவிருக்கிர ஷெடியிட்டாரிஜஸ்தரை உங்கள்பேரால் ரிஜஸ்தர் செய்யும்படி கலெக்டர் துரையவர்களிடத்தில் மனுகுடுத்து விடுவேனாகவும் யெந்தெந்தயிடங்களில் உங்கள்பேருடனே யென்புருஷன்பேரும் சேர்த்திருக்கிற பத்துகட்டு நிலங்களுக்கு யென்புருஷன்பேரை பத்து கட்டுகணக்கில் நீக்குதல்செய்து உங்களிருவர் பேரைதாக்கல் செய்து கொள்ளும்படி நான் ருசினாமாகுடுத்து விடுவேனாகவும் மேலும் யென்புருஷன் யெறந்து போனபின்பு நான்செய்திருக்கும் கடன்களுக்கு நான் உத்திரவாதியேதவிர உங்களுக்குசம்மந்தமில்லை என்புருஷனும் நீங்களும் செய்திருக்கும் லேவாதேவிகடன்களுக்கு நீங்கள் பாத்தியஸ்தர்களே தவிர யெனக்கு சம்மந்தமில்லை.

யிந்தப்படிக்கி நானாகசம்மதிச்சு யெழுதிக்குடுத்த பாரீகத்து சட்டம்.

யிந்தகிரல் மொட்டயம்மாளென்கிற வீரம்மாள் கைநாட்டு.

இதர்க்குசாக்ஷிகள்.

சேலம் அப்பாவுசெட்டி அரிவேன்.

செவ்வாயிபேட்டை நஞ்சுண்டய்யன் குமாரன் ருமய்யன் அரிவேன்.

அருணாசலபிள்ளை குமாரன் குளந்தைபிள்ளை அரிவேன்.

கிரம்பூருகிறுமகணக்கு கந்தசாமிபிள்ளை அரிவேன்.

இதுயெழுதினது ஞமகல்முன்சீபு கோர்ட்டு வைகீல் வெங்கடேசய்யன்.

TRANSLATORS—COURTS OF SESSION.

Translate the following into the Vernacular.

The Prisoners are charged with having caused the death of Ponnian Velli, and with having thereby committed murder, an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the jurisdiction of the Court of Session of Tellicherry.

1. The death of deceased, and the existence of marks of violence upon his body and throat, are proved by the 7th and 8th witnesses, who at about 5 P. M. examined and felt the body still quite warm.

2. The 1st Prisoner admits having with others seized the deceased because he had severely wounded his wife Rembi (1st witness), and bound him, and having, provoked by his resistance, kicked him well.

3. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th witnesses, prove that deceased was much kicked and knocked about by certain Ponniars. Discrepant as to the other persons who took part in the assault, they are quite consistent and evidently truthful, and accordant with his own statement, in saying that the 1st prisoner did so.

4. The evidence shows that the place at which the deceased was found

dead with no other apparent reason for his death, he having been on the same morning in robust health, is a few yards from the place at which the assault was committed.

5. The assessors, told to consider whether they could reasonably ascribe a death so occurring to any other cause than the ill-usage, have found prisoner guilty of culpable homicide, the difference between this crime and murder having been carefully explained to them.

6. It is culpable homicide because the original seizing was perfectly legal, and the cruel and unusual beating constitutes the illegality. Moreover, there is great probability in the statement that the offenders were provoked by the resistance of the deceased, who probably kicked, struck, and bit them. It is plain, however that their conduct, having him completely in their power, was unnecessarily violent.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the prisoners, 2nd, Kalikaren Vellan; 3rd, Chorrian; 4th, Choondun; 5th, Vennatarra Vellukan 6th, Bothee; and 7th, Vellukan Modelli, are not guilty of the offence specified in the two heads of charge, namely that they have committed murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and the court directs that the said prisoners be discharged.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the 1st prisoner, Ponnian Chala Modelli, is not guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, namely, that he has committed murder.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the 1st prisoner, Ponnian Chala Modelli, is guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge; namely, that the prisoner, Ponnian Chala Modelli, has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Court directs that the prisoner, Ponnian Chala Modelli, be kept to rigorous imprisonment for a period of three years.

TRANSLATORS—COURTS OF SESSION.

Translate the following into English.

TELUGU.

నెల్లూరుజిల్లా శెశన్ కోర్టు తాలూకు ౧౮౫౯ సం॥ క్యాలెండరు నె॥ ౯రు ౨ బందివానురాలయిన కొండాజు మహాలక్ష్మమ్మ కొమారుడున్ను ఆ మెతరప్రునము కారువకీలున్నూ అయిన చెంచుసుబ్బయ వ్రాసుకున్నఅప్పీలు పిటీశన్.

సదరు నెంబరులో ౨ బందివానుమీద నిర్నిమిత్తంగా దోషము ఆపాదించి శెశన్ కోర్టువారు యీసంవత్సరం ఫిబ్రవరి తె ౨౨ దిన విధించిన శెంటెన్సు న్యాయం కానందున సదరు శెంటెన్సు దబ్లికునకలు యిందుతో దాఖల్ చేసి న్యాయమైన హేతువులను యీక్రింద ఉదహరించి అప్పీలు చేసుకోవడమైనది.

౧. మాయింట్లో కాపురముండే పిర్యాద్దారిది నగలువగయిరాలు దోపిడిపోయిన రాత్రి మాతల్లి చెప్పక మ్మయవరో లాగగా మేలుకొని దొంగవచ్చినట్టుగున్నదని అరిచినంతట అక్కడవున్నవాండ్లు అనగా ఫిర్యాద్దారుడి యిలాకామనుష్యులు మెలుకువకుడి చూచేటప్పట్లో దొంగలువచ్చి దోచుకునిపోయిన సంగతి తేటగా తెలిసినది. పిర్యాదారుడికి ౧ బందివానుయందున కలిగివున్న అనుమానంచాత వాడిగ్రామమైన రెవ్వూరుతాలూకాలో చేరిన తోపుగుంట అగ్రహారమునకు సర్కారుమనుష్యులు పోయి వాడియిల్లుసోదాచూచినంతలో ౧ కయిదీదగ్గర పిర్యాదితాలూకానగలు దొరికినవిగాక చాలాకాలమునుంచి ౧ కయిదికిన్ని మాకున్నూ ప్రబలమైన విరోధం అవుటవల్లనేదరు గ్రామంలో ౧ కయిదికి మేనమామ యిల్లువున్నందున అప్పటప్పటికి ఆ గ్రామమునకు వస్తూవుండి వళి తెలుసుకున్నవాడు అయినందున చోరవిషయములో మాతల్లిని సంమందపరచినదేగాని చోరిబాబతుసొమ్ములుగాని కడమయితరసామానులు గాని మాతల్లి దగ్గరయంతమాత్రం దొరకలేదు మాతల్లి అయిన ౨ కయిదీపోలీసులో నేరంవప్పుకోకుండా ఆమె చెప్పినప్రకారం వాఙ్మూలం వ్రాయక ·పిర్యాదారుడి యిష్టప్రకారం మాతల్లిని నిర్బంధపరచి ఆమె నేరంవప్పుకున్నట్టు బనాయించి వ్రాసి అన్యాయంగా ఆమెను కమ్మెంటుచేసినారు - క్రిందికోర్టువారికిన్ని ఆమె గ్రహచారమన్నది చక్కగాపరిశీలించేవాటి అగత్యంవుండక శిక్షకులోపరచినారు.

౨. ముఖ్యముగాదొంగతనం జరిగినరాత్రి ౧. బందివానుతో ౨ బందివానురాలు మాట్లాడుతూవుండగా చూచినట్లు ౧ - ౨ సాక్షులుచెప్పినకూటసాక్ష్యమును అనుసరించి అంతమాత్రంచాతనే ౨ కయిదని శిక్షకులోపరచినట్లు శెస్సన్ జెడిజీవారు తీరుమానంలో చెప్పుతారుగాని వేరేహేతువులు లేవు రుజువు వాస్తవం అవాస్తవమని కనుక్కోవలసినది శెస్సన్ జెడిజీగారిపనిగావున్నది అనగా ౧ బందివానితో ౨ బందివానురాలు మాట్లాడుతూవుండగా చూచినట్టుచెప్పిన ౧ - ౨ సాక్షులు ఆకాలంలో ౧ సాక్షిని ౨ సాక్షి చూచినట్టుగాని ౨ సాక్షిని ౧ సాక్షిచూచినట్టుగాని రికార్డులో యంతమాత్రంనమూదు లేదు మాట్లాడుతూవున్నప్పుడు యీయిద్దరు సాక్షులు చూచినది వాస్తవమే అయినట్టులయితే సాక్షులలోన వకరిని వకరుచూడడానకున్నూ మాటలయొక్క విభజన తెలుసుకోవడమునకున్నూ యీలకటస్థించదు యీలాటి సూక్ష్మమయిన సంగతులుపట్టి వాస్తవమునుగ్రహించి దోషవిముక్తక చాయవలసిన అధికారమున్నూ న్యాయమున్నూ శెస్సన్ జెడిజివారిది అయివుండగా వారునిజమునుగ్రహించక శిక్షకులోపరచతగిన ముఖ్యమైన యితరహేతువులున్నూ లేని మాతల్లి అయిన ౨ కయిదినియింతక్రూరదండన విధించినది నాగ్రహచారసామాన్యంవల్ల శెస్సన్ జెడిజివారుపొరబడ్డారని లమకోర్టువారికి విశదంకాగలదు.

3. వృద్ధురాలు అయిన మాతల్లి జెయిలులోవుండే కాలములో ఆమెపురుషుడైన మాతండ్రికాలంచేశి మిక్కిలి వ్యాకులముగావుండేతరుణమందున అన్యాయమైన

TRANSLATORS—HIGH COURT.

Translate the following Document into English.

TELUGU.

నం ౧౮౬౬ శు నె|| ౭౭౭ దాఖ - ది ౭౩ శెప్టెంబరు న|| ౧౭

దై. సు||౧౮.

మహారాజరాజశ్రీ నెల్లూరుజిల్లా సబుకలకటరు దొరవారిసముఖానకు వంగోలు తాలూకాలో చేరిన కరువదిరయితుఅయిన యామనిఅయ్యన వ్రాసుకొన్నఅర్జీ విన్నపంయేమంటే—మజుకూరులో నాప్యారవుండే పట్టాభూములదిట్టింగా ౯౭౮ క్రుల్లరిసనేమురు ౬౯-౦-౩ శిస్తుగలభూములు నేను జిరాయతిచేసుకోవడమునకు యిదివరలో మజుకూరు రయితుఅయిన ఆలారాముడు అయిదు ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుంచి నాకుదుక్కిటెద్దులను అన్నానుకు విత్తుకల్పవగయిరా యిస్తూవచ్చినాడు గనుక అతనికి నేను బాకిఅయినందుననున్ను యీసంవత్సరం నేను సాగుబడి చేసుకోవడమునకు భొత్తిగా సమర్ధతలేక నున్ను వాయిదాప్రకారం శిస్తుకంచెల్లించే శక్తిలేకనున్ను నాపట్టాభూములు సదరహి రాముడికిపరంచేసినందున రాముడు సాగుబడిచేసుకుంటూవున్నాడు గనుక హాలుసాలు నాపట్టాతాలూకువాయిదాలప్రకారం రాముడివల్లనే వసూలు చేసుకొనేలాగుననున్ను జమాబందికాలానకు నాప్యార పట్టాతోశివేయించి సదరహీ రాముడికిప్యార పట్టావేయించేలాగుననున్ను వుత్తరువుదయచేయించవలెనని వేడుకుంటూవున్నాను—సదరు రాముడు నాపట్టాభూమికి వకుని జిరాయతిచేసుకుంటూవున్నందుకు యిందుతోకూడానే సముఖానకు అర్జీన్ని వ్రాసుకున్నాడుగనుక నేను చేయినవ్రాసుకున్న ప్రకారం వుత్తరువుదయచేయించ కతలాలు దివ్యచిత్తానకు తెలియవలెను.

౧౮౬౬ సం|| శెప్టెంబరు నెల ౨౧ తేది. యీనిషాని అయ్యన చేసినదిఅనివున్నది.

వంగోలు తాలూకాలోచేరిన కరువదిమట్టు ఫెష్కారుకు.

యీ అర్జీదారు తనతాలూకుపట్టాపొలం ఆలారాముడిపేర పట్టావేయించవలసినదిగా వ్రాసుకున్నాడుగనుక యీసంగతి యెటువంటిదిఅయినది విచారించి సదరుప్రకారం వుభయులు వప్పుకున్నపక్షమందు మాకున్ను తహశ్శీలుదారుకున్ను తెలియచేయ వలసినది.

౧౮౬౬ సం|| శెప్టెంబరు నెల ౨౪ తేది.

హె|| అయి|| మింఛన్ సబుకలకటరు అని యింగ్లీషుతో వున్నది.

బొ|| గో

అ|| రయిటరుఅని వున్నది.

౧౮౬౭ సం|| అగష్టు నెల ౧౪ తేది నె|| ౮౬ అర్జీలో బాబాషార్ తహశ్శీలుదారు అని సాహేబతో వున్నది.

౧౮౬౭ సం|| నె|| ౬౦౨ రు.

ఖరీదు సా|| రూ|| ౨౮	తారీఖు.	కాపువాని పేరు.	యెవరికి గాను.	యెందుకు ప్రమాణం.
	౧౮౬౭ సం|| అగష్టు నెల ౧౮ తేది.	ఆలా రఘునాయకులు కొడుకు రాముడు సా|| త్రోవగుంట మజరావలెటి వారి షా.సెం.	స్వంతానకు.	నెల్లూరుజిల్లాసబుకలక్టరుదొరవారికచ్చేరిలో జబ్తీకునకలు తీసుకోవడమునకు.

ఆయిరా నరశింగరావు. ష్టాంపు వెం॥హంగోలుఅనివున్నది. (బి)

౧౮౫౭సం॥నె॥౫౧౦ యాకట్టికునకలు పిర్యాదితరుపుదాఖలయినది.

౧౮౫౭సం॥ సెప్టెంబరునెల ౨౩ తేది,

TRANSLATORS—HIGH COURT.

Translate the following Decree into English.

TAMIL.

திருவத்தூர்தாலூக்கு முன்சிபு கோர்ட்டுதீர்ப்பு.

வாதிகள்.	பிரதிவாதிகள்.
க. முனிகான்,	க. ஆதிகேசவனுய்க்கன்,
உ. சின்னப்பய்யன் க-ல் பிரதிவாதி, (தம்பி.)	உ. கிருஷ்ணப்பனுய்க்கன். (சகோதிருள்.)
ருயஜி அக்கிரகாரம் ஆர்க்காடு,	௩. ருமாஞ்சுலுனுய்க்கன்.
வ. ருமசாமிமுதலி.	ச. குப்புருமனுய்க்கன் அவர்களுக்கு தமயன்பிள்ளை ருயஜி அக்கிரகாரம் ஆர்க்காடு வ. வருதாசாரி.

க. ரூ. கூ௩ மதிப்புள்ள மனை புளியமரங்கள் குத்தகைபாக்கி யிதுகளை வரப்பார்த்துகொண்டு வந்தவழக்கு.

உ. ஆர்க்காடு ருய்ஜி அக்கிரகாரத்தில், வழிக்கும் பாப்பான் காலிமனைக்கும் மத்தியிலிருக்கிற மனை தம்மிட தாயாரான தாசிமோகனுளுது, அவளிட உ. குமாரத்திகள் இறந்துபோய் அதில் ஒருத்தியின்குமாரன் ருமசாமி தம்மிட சமரக்ஷணையிலிருக்கிருன் ஷெமனையிலிருக்கிற புளியமரங்கள் மூன்றை பிரதிவாதிகளுக்கு அ-௵த்துக்குமுன்னே ௵-க-க்கு ரூபா-௩க்கு குத்தகைக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுது குத்தகைபணம் க௮ருரு௵வரைக்கும் பிரதிவாதிகள் செலுத்திஞர்கள் க௮ருகூ-க௮ருஎ௵த்தியகுத்தகை செலுத்தப்படயில்லை க௮ரு௮-௵த்தில் பினிமாருல் அனுபவத்தில் தம்மை பிரதிவாதிகள் தடைசெய்தார்கள் ஆகையால் ரூபா எ. கிரயமுள்ள மனை தசகுணிதம்ருபாய் ௫௦ அசலாகத்தக்கின புளியமரங்கள் ௩ இதுகளை வாதிக்குவிட்டு ருகூ-ருஎ வருஷங்களிட குத்தகைபாக்கிருபா கூ பிரதிவாதிகள் கொடுக்கும்படி தீர்மானிக்கவேணுமென்று வாதிகள் அர்ஜிபால் சொல்லுகிருர்கள்.

௩. அர்ஜி கேழ்க்கிறசொத்துகளை வாதிகளிட தாயார் க௮உகூ௵ருன் ௴உசவல் தங்களிடதகப்பனுக்கு விற்று தஸ்தவேஜை யெழுதிகொடுத்து அதுமுதல் தாங்களதுகளை யனுபவித்துவருவதால் அதுகளுக்கு வாதிகளுக்கு பாத்தியதை இல்லையென்று பிரதிவாதிக ளான்சரில் வாதிக்கிருர்கள்.

ச. பின்வருகிறப்படிக்கு பாயிஸ்டுசு சொல்லப்பட்டது.

வாதிகள் க. இராமசாமி தம்மிடசமரக்ஷணையிலிருப்பதும் அவனிடவயதும்

పెనిమిటిన్ని అయిన వెంకటయ్యన్ను తన పెనిమిటి సుబ్బన్నయ్యన్ను వీళ్లియిద్దరు అవిభక్త సహోదరులు యేక భాండాశనం చేస్తావున్న కాలమందు కట్టాభూములు వగయిరా రు ౨౦౦౦ లు క్రయముగల స్థిరచర రూపకమయిన ఆస్తిని సంపాయించి యిప్పటికి ౧౬ సంవత్సరములకిందట తన పెనిమిటి కాలంచేసినట్టున్ను అదిమొదలుకొని తాను వెంకటసంరక్షణలోవుండి జీవనంచేస్తూ వచ్చినాననిన్ని యీవల రెండుసంవత్సరములకిందట సదరహీ వెంకటకాలం చేసినట్టున్ను తర్వాత తాను ప్రతివాదులసంరక్షణలో వుండగా యిప్పటికి సంవత్సరంక్రిందట ప్రతివాదులు తనకు అన్నవస్త్రములియ్యక యింట్లోనుంచి వెళ్లగొట్టినందున భరణాన్నిగురించి ఫిర్యాదుచాయడమయినదనిన్ని ప్రమాదీచ సం॥ ఆషాఢశుద్ధ ౧౦ మొదలుకొని ఆనంద నామ సం॥ ఆషాఢశుద్ధ ౧౦ వరకు నెలలు ౧౨కి నెల౧కి రు ౨౪౦ చొప్పున రు ౩౦ మీరెలు ౨కి రు ౨ వెరశిరు ౩౨ గతభరణమున్ను ఆయిండాసంవత్సరం రు ౧కి సదరుప్రకారం రు ౩౨లున్ను వెరశి రు ౬౪న్ను ఖర్చులున్ను ముందుయిప్పించి ముందుభరణం రు ౩౨ ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతివాదులనుంచి యిప్పించవలెనని వ్రాసుకున్నది.

౨ కలం.—ప్రతివాదులు ఆనుసరులో వాదిపెనిమిటిన్ని ౧-౨ ప్రతివాదులు తండ్రిఅయిన వెంకటచెన్ను కాలంచేసినపిమ్మట ౨ సంవత్సరములదరియంతరము యీవాది తమతోకూడావుండి పిమ్మటసరిపడక వేరేవుంటానని పిన్నపెద్దలతో చెప్పుకున్నందున వారుపంచాయతిచేసి వారికివివాహకాలమందు పెట్టివున్న సొమ్ములుగాక తిరిగి రు ౩౧| కు కమ్మలు సందెబొందెలు ౪ రాగులు జొన్నలు యింకాకొన్నివస్తువలు వాదికి యిప్పించినందున ముందు దేహసంబంధమేకాని అర్థాదర్థ సంబంధములేదని యీమొదలయిన నిబంధనలతో దుర్ముఖినామసం॥ శ్రావణశుద్ధ ౧లుకు సరియయిన ౧౮౩౬ సంవత్సరం శెప్టెంబరునెల ౨౨ తేదిన వాదిచనిపోయిన వెంకటప్పావర ఖరారునామా అనేదస్తావేజును వ్రాయించి యిచ్చివుండిన్ని తమకుకాని వారిదురుబోధనవల్ల యీదావా తెచ్చినదనిన్ని వాదివ్యాజ్యంతోసివెయ్యవలెననిన్ని వ్రాసుకున్నారు.

౩ కలం.—తమపెనిమిటిన్ని ౧-౨ ప్రతివాదులకు తండ్రిన్ని ౩ ప్రతివాదిపెనిమిటిన్ని యేకగర్భజనితులయి అవిభక్తగా యేకభాండాశనం చేస్తావుండి రు ౨౦౦౦లు క్రయంగల కట్టాభూములు యిండ్లు వగైరా ఆస్తి సంపాయించి యిప్పటికి ౧౬ సంవత్సరములక్రిందట కాలంచేసినసంగతిన్ని ఆతాగాయతు ౩ ప్రతివాది పెనిమిటిదగ్గిరవుండి జీవనం జరుపుకుంటూవచ్చినసంగతినిన్ని యీవల రెండుసంవత్సరములకిందట సదరు వెంకటచనిపోయినందున ప్రతివాదులపోషణలో కొద్దిరోజులువున్నపిమ్మట ప్రతివాదులువెళ్లగొట్టినసంగతిన్ని యీవల ఋణంచేసుకొనిజీవనంచేస్తావచ్చినసంగతిన్ని రుజువుపరచవలసినదని వాదికిన్ని యీవాదిపెనిమిటి కాలంచేసినపిమ్మట తమతో వాది రెండుసంవత్సరములు కూడావుండి ఆవలసరిపడక భరణంయిప్పించమని చెప్పుకున్నందున అప్పట్లో పంచాయతివారు చెప్పినప్రకారం సొమ్ములు ధాన్యంవగైరా రు ౭౧ చిల్లరకుయిచ్చి వాదికి

తమకు ఆధారాధర సంబంధం లేనట్టు కరారునామా వ్రాయించి తీసుకున్న సంగతిన్ని రుజుప్రచవలసినదని ప్రతివాదులకున్ను ౧౮౫౫ సంవత్సరం మే నెల ౧౪ తేదిన పాయింటు చెప్పడమయినది.

౪ కలం.—వాదిపరం ౭ యిసముల సాక్షి పట్టిన్ని ప్రతివాదులపరం ౭ యిసముల సాక్షి పట్టిన్ని దాఖలు కాబడినది మరిన్ని ప్రతివాదులు త్తరుపున వకకరారునామా దస్తావేజు దాఖలు కాబడినందున అందుకు ౧ అంకె వెయ్యడమయినది.

౫ కలం.—వాదిపరం సాక్షులు ౧ కరణం చెంచయ్య ౨ వీరారెడ్డి ౩ రాచన పొలిశెట్టి ౪ అల్లాడు శెట్టికిచ్చన్న ౫ సంకటిచిన్నబ్బి యీజనాలున్ను ప్రతివాదులపరం సాక్షి ౧ కరణం సుబ్బరాయడు ౨ నరశింహ్వారామయ్య ౩ సంకిపల్లె నాని రెడ్డి ౪ చెన్నారెడ్డి ౫ కొండారెడ్డి యీజనాలు వెరశి వుభయవాదులపరం ౧౦ మందిజనాలు విమర్శింపబడినారు బాకిసాక్షులు హాజరు కానందున తోసుబడుచాయడమయినది.

౬ కలం.—యీవ్యాజ్యంయొక్క యావత్తు గ్రంథం పరిశోధించి తీరుమానం చేశేదేమి.

౭ కలం.—వాది పెనిమిటిన్ని వెంకటయున్ను అన్నతమ్ములు కావలెననిన్ని సదరహీలు పట్టా భూములుయిండ్లు యెద్దులు యెనుములు యింకా కొంత ఆస్తి సంపాయించి కూడా వుండగా యిప్పటికి ౧౬ సంవత్సరముల కిందట వాది పెనిమిటిన్ని యిప్పటికి రెండు సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట వెంకటయున్ను చనిపోయినట్టున్ను తరువాత వెంకట వారసులు అయిన యీ ప్రతివాదులు వాదిని సంరక్షణ చెయ్యక యింట్లోనుంచి వెళ్లగొట్టినట్టున్ను ప్రతివాదులకు రు ౧౫౦ల క్రయంగల మిద్దెయిల్లు పట్టాభూములు శేద్యపు సామానులువుంచినట్టున్ను యీవాది తనకు భాగంగాని భరణంగాని యివ్వమని ౩ ప్రతివాదిని అడిగితే ౧ చేను యిస్తానని ౩ ప్రతివాదులు చెప్పినట్టున్ను నెల ౧కి రు ౧ చొప్పున యివ్వమని తాను వగయిరాలు చెప్పినందుకు ౩ ప్రతివాది యింటికిపోయి తిరిగి రాలేదనిన్ని వాదిపరం ౧ సాక్షిన్ని వెంకట చనిపోయిన పిమ్మట వాదిని ౩ ప్రతివాది సంరక్షణ చెయ్యక వెళ్లకొట్టినట్టున్ను యీ మొదలయిన సంగతులు ౧ సాక్షికి అనుగుణంగా ౨ సాక్షిన్ని వెంకట చనిపోయిన పిమ్మట ప్రతివాదులు వాదిని వెళ్లకొట్టినందున వాది గయిడికొల్వ గ్రామస్తులతో చెప్పుకొంటే సదరహీ ౩ ప్రతివాదిని పిలుపించి భరణం యివ్వవలశినదని అడిగితె ౩ ప్రతివాది యిచ్చేదిలేదని తిరగబడినట్టు ౩ సాక్షిన్ని ౩ సాక్షికి అనుగుణముగాను కొంతధూరము పలికి ప్రతివాదులకు వుండబడిన పట్టాభూములలో సం|| ౧కి ఖ ౪ జొన్నలున్ను ౨ బండ్ల చొప్పానున్ను వుత్పత్తి అవుననిన్ని ౩ ప్రతివాది వంటిమీద రు ౪౦లు క్రయముగల వెండిబంగారు సొమ్ములు వున్నవనిన్ని వాదికూలివల్ల జీవనం చేస్తూ వున్నదనిన్ని యీ ప్రకారం ౪-౫ సాక్షులు పలుకుతున్నారు.

౮ కలం.—ప్రతివాదులుపరం ౧ - ౨ - ౩ - ౪ - ౫ సాక్షులు వాది పెనిమిటి చనిపోయినపిమ్మట ౧ - ౨ ప్రతివాదుల తండ్రిఅయిన వెంకటయున్ను వాదిన్ని తన కావరస్తశమయిన సంకెటపల్లె గ్రామానికివచ్చి తమకు కలిగివుండే కలహాన్ని పరిష్కరించవలశి

నదని చెప్పితే తాముపోయి వాదికివివాహకాలమందు పెట్టివున్నరూపాయలు ౪౦ లున్నా మ్ముగాక నాటిదినంయిచ్చినది ౬౦౫౦ వెండిసొంచె బొందె రూపాయలు ౧౫ క్రయముగల కమ్మలజోడు ౪ రాగులు జొన్నలు రాట్నం యేకులుకట్టి వీటికి వెంకటనుంచి వాదికియిప్పించినందున వాది వాటినితీసుకొని యిఖమీద వకరికి వకరికి దేహసంబంధమేకాని అర్థాదర్థ సంబంధంలేదని యీమొదలయిన నిబంధనలతో వాది వెంకటపేర ౧ అంకె ఖరారునామావ్రాయించి యిచ్చినట్టున్ను అందులో ౨-౩-౪-౫ సాక్షులు సాక్షీవేశినట్టున్ను ౧ సాక్షి వ్రాశినట్టున్ను అదిమొదలుకొని వాది తనతండ్రితావునచేరి జీవనంచేస్తూవున్నట్టున్ను చెలుకుతున్నారు.

౯ కలం.—౧ అంకె దస్తావేజుచూడగా యీవాది ౧-౨ ప్రతివాదులతండ్రిఅయిన వెంకటచేత కొన్నిసొమ్ములుతీసుకొని కొన్నినిబంధనలతో ఖరారునామావ్రాయించి యిచ్చినట్టు అగుపడుతున్నది. యీఖరారునామా కొత్తశిరాతో వ్రాయబడినట్టు అగుపడుతూవున్నందువల్ల వాదికిభరణంయివ్వకుండా తప్పించుకోవలెననే తలంపుచాత యీవాదిన్ని ప్రతివాదులు సాక్షులుయేకమయి ౧ అంకెగల దస్తావేజు కల్పచేసినట్టు వూహించతగివున్నది.

౧౦ కలం.—యీవాది ఫిర్యాదర్జీలో రు ౨౦౦౦లు క్రయంగల ఆస్తి ప్రతివాదులకువున్నట్టు వాదించినప్పటికిన్ని వాదికురం సాక్షులవల్ల రు ౩౦౦-౪౦౦లు క్రయముగల పట్లాభూములువగైరా ఆస్తివున్నట్టు రుజువుఅయినందువల్ల ధర్మశాస్త్రప్రకారంవాదికి అన్నవస్త్రముయిచ్చి ప్రతివాదులు సంరక్షణచెయ్యవలశిన విధికలిగివున్నది.

౧౧ కలం.—వాదిదావాలో గతభరణమున్ను ముందుభరణమున్ను రు ౭౪లు రావలెనని కోరినప్పటికిన్ని గతభరణంకొట్టివేశి దావాతారీఖుమొదలుకొని ప్రతివాదులశక్తి అనుగుణముగా భరణంయిప్పించడానకు కోర్టువారు వుద్యుక్తులయివున్నారు.

౧౨ కలం.—కాబట్టి పయినవ్రాశిన హేతువులవల్ల ప్రతివాదులయొక్క వాదాన్ని రద్దుచేశి వాదిదావాను యేకదేశంమంజూరుచేశి దావాతారీఖు అనగా ౧౮౫౪సం|| జూలైనెల ౨౨ తేదిన మొదలుకొని తీర్పుతేదివరకు అయిన నెలలు ౨౨ రోజులు ౯కి నెల ౧కి రు ౧ చొప్పున రు ౨౨ | లున్ను దామాషాప్రకారం ఖర్చులున్నువాదికి ప్రతివాదులు ప్రస్తుంయిచ్చేలాగుననున్ను యిదిమొదలుకొని సంవత్సరం ౧కి అన్నానకు రు ౧౨ వస్త్రాలు ౨కి రు ౧౫౦ వెరశి రు ౧౩౫౦లున్ను సం|| ప్రతిసం|| వాదికియావజ్జీవకురియంతరం ప్రతివాదులు యిస్తూవుండేలాగుననున్ను తీర్పుచాయడమయినది.

రు ౨౨ | ÷ దావాఅయివ్వజుపైకి

౫ | ౬౫౦ వాదికిఅయినఖర్చులు.

రు ౨(౦ స్టాంపుడూటి దామాషాప్రకారం.

౧ (౼ ౪ వకీలురుసుము.
౧౫౦ వర్దీభత్యాలు.
౫౭ సాక్షులభత్యంరశీదుప్రకారం.

---

౬ | ౭౫౦

౮ (౭ ప్రతివాదులపరం ఖర్చులు.
౩ (౭ వకీలురుసుం.
౧ (౦ వర్దీభత్యం.

---

౮ (౭

రూ ౩౧౫౭౫౦ యీప్రతివాదుల ఖర్చులు రు ౮౭లు పోగా బాకి రూపాయలు ౨౭౫౦౫౦లు అక్షరాలా యిరువయియేడు రూపాయల ముప్పావులా అర్ధణాలు యిచ్చేలాగుననున్ను అయింది ౧౮౬౩ సం|| జూన్ నెల ౧ తేది మొదలుకొని సంవత్సరం ౧కి రు ౧౩౫౦ ప్రకారం వాది యావజ్జీవం ప్రతివాదులు యిస్తూవుండేలాగుననున్ను తీర్పుచాయడం అయినది.

యీతీర్పులోన మదించినకటీ వాండ్లు తమలోతాము చేసుకొనే కరార్లను ముందుకోటువారికి తెలియచేశి కోటువారి కారడులోవుంచితేనే కాని లేనియడల వప్పచాలరు.

యీడిక్రి ౧౨ సంవత్సరములు అతిక్రమించినయడల తీసినసబబులేనిదె అమలుజరిగింపడం కానేరదు.

ఫిర్యాదజీదాఖలు తేది.	ది ౨౨ జూలై ౧౮౬౮ సం||
ప్లీడింగుముగ్తంబు తేది.	ది ౧౮ మే ౧౮౬౬సం||
ప్రారంభసాక్షి విమర్శ తేది.	ది ౨౮ ఆగస్టు ౧౮౬౭ సం||
త||ఆయాసాక్షి విమర్శ తేది.	ది ౧౮ శప్టెంబరు ౧౮౬౬ సం||
,,	ది ౨౨ - ౨౩ - ౨౬ - ౨౭ యేప్రెలు ౧౮౬౭ సం||
తీర్పుతేది	ది ౩౧ మే ౧౮౬౭ సం||
సాపుశిధమయిన తేది.	ది ౩౧ మే ౧౮౬౭ సం||
ఆక్షిలువాయిదా.	ది ౩౧ జూన్ ౧౮౬౭ సం||

(Signed.) శ్రీ.

ప్రతివాదులు వకీలు హాజరై డిక్రీనకలుకోరినందున అక్షలుకు సరిఆయిన యీనకలువ్రాయించి యివ్వడమయినది. ది జూన్ ౧౮౬౭ సం||

త్సనిక గా|| కృ
బాలగు.

(Signed.) శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రి.

ఢఫ్టుక్లార్క్.

శిక్షప్రాప్తిపై జెయిలులో పనిచాయచాలక మృతిబొందె వాటిస్థితిలోవున్నది మరిన్ని యే మొకద్దమాలోనైనా మొదట మేజస్ట్రేటులు కయిదీనేరం వప్పుకున్నా క్రిమినెలులోనున్నా సెష్షన్‌లోనున్నా నేరంవప్పుకొని ఖయిదివల్ల వేరెయితర ఆజూకగాని యితరసాధకములుగాని లేనిపక్షము విడదలచాయవలసినదని ౧౮౭౭ సం॥ జూన్ నెల తే ౧౮ ౭ల ఫౌజుదారీ సెరిక్యూలరు ఆర్డర్ యొక్క నాలుగోప్యారాలో విధించబడ్డివున్నది గనుకతమ కోర్టువారు పేదవాండ్లయందు అంతఃకరుణవుంచి యిందుతో దాఖల్ చేసుకొన్నక్యాలండరున్నూ ముక్తారునామా చిత్తగించియావత్తూ రికార్డులను చేసి పరిశోధించి నేరరహితురాలయిన మాతల్లిని శిక్షలోనుంచి నివర్తించవలసినదని తమఘనాన్నిమిక్కిలి వేడుకుంటూవున్నాను చిత్తగించకర్తలు.

౧౮౭౮ సం॥ సే నెల తే ౨౨ ది. కొండ్రాజులయిన చెంచుసుబ్బయ్యవ్రాలు.

TRANSLATORS—COURTS OF SESSION.

Translate the following into English.

ம-ா-ா-பவுசுதாரி அதாலத்து கோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு.

TAMIL.

செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா ௧௮௭௮ ௵ கியாலண்டர் ௫-௪௪-ல்-௨-வது கைதி குப்பனுக்கு வாற்சும் பெண்சாதியுமான உப்பற வெங்கடம்மாள் சலாஞ் செய்து யெழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி. ௧௮௭௮ ௵-நவம்பர் ௴ ௧௨ ராத்திரி சுமார் -௧௨- மணிவேளையில் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா சைதாபேட்டைதாலூகா அயினவரம்-டாக்கா றக்கிருறத்தில்யிருக்கும் சேஷம்மாளிட வீடு பூட்டுபோட்டிருந்ததை அன்னுராத்திரி சில திருடர்கள் உள்புகுந்து அந்தபூட்டை உடைத்து ஷை சேஷம்மாளுடைய. ரூபா -௭௨- பெறுமான சொத்துகள் களவு போனதாக ஷை அம்மாள் ஷை தாலூகாவில் பிறுதுசெய்து வாறண்டு பெத்துக்கொண்டுவந்து ஷை குப்பன்வகயிருக்களை பிடித்து நானாவித தொந்திரவுசெய்து அவர்களிட சொந்த சொத்தான பித்தளைகிண்ணம் உலக்கை யிதுகளை திருட்டுசொத்தியென்று யெடுத்துபோனார்கள் தாலூக்காவில் யிந்தசொத்துகளை தாங்கள் களவுசெய்ததுண்டென்று வொப்புக்கொள்ளச் சொல்லி ஷை கைதியை அநேகமாய் அடித்து தொந்திரவுசெய்தபோது கூட ஷை களவு தங்களால் நடந்ததல்லவென்றும் ஷை சொத்துகள் காவலாளிகளுதென்றும் கைதிகள் சாக்ஷிகளாலும் ருசுவுசெயிதிருந்தும் தாலூகா ஆபிசரும் அதையோசியாமல் கிறிமினலுக்கு கம்மிட்டுசெய்தார்—அவடத்திலுமிந்தகைதிகள் ஷை களவுதங்களால் நடந்ததல்லவென்றும் ஷை சொத்துகள் காவலாளியதுகள்யென்றும் பூர்த்தியாய் ருசுபடுத்தியுமிருக்க அதைமஞ்சூர்செய்யாமல் அப்படிகளவுபோனதாக சொல்லப்பட்ட முன்னுநாள்ராத்திரி யிந்தகயிதிகள் கொசப்பேட்டை உப்பறகுடிசையிலிருக்கும் பெண் பெண்களுக்கு நெடுநிலும் விரோதியான உப்பற. பா

ப்பாயென்கிறவள்.- சலபாதைக்குபோயிருந்ததாகவும் அப்போது யிந்தகயிதிகள் அவடத்தில் கும்பலாகயிருந்ததாகவும் அதை தான்பார்த்ததாயும் அந்தசங்கதியைமைத்தாகாள் அவாள் வீட்டுக்கு அருகிலிருக்கிற மகிமுசுபோலீசு தலையாரிகாட்டு சேவகனிடத்தில் சொன்னதாக சொல்லியசாக்ஷியத்தை நம்பிஷை கோறட்டார் செசன்கம்மிட்டுசெயிதார் ஷை கோறட்டில் விசாரணைகாலங்களிலும் கயிதிகள் குத்தம்ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமலும் பிறுதிதப்புசாக்ஷிகளும் வொன்றுக்கொன்று பறஸ்பறவிரோதமாயும் - யெந்தசாக்ஷியானாலும் யிந்தகயிதிகள் தான் திருடினார்கள் அப்போதுதாங்கள் பார்த்ததாகவும் சொல்லாமலிருக்க அன்னியாயமாய் ஷை கயிதிகளுக்கு -௭-௵ வரையில் காவலில்விலங்குடன் காமகாரிசெய்யும்படிக்கு சிக்ஷை விதித்திருக்கிறார்.

ஆகையால் கனம்பொருந்திய தர்மகோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் யிந்தயேழையின் பேரில் பரிபூர்னகிருபையிரங்கி யித்துடன் தாக்கல்செய்திருக்கிற யின்குளோசர்களையும் முக்த்தியார்னுமாவையும் யிந்தகெம்பனாச்சேர்ந்த றிகார்ட்டுகள் யாவத்தையும் வரவழைத்து மேலான கோற்ட்டாரவர்கள் பார்வையிட்டு யிந்தகேசில் சொல்லியருக்கிறசாக்ஷிகளின் வித்தியாசத்தையும் கண்டறிந்து ஷை செசன் ஜட்ஜியவர்கள் ஷை கைதிகளுக்கு விதித்திருக்கிற சிக்ஷையை றத்துசெய்து விடுதலைசெய்யவேணுமென்று கோறுகிறேன்.

௧௮௬௩௵ அக்டோபர்மீ ௨௨

யிந்தரேல் வெங்கடம்மாள்கைனாட்டு.

TRANSLATORS—COURTS OF SESSION.

Translate the following into English.

CANARESE.

ಕಾಲ—೩ ತಾಸು.

ಬಹುಮಾನಪತ್ರ ಸದರ ಫೌಜದಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ.

ಮಂಗಳೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಜೈಲಿ ಬಂಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಬಂಧೀವಾನ ಮುಡಬಿದ್ರೆ ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನು ಬರಕೊಂಡ ಅಪ್ಪೀಲು, ಮುದ್ದೈರು ಪದ್ಮೇಂದ್ರ ಕೂಡಾ ೨ ಜನರು ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಾಬತು ೨೮ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕ್ರಯದ ಯಮ್ಮೆ ಕರುಗಳು ಚೋರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಫಿರಿಯಾದಿ ಸಮ್ಮಂದ ಮುಫ್ತಿ ಸದರಮೀನರು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಿಶಿ ೨ ವರ್ಷದ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ನಂಬರು ೮ ನೇಗೆ ಸಿಷನ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಪ್ಪೀಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಫ್ತಿರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ರಾಜಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

೧. ಸಿಷನ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪೀಲು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಸಬಾರ್ಡಿನೇಟ ಜಡರು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ನಕಲು ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಜಾಹೀರುಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಾಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

೨. ಜಾನುವಾರಗಳು ನಾನು ಚೊರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಿಂದ ರುಜು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ -ವ- ಆ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಯೆಂಬುವದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

೩. ಮುದ್ದೈರು ಯಾವ ಜಾನುವಾರಗಳು ಚೋರಿದೆಂತ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೊ ಅವುಗಳು ೧—೨ ನೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೆಂಬುವದು ಮುದ್ದೈ -ವ- ಆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವ -ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನಿಂದಲು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

೪. ೧ ನೇ ೨ ನೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರು ಆ ಜಾನುವಾರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಾರರಾದೇವೆಂಬ ಭೀತಿಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಣ ಚಾರ್ಜ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಜಾನುವಾರಗಳು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿಡಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂತ ಯಿಡೀ ಪೂರ್ತ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಶಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ನುಡಿಸಿಧಾರೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಾರರು ಆಗುವದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಾರ್ಜ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿತ್ತು, ಆಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಾರರನ್ನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರು ಮಾಡಿ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಯಾದ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಾರ್ಜ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ನೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲ.

೫. ನಾನು ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡಸುವಂಥಾ ಮುಡಬಿದ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಜಾನುವಾರಗಳು ಜಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೆಂಬ ಪೂರು ೩೦ ಮೈಲನಕಿಂತಾ ದೂರ ಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಚೋರಿ ಆದ್ದೆಂಬ ಮುಡಬಿದ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಸ್ತಳಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾನವಾರಗಳು ಹಗಲು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಚೊರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವದಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜಾನುವಾರು ನಡದು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ೨ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಲದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

೬. ಚೊರಿ ಆದ್ದೆಂಬ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ನಂತರ ಫಿರಿಯಾದು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಟ್ವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬ ಮುದ್ದೈರಿಗೆ ಗುರ್ತ ಯಿಲ್ಲದ ೩—೪ ನೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರು ಅವರ ಕೈಯಾ ಜಾನುವರುವಾರಗಳು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಹೊಂಡು ಹೋದ್ದು ನೋಡಿದೆವೆಂತ ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ತರಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಮುದ್ದೈರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆಂಬದು ಕೇವಲ ಅಸ್ವಭಾವಿಕವ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ತೀರಾ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

೭. ನಾನು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆಯವನಲ್ಲ, ಯಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಯಿಂಥಾ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲಯೆಂತ ಮಹಜರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖ್ತೇಸರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಧಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಯಾದ ನನಗೆ ಯಿಷ್ಟು ಭಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಯಂಬುವದು ಬಹುಮಾನಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಟ್ಟು ತೀರ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ವಿಮೋಚನೆ ಪಡಿಶ್ಯಾರೆಂತ ಭರ್ವಶೆ ಯಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

೮. ಫಿರಿಯಾದಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ ನನ್ನ ಬದ್ಧದ್ವೇಷಿಕರಾದ ಮುದ್ದೈರು ೧-೨-೩-೪ನೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರು ಕೂಡಿ ಹುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿನಹಾ ಫಿರಿಯಾದು ಯಥಾರ್ಥವ

ಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಚೋರಿ ಆದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಫಿರಿಯಾದು ಮಾಡದೆ ಪೌಂಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವೊಬ್ಬ ಪೊಲೀಸ ವುದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ತನ ತಿಳವಳಿಕೆಗೆ ತಾರದೆ ಯಿರುತಿದ್ದರಯೆಂತ ವೂಹಿಂಸ ಕೂಡದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

೮. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿ-ಯ-ಫತ್ತೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ವಿಮೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ದೈನ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಾರೀಖು ೨೬ ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ

ಸನ ೧೮೫೮ ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ.

ಬಂದೀವಾನ ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನ ೩ ಗೆರೆ ಹಾಕಿದ ರುಜು,

cable to the Hand-writing and Dictation papers as well as to those to which he more immediately refers.

10. ARITHMETIC.—Although the general average of marks very nearly corresponds with last year's average, I am of opinion that there has been a slight improvement in this subject, as I have given no marks unless the working of the sums has been exhibited; a large proportion of the Candidates have succeeded in giving correct answers to the majority of the sums set, but have not attempted to show their working. Many have therefore failed, who would otherwise doubtless have passed; this remark is specially applicable to the Kurnool Candidates. The highest number of marks (62 out of 80) has been obtained by one of the Nellore Candidates; but, on the whole, the Masulipatam and Bellary papers are the most creditable. The majority of the Chittoor papers are slovenly in the extreme, and so are the Cuddapah ones, in fact, not a single one of the Cuddapah Candidates has passed in this subject. The percentage of passed men is 27·86 or a little over ¼th—(vide Appendix B.)

11. HISTORY.—Some Candidates have done remarkably well and have succeeded in obtaining half the maximum—the Chetterpore papers are the best. Although the general average of marks is lower than that obtained last year, this apparent deterioration may perhaps be attributed to the different manner in which the standard has been administered by the Native gentleman who assisted me last year and myself.

12. GEOGRAPHY.—A few of the maps of India have been very fairly drawn, but nearly all the Candidates have failed in the preparation of maps of their Districts; in fact, very few have attempted to draw the maps in question—the Rajahmundry and Nellore papers contain few maps. The Bangalore Candidate heads the list in this subject, he has obtained ⅗th of the maximum.

13. Although time will not admit of my working out the percentages of marks at each Station, I trust the Appendices may be found useful. Meanwhile, in order to facilitate the exhibition of percentages, I would suggest for the Commissioner's consideration the modification of the standard as marginally shown, it might be convenient to make the maximum for Hand-writing 100 and the minimum 25.

Subject.	Present Standard. Max.	Present Standard. Min.	Proposed Standard. Max.	Proposed Standard. Min.
Hand-writing	50	12	125	31
Dictation...	40	30	100	75
Grammar and Composition.	120	...	300	...
Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.	40	30	100	75
Arithmetic	80	27	200	67
History	40	...	100	...
Geography	40	...	100	...
Total...	410	99	1025	248

APPENDIX A.

Stations.	1 Candidates examined in all 7 subjects.			2 Candidates examined in first 4 subjects.			3 Candidates examined in all subjects except Arithmetic.			4 Candidates examined in all subjects except Arithmetic and Geography.			5 Candidates examined in all subjects except correction of Mis-spelt Paper.			General Average (Columns 1, 2 and 5.)	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
	Total marks.	Can.	Average marks.	Total marks.	Can.	Average marks.	Total marks.	Can.	Average marks.	Total marks.	Can.	Average marks.	Total marks.	Can.	Average marks.			
Bangalore	236	1	236	......	...	......	......	..	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	236	1	The General average (all columns included) is 125·83.
Bellary	1577	10	157·7	2787	27	103·22	87	1	87	......	...	......	......	...	......	130·46	6	
Chetterpore... ...	3098	22	140·85	254	2	127	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	133·92	5	
Chicacole...	3026	20	151·3	133	1	133	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	142·15	4	
Chittoor	962	8	120·25	775	8	96·87	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	108·56	14	
Coimbatore	115	1	115	112	1	112	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	113·5	13	
Cuddapah	1499	13	115·3	477	6	79·5	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	97·4	15	
Kurnool	2486	15	165·73	309	2	154·5	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	160·12	3	
Madras.	349	3	116·33	1325	17	77·94	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	97·13	16	
Masulipatam.. ...	754	4	188·5	434	3	144·66	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	166·58	2	
Nellore.	1423	12	118.58	419	3	139·66	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	129·12	8	
Palamcottah	......	..	......	123	1	123	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	123	10	
Rajahmundry. ...	1804	13	138·77	4238	35	121·08	1162	8	145·25	43	1	43	......	...	......	129·92	7	
Salem	122	1	122	123	1	123·	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	122·5	11	
Tanjore	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	115	1	115	115	12	
Trichinopoly	......	...	......	146	2	73	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	73	17	
Vizagapatam ...	2275	16	142·18	1438	13	110·61	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	126·35	9	
General average....		139	141·91		122	107·4		9	138·77		1	43		1	115	125·7	•	

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain.

APPENDIX B.

Result of Examination in subjects for which a Minimum has been prescribed.

Stations.	Hand-writing.			Dictation.			Mis-spelt Paper.			Arithmetic.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Examined.	Passed.	Faield.
Bangalore	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Bellary	38	17	21	38	33	5	38	18	20	10	7	3
Chetterpore	24	12	12	24	11	13	24	4	20	22	2	20
Chicacole	21	9	12	21	8	13	21	10	11	20	5	15
Chittore	16	5	11	16	13	3	16	2	14	8	1	7
Coimbatore	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1
Cuddapah	19	3	16	19	3	16	19	2	17	13	...	13
Kurnool	17	13	4	17	9	8	17	8	9	15	6	9
Madras	20	6	14	20	4	16	20	3	17	3	1	2
Masulipatam	7	4	3	7	5	2	7	4	3	4	3	1
Nellore	15	7	8	15	4	11	15	3	12	12	6	6
Palamcottah	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...
Rajahmundry	57	35	22	57	27	30	57	23	34	13	3	10
Salem	2	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Tanjore	1	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Trichinopoly	2	1	1	2	..	2	2	...	2	..	...	...
Vizagapatam	29	13	16	29	4	25	29	13	16	16	3	13
Total...	272	128	144	272	125	147	271	94	177	140	39	101
Percentage..........		47·06	52·94		45·92	54·08		34·69	65·31		27·86	72·14

J. C. Macdonald, Captain.

APPENDIX C.

Table exhibiting result of examination held in 1864, as compared with that held in 1863.

Stations.	Total average Marks.		Highest No. of Marks obtained by any one Candidate.		Vernacular Branch.						Anglo-Vernacular Branch.					
			Max.	410	1863			1864			1863			1864		
	1863	1864	1863	1864	E.	P.	F.	E.	P.	F.	E.	P.	F.	E.	P.	F.
Bangalore	122	236	122	236	1		1	1	1							
Bellary	138·06	117·13	220	205	19		19	11	4	7	30	1	29	27	6	21
Chetterpore	98·80	139·66	188	243	19		19	22		22	2		2	2	1	1
Chicacole	101·42	150·42	166	228	22	1	21	20	2	18	5	2	3	1	1	
Chittoor	153·44	114·81	310	162	10	2	8	8		8	8		8	8		8
Combaconum	20		20								1		1			
Coimbatore	210	113·5	224	115	1	1		1		1	1	1		1		1
Cuddalore	30		30								1		1			
Cuddapah	137·06	104	194	173	13		13	13		13				6		6
Kurnool	174·92	164·41	236	210	13	1	12	15	2	13	2	2		2		2
Madras	135·08	83·7	154	159	3		3	3		3	29	9	20	17	1	16
Masulipatam	158·64	169·71	202	222	3		3	4	1	3	1		1	3	2	1
Nellore	124·02	122·8	204	216	11		11	12		12	13		13	3	2	1
Palamcottah		123		123										1		1
Rajahmundry... ...	128·18	127·1	190	214	28	1	27	22	4	18	28	3	25	35	9	26
Salem	66	122·5	66	123				1		1	1		1	1		1
Tanjore		115		115				1		1						
Trichinopoly	37·98	73	50	76							3		3	2		2
Vizagapatam	200·92	128·03	268	193	10		10	16		16	5	2	3	13	1	12
	of Max.	of Max.			153	6	147	150	14	136	130	20	110	122	23	99
Percentage	29·21	31·63				3·92	96·08		9·33	90·76		15·38	84·62		18·93	81·07
Average No. of Marks at each Station ...	119·79	129·69														

REMARKS.

The average exhibited in column 1 is merely an approximate one obtained by dividing the total number of marks by the total number of Candidates. The true average is that shown in Appendix A. To facilitate comparison, Candidates examined in 4 subjects are shown under the head "Anglo-Vernacular" and such as have been examined in more than 4, under the head "Vernacular."

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain.

I have inserted his name at the end of the Chetterpore list. The spelling of the names is not quite in accordance with the recent rules for transliteration laid down by Pope, Caldwell, &c., but no alteration has been made therein. This printed Register has been found most useful.

5. I shall now proceed to offer a few observations on each point seriatim.

6. HAND-WRITING.—On the whole there has been no perceptible improvement in this point at the generality of stations. The Kurnool papers are the best this year, as they were in 1863; there has been a marked improvement at Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Chetterpore, Chicacole, and Nellore, but a falling off at some other Stations. The Cuddapah papers have been very unsatisfactorily executed. It will be seen from the Register that not a single Candidate has passed at this Station, and from Appendix E. that the average of marks obtained in this subject by the Cuddapah men is little over half the minimum. The institution this year of a minimum of ¼th has had the effect of plucking eight* (8) Candidates who would otherwise have passed. The percentage of passed Candidates is 47·06 (vide Appendix B.) The causes of failure are those enumerated last year :—

* Stations.	No. of Candidates.
Bellary	116 124 126 135 1168
Chittoor	171
Madras......... ..	260
Rajahmundry...	67

I. "A faithful transcript of passage set has not been made." This year comparatively few Candidates have written a version of their own.

II. "Abbreviations incorrectly written out." This year the abbreviations were few in number and remarkably easy, nevertheless, many Candidates have failed to write the correct words.

III. "The entire passage has not been written," as the time allowed is ample, I see no reason why the paper should not have been completed ; however this year few Candidates have failed in this respect.

I would recommend that the same minimum be retained next year, the minimum being raised the following year to ⅓rd, the minimum has been averaged at ten out of seventeen Stations. I recommended last year that copy-slips should be introduced in Schools. I believe some are now being brought out by a firm at the Presidency.

7. DICTATION.—This year, in addition to a number of isolated words as given last year, a short connected passage was set. Many Candidates succeeded in correctly spelling all the isolated words, although some had been selected on account of their apparent difficulty, whereas they failed in the connected passage which consisted of words of the simplest description. On the whole, there has been no marked improvement in this subject. Only five Stations have succeeded in averaging the minimum. The percentage of passed Candidates is 45·92—(vide Appendix B.)

8. Grammar and Composition.—In this subject there has been a very decided improvement. The single Candidate from Bangalore has acquitted himself very well, and the Masulipatam papers have been well performed ; the Chicacole, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, and Vizagapatam papers have been creditably performed, and so has the paper written by a Candidate from Palamcottah. The best paper is that executed by one of the Rajahmundry Candidates, to whom I have awarded 99 marks, or nearly ⅝th of the maximum ; the highest figure last year was 90. I am of opinion that a minimum of ¼th might safely be prescribed in this subject ; had such a minimum been in force this year, only 3 of the 37 passed Candidates would have been plucked ; had ⅓rd been the minimum, the failures would have been six. The passed Candidates averaged 55·51. Of the 14 recommended in para. 2, ten have obtained upwards of ⅓rd of the maximum, and four upwards of ¼th. These 14 Candidates have averaged 52·78.

9. Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.—With your concurrence, my brother, Major R. M. Macdonald, Inspector of Schools, who was at the Presidency on privilege leave, kindly undertook the correction of these papers, and to him I am indebted for the following remarks. It may be as well to mention that the standard to which he refers was that proposed by the principal English Examiner and followed by all Vernacular Examiners. I regret to state that I lost or mislaid the paper performed by the Tanjore Candidate, who however had already failed in Hand-writing, and moreover had not obtained the minimum in Arithmetic.

" Of the 271 Candidates examined in this subject, 94 have passed, or nearly 35 per cent. The proportion of mistakes allowed, namely 15 in 17 lines, is very large, and a great many more Candidates would have succeeded if they had understood what was expected of them. In a great number of cases they have supposed that it was their duty to correct the "gramia" forms such as కుఱుంబాళ్లు, ఉండే &c. &c., to observe the rules of "sandhi" and to introduce the half sunna and ఱ : as all alterations of this kind have been marked as mistakes, although not really wrong, many men who are not unable to spell have been plucked. It seems desirable that any mis-apprehension of this kind should be prevented by a notice at the head of the paper, explaining that the rules of the poetical dialect are not to be applied to the passage given. On the other hand, it may be observed that many who have attempted to apply these rules, have applied them erroneously and have made gross mistakes such as spelling స్థలి స్టలి &c. In a few instances, the order of the words has been arbitrarily changed, and in others the papers have been found incomplete."

In contrasting the result of this year's examination with that held in 1863, there appears to me to have been on the whole, a slight improvement ; the general average is nearly the same as in Dictation, viz., 25·3 ; in the latter subject the average is 25·61. Major Macdonald's remarks are found to be appli-

APPENDIX D.

Comparative Statement showing highest number of marks obtained in 1863 and 1864.

Stations.	Hand-writing.		Dictation.		Grammar and Composition.		Correction of Mis-spelt paper.		Arithmetic.		History.		Geography.	
	Maximum 50		Max. 40		Max. 120		Max. 40		Max. 80		Max. 40		Max. 40	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Bangalore	0	23	22	30	24	89	14	31	44	27	10	12	8	24
Bellary	40	31	40	39	74	69	30	37	38	44	26	17	26	14
Chetterpore	30	38	36	35	66	94	28	34	18	38	14	20	24	16
Chicacole...	18	28	36	35	56	85	30	33	42	39	26	20	10	14
Chittoor	36	28	40	37	88	77	30	31	70	30	32	10	28	13
Coimbatore	12	20	30	30	58	50	32	35	72	0	18	7	8	5
Combaconum	0	...	20	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	0	...	10	...	20	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	32	22	38	35	72	61	26	35	26	26	24	14	24	13
Kurnool...	36	33	36	36	60	74	30	36	40	46	30	13	34	17
Madras	36	30	38	38	72	68	32	37	22	28	20	9	16	16
Masulipatam	20	23	38	37	54	85	26	37	56	50	12	10	12	14
Nellore	26	37	32	38	68	73	32	34	48	62	20	13	10	13
Palamcottah	...	12	...	27	...	51	...	33	...	...	...	..	...	...
Rajahmundry	30	37	36	37	84	99	32	37	62	42	32	18	18	14
Salem	14	10	28	34	18	44	6	35	...	32	..	9	...	12
Tanjore	...	5	...	30	...	37	...	...	...	25	...	8	...	10
Trichinopoly	0	12	34	25	8	24	18	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	40	39	40	32	90	78	30	36	54	33	24	18	26	16

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain.

APPENDIX E.

Comparative Statement of average number of marks obtained in 1863 and 1864.

Stations.	Hand-writing.		Dictation.		Correction of Mis-spelt paper.		Grammar and Composition.		Arithmetic.		History.		Geography.	
	Maximum 50		Maximum 40		Maximum 40		Maximum 120		Maximum 80		Maximum 40		Maximum 40	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
Bangalore...	0	27	22	30	14	31	24	89	44	27	10	12	8	24
Bellary...	24·08	8·76	32·02	32·10	15·3	26·31	30·20	31·68	10·42	30·5	15·36	10·45	11·68	9
Chetterpore...	9·48	12·87	26·46	28·62	10·18	24·62	28·08	44·5	8·72	8·9	7·26	11·90	8·62	7·63
Chicacole...	4·66	10·42	25·92	27·42	10·28	26	31·26	54·47	12·74	10·85	11·24	9·45	5·32	9·36
Chittoor...	17·22	7·31	34·22	32·87	16·10	18·50	26	42·68	22·2	11·75	20·2	6·25	16·6	8·87
Coimbatore...	10	10	30	25·5	31	29	41	43	72	0	18	7	8	5
Combaconum...	0		20		0		0							
Cuddalore...	0		10		20		0							
Cuddapah...	23·4	6·21	30·6	21	15·08	23·21	30·46	38·63	13·84	8·07	12	8·46	11·68	8·46
Kurnool...	26·66	16·82	32	27·05	22·52	28·70	29·6	53·55	20·14	23·33	21·4	8·73	22·6	10·73
Madras...	11·50	6·7	33·18	16·65	23·30	23 15	31·8	30·85	13·32	22·66	11·32	6·66	10·66	13
Masulipatam...	11·50	12·71	35·5	32·28	19·5	27	35·5	64·71	41·32	40	6	7·75	9·32	10
Nellore...	8·66	10·86	22·4	15·33	19	9·53	42·16	54	16·72	25·58	8·9	8·58	6·18	7·16
Palamcottah...		12		27		33		51						
Rajahmundry...	8	14	25·34	27·10	18	25·59	40·82	51·57	18·64	17·3	10·92	8·9	6·56	7·81
Salem...	14	5·5	28	22	6	26·50	18	42		32		9		12
Tanjore...		5		30				37		25		8		10
Trichinopoly...	0	6	23·32	21	10·66	24·5	4	21·5						0
Vizagapatam...	33·2	10·93	31·2	19·58	23·2	28·17	58·52	51·44	22·6	15·18	19	8·75	13·2	7·94
General Average...	11·9	10·53	27·18	25·61	14·93	25·3	28·9	47·12	18·97	18·54	13·2	8·79	10·64	10·06

J. C. MACDONALD, Captain.

APPENDIX D.

General Test Examination Reports and Papers of 1864.

From JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq., to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; dated Madras, 6th April, 1864.

SIR,

Mr. W. H. Craig.
Mr. Lawson.
Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Moss.

I have the honor to forward herewith five tabular statements drawn up respectively by myself and the gentlemen named in the margin, shewing the results of the Examination in English of Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held in this Presidency, in the first week of February last.

2. As the tabular statements cannot be looked upon as complete, until the results of the Examination held in the vernacular languages are added to them, and as it is not left to the Examiners to determine which of the Candidates shall be declared to have passed, I shall not enter into the statistics furnished by the examination, but shall confine myself to such general remarks as the papers from particular localities and in the different subjects, seem to call for.

3. HAND-WRITING.—One general remark seems to me to be applicable to the Hand-writing of the Candidates, namely, that it is of a very inferior quality. Some of the Candidates have, indeed, complained that sufficient accommodation was not provided them; and that they were obliged to write on the floor. This was the case at Mangalore. Though the desirability of leaving Candidates no ground of complaint on this head, is unquestionable, still it must be borne in mind that many natives prefer their own primitive mode of writing to that introduced in English Schools. Mr. Moss says, that the writing of the Masulipatam Candidates was bad. Mr. Duncan remarks, "the Hand-writing of four or five Candidates at Palamcottah was remarkably good; that of the remainder, as remarkably bad." The Combaconum Candidates wrote very illegibly. I do not think that sufficient attention was paid by the Superin-

tendents of Examination to the fact that only half-an-hour was allotted for the performance of the Hand-writing test. Mr. Moss says that only a few of the Candidates examined by him completed the letter. This was what I expected, as the letter took me eighteen minutes to copy out. On the other hand, all but one of the Rajahmundry Candidates copied the whole of the letter, and I am consequently led to think that more than half-an-hour was allowed them by the Superintendent. I have formed the same opinion with regard to the examination at Chetterpore and Vizagapatam. The results, I need scarcely say, would be more satisfactory if it could be shewn that I have arrived at a wrong conclusion on this point.

4. Dictation.—The results of the Examination in Dictation are not so favourable as I should have expected, considering that there were no words set of other than ordinary character. Mr. Craig thinks that the test is an unfair one, because, I presume, so much depends upon the clearness with which the words are read out. The only remedy which I can suggest, if there be unfairness, would be to appoint as Superintendents, as far as possible, persons engaged in tuition, who are, or have been accustomed to giving Dictation Exercises to their pupils. This course I notice has been followed to a great extent.

5. Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.—There have been fewer failures in correcting bad spelling than in writing from Dictation. As these two papers to a very great extent are test of the same qualification, I think that the minima might, without any change of principle in the allotment of marks, be changed to a minimum of one quarter marks on the aggregate number apportioned to the two subjects.

6. Grammar and Composition.—The Candidates at Vizagapatam gave very creditable answers to the questions on Grammar. As regards the original letter required from Candidates upon a given subject, the least objectionable specimens were replies to directions given in the question paper of one of the two previous years. The following remark by Mr. Moss, I have found correct in the papers examined by me, and Mr Duncan expresses himself to the same effect. "The letters in answer to question 5, besides being shocking specimens of English Composition, consist almost entirely of petitions, for the advancement of the writer, or prayers beseeching the Examiners to be lenient."

7. Arithmetic.—The questions in Arithmetic were fairly answered. The Candidates at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, and Kurnool, deserve especial notice for the clearness and accuracy of their answers. Some of the Candidates have simply sent in the results without shewing in any case how they

were arrived at. Mr. Moss recommends that directions should be inserted in the question papers in future, to the effect that the working should be fully exhibited.

8. GEOGRAPHY.—The Geography paper was the most unsatisfactorily answered of any. The most ridiculous answers conceivable have been given to nearly all the questions, and the maps are wretchedly drawn. The Orthography of the Candidates at Rajahmundry was so bad that it is difficult to believe they had ever seen the names of the countries they wrote down, either in a written or printed form before.

9. INDIAN HISTORY.—The knowledge exhibited of History by the Candidates was considerably above their attainments in Geography. One remarkable feature in their answers was their great similarity, irrespective of locality, no matter whether they were accurate or inaccurate. To give an instance. Scarcely any of the answers examined by me, relating to Lord Cornwallis, do not contain an assertion that Lord Cornwallis "invented" three systems of collecting revenue. The Chittoor papers are mentioned favourably.

10. The following remarks have been addressed to me by Mr. Duncan :— "A report having been circulated that certain of the examination papers were "made public before the day of examination, I consider it right to mention "that the answer papers examined by me bore no traces of such publication, "though they were written chiefly by Madras Candidates, most of them youths "living in Black Town, the reputed place of publication. From the evidence "of the papers themselves, I am disposed to consider the report an invention." Mr. Craig has expressed himself to a similar effect. Neither Mr. Lawson nor Mr. Moss have offered any remark upon the subject. I did not myself examine any of the Madras papers, but such of the other papers as I did examine, bore no evidence whatever that any knowledge of the questions had been circulated, prior to the day of examination, among the examinees.

11. Several instances of striking similarity in the papers examined by me occurred. As an explanation does, however, appear possible in all cases, though remotely so in some, I have determined not to press the charge of copying in any case. Mr. Craig reports Candidates Nos. —, and — for copying and considers that Candidate No. —, should not be allowed to pass.

12. No remarks have been made to me on the subject of the questions proposed to the Candidates. I endeavoured to follow your instructions in preparing them, but I must be allowed to add that I think two hours was ample time for a fair Arithmetician to have occupied in answering the questions proposed in Arithmetic at the examination in February 1863. The paper set this year was, in my opinion, not a sufficient test of the *rapidity* with which the Candidates could perform Arithmetical calculations.

From Captain J. C. MACDONALD, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; Madras, 30th March 1862, No. 12.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward twelve (12) packets of papers executed by Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service at the examination held last month. The number of papers is as marginally shown.

Stations.	Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	Correction of Mis-spelt paper.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Bangalore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bellary.	38	38	38	38	10	11	11	184
Chetterpore...	24	24	24	24	22	22	22	162
Chicacole.	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	144
Chittoor	16	16	16	16	8	8	8	88
Coimbatore...	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Cuddapah ...	19	19	19	19	13	13	13	115
Kurnool	17	17	17	17	15	15	15	113
Madras	20	20	20	20	3	3	3	89
Masulipatam.	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	40
Nellore	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	96
Palamcottah .	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Rajahmundry	57	57	57	57	13	22	21	284
Salem	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Tanjore	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
Trichinopoly..	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	8
Vizagapatam .	29	29	29	29	16	16	16	164
Total...	272	272	272	271	140	150	149	1526

Stations.	No. of Candidate.	No. of marks.	Marks short obtained. M.P.	Marks short obtained. D.	Marks short obtained. A.
Chetterpore.. ...	1082	197	1	0	0
Kurnool... ...	1144	179	1	0	0
	1149	172	1	0	0
Bellary	127	128	1	0	0
	143	113	1	0	0
Chittoor...	161	125	1	0	0
Rajahmundry ..	48	166	0	1	0
Chetterpore.. ...	6	243	2	0	0
Bellary	145	128	2	0	0
Rajahmundry...	78	112	2	0	0
Kurnool...	96	159	0	3	0
Rajahmundry ..	1129	214	0	3	0
Kurnool... ...	1154	206	4	0	
	94	210	0	0	5

2. The number of Candidates was 272, of whom 37 have passed, or 13·6 per cent. The letter P. has been inserted in the Register opposite the names of all passed Candidates. As the fourteen (14) Candidates whose numbers are appended have obtained very nearly the required complement of marks, the mark (?) has been inserted opposite their names with a view to their being passed, should the Commissioner approve. It will be observed that ten of them have failed in Mis-spelt paper, three in Dictation, and one in Arithmetic.

3. At the end of my letter will be found five (5) Appendices which, I trust, convey a fair general idea of the results of the examination held this year, as compared with that held in 1863. Owing to the maximum in all subjects having been doubled this year, I have doubled the figures extracted from my last report.

4. The printed Register furnished by you has been filled in and is herewith returned. A Candidate was examined at Chetterpore whose name had not been included in the Register, apparently no number was assigned to him

From WALTER JOYES, Esq., to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary, Board of Examiners; Madras, dated 19th April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a report of the Tamil branch of the Uncovenanted Service Examination, held in February last.

631 Candidates seem to have offered in this branch; 178 in the language test alone; 1 in Arithmetic, History, and Geography only; 452 in all the subjects; and of these 118 in all have secured the minimum number of marks prescribed. Distributed among the different Stations, they stand thus :—

STATION.	No. in Language Test alone.	No. in Arithmetic, &c., only.	No. in all subjects.	No. who have obtained the minimum.
Chicacole...	"	1	"	1
Rajahmundry	1	"	"	1
Kurnool.....	"	"	1	"
Bellary...	1	"	"	"
Cuddalore...	5	"	24	7
Madura...	5	"	88	27
Palamcottah	9	"	49	17
Calicut...	1	"	"	"
Salem..	14	"	51	11
Madras...	65	"	21	14
Chittoor....	5	"	14	3
Coimbatore....	10	"	18	4
Tranquebar	17	"	33	8
Combaconum	12	"	64	8
Tanjore	25	"	58	14
Trichinopoly..	8	"	30	3
Bangalore...	"	"	1	"
Total...	178	1	452	118

In a table enclosed, the highest and lowest, as well as the average number of marks obtained in each subject, by each Station, are given to afford the Commissioner an idea of how each has done, as also for purposes of comparison wherever necessary.

It will be seen from the values attached to the different papers, that comparatively few Candidates have obtained the maximum number of marks in all the essential subjects; and that a very large number of failures has occurred in Dictation and Spelling.

The Hand-writing paper has been itself generally fairly executed, but many of the answers on the other subjects had to be deciphered with considerable difficulty and loss of time.

The paper on Grammar and Composition has not been answered at all satisfactorily. The Candidates appear to have neither acquired a fair knowledge of Tamil Grammar, nor to have much notion of Paraphrasing and Composition. The answers to several even easy questions in these subjects were very poor indeed in many of the papers.

In Arithmetic, the chief fault has been unintelligible working. Several Candidates have exhibited utter ignorance of the method of solving problems in Arithmetic. In some papers, answers alone have been given, while in others the most important step in solutions have been omitted. A large number of failures has occurred in the subject also.

The History has on the whole been fairly done; but with Geography, the Candidates in general seem to be very indifferently acquainted. The maps of Districts called for, were decidedly bad.

On a review of the entire examination, the following matters seem to me to be deserving of consideration.

(a.) Whether the minimum in Dictation and Spelling, especially in the former, has not been fixed too high, 30 out of 40; and whether in that case some indulgence is not due to the examinees in regard to these subjects.

(b.) Whether if this high minimum is to continue, the single words given in Dictation, might not in future examinations, be reduced in number or even dispensed with. So much depends, on their case, on the strength of voice articulation and even disposition of a Superintendent, that it is quite possible for the test to bear more heavily on some than on others, and so well-informed Candidates may frequently fail.

(c.) Whether it would not be advisable to ensure greater proficiency and care in the non-essential subjects, and put a stop to their being hurried over as now, by fixing a minimum total of marks to be obtained before one can pass, or by dividing such as pass under present rules into 1st and 2nd classes, according to the proportion of total marks obtained.

(d.) Whether it would not lighten your own work, and that of the Examiners, and lead to earlier Reports being sent in, without at the same time being unfair to Candidates, if the papers of such Candidates as have failed to secure three-fourths of the minimum marks in any two essential subjects are set aside as not requiring further attention.

From E. Thompson, Esq., to C. G. Master, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner of the U. C. S. Examination; Madras, dated 25th February 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a tabular statement of the marks obtained in Malayalam, by the Candidates for the General Test.

The results appear to me to be satisfactory, except as regards Geography, in which the average of marks gained is only 25 per cent. of the maximum ; in History the average rises to 50 per cent., while in Arithmetic it is 36 per cent.—in this latter subject especially, I observe a great improvement upon former years.

There is also an improvement in Malayalam Grammar, the questions were easy, but I am sure that three or four years ago they would hardly have been answered at all ; in support of this I may mention that a young man who has left Malabar for some years and was examined at Madras, totally failed in this paper, though successful enough in the others.

The Hand-writing was good on the whole ; some however wrote but little, probably because they were late in arriving at the place of examination. It may perhaps be worth while in future years to change the order of the examination, and not to give out first a paper for which only half an hour is allowed, but to which a minimum is attached.

The results in Dictation and the correction of the Mis-spelt passage were very satisfactory.

From J. GARRETT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations ; dated Bangalore, 28th March 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to transmit the results of my examination of the Canarese papers connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, held in February last.

The papers on the whole, are decidedly better than those of last year. An evident attempt was made by every Candidate to answer the questions, whereas on the last occasion many of the answer papers were filled up with mere scribbling or remarks on the inutility of the questions proposed.

In the papers from Mangalore, Arithmetic is the subject in which failure is most conspicuous. In History there was a marked improvement in the answers ; while in Geography, though much better than last year, there were but few really good answers.

In Hand-writing and Grammar the marks assigned are perhaps above the average, but in Dictation and Spelling nearly half failed to obtain the minimum.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

FOR EMPLOYMENT IN

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

FEBRUARY 1864.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Dictation.

Write the following words :—

Cultivation. Revenue. Procedure. Battalion. Material. Punishment. Concession. Supercession. Magisterial. Judicature. Expenditure. Settlement. Plantation. Benefitting. Remuneration. Miscellaneous. Neighbourhood. Assessment. Commissioner. Specification. Responsibility. Separation. Disclosure. Implement.

Write the following passage :—

At the suggestion of a gentleman, who was specially deputed by the Mauritius Government to inquire into certain details connected with emigration from this country, some modifications have been made in the system now in force for recruiting emigrants. The adoption of these changes has been determined upon with the consent of the agents, pending the introduction of a legislative enactment providing a sufficient remedy for the evils complained of.

CORRECTION OF MIS-SPELT PAPER.

A great many of the lesser and more obskewer dewtys of life nessiserrily divvolve upon the female sex. The arrayndgement of all howseholde matters, and the care of chilldren in there errly infancy, must of coarse depend upon them. Now, their is a very jenneral knowsion, that the moment you put the edyewkation of women upon a better footing than it is at present, at that moment there will be an end of all domesstick ekonnomy; and that, if you once suffur women to eat of the tree of nollidge, the rest of the fammily will very soon be ridduced to the same kind of aërial and unsattisfacturry dyet. These, and all such opinnions, are reffurrable to one grate and common cause of error; that man does everything, and that nayture does nothing; and that everything we see is reffurrable to posetive instetushun, rather than to oridginal feeling. Can anything, for example, be more purfectly abserd than to suppose that the care and purpettual solissitewd which a mother feels for her chilldren depend upon her ignerrance of Greke and Mathemattics; and that she would would dessert an infant for an equation? We seam to imagine that we can brake in peaces the sollum instetushuns of nayture, by the little laws of a boarding school; and that the existunce of the hueman rayce depends upon teaching women a little more or a little less;—that black ignerrance can and parentle affexion or the sercle of artes and sighences prodewse its destruction.

Mis-spell Passage.

സമയം-അരമണിക്കൂര.

സിക്കുകാരുമായുള്ളയുദ്ധം അവശാനിച്ചഉഡനെ ഗവർണർജനരലിനും സർഹ്യൂഗഫ്ഗിനും അവരിടെ അധ്വാനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രയാശങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രതിഭലമായിട്ട പീയെർഎന്ന ആ ബെഹുമാനമുള്ളസ്ഥാനംകിട്ടി - ഇതിന്റെശേഷം ലൊഡ്ഹാഡിഞ്ജ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വലരെകാലം സാമതിച്ചില്ലാ - അവന്റെശേഷമുള്ള കാലമൊക്കെയും ജെനങ്ങളിടെ ഗുനത്തിനും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നല്ലക്കുംവേണ്ടി അവനൽ കഴിയുന്നശ്രമങ്ങൾഒക്കയും ചെയ്തു - ആയിറത്തിയെണ്ണ തതിനാല്പത്താറ അക്കൊബർമാസത്തിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഞായരാച്ചദേവസങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊരുപണി ചൈയ്യയും ചൈയ്യിക്കയും അരുതെന്ന ഒരുപരസ്യംഒണ്ടാക്കി ഇതുകൂടാതെ കുട്ടികളെ ക്കൊല്ലുക വൃധവമാരേ ദെഹിപ്പിക്കുക ആളെവെട്ടികുരുതികയിക്കുക - ഇങ്ങനെയൊള്ള നൃമ്മര്യാദകളെ ഒക്കെയും നൃത്തൽചൈയ്യിച്ച ഫവ്രൗ - ആംവരുഷം ഒടുക്കം അപ്പൻ ഇംഗ്ലാണ്ടിലെക്ക കപ്പൽകയെറുകയും ലൊഡ്ദൽഹൌസി അവന്നപകരം ഗവർണർ ജനരലായി വരുകയും ചെയ്തു.

Hand-writing.

സമയം.

ഫവ്രന്ധ പെട്ടിയുംമുതലും കാണാതെഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അന്യായംചൈയ്യാൻ എന്തിനായിട്ടതാമസിച്ചു.

അരമണിക്കൂറ.

ഇനിക്ക ഒരു വായുവിന്റെ ദിനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു-അതകൊണ്ട താമസം വന്നപോയതാണ.

ഇനിക്കവായുവിന്റെ ദിനമായിരുന്നു - എന്റെ ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ ചിണ്ടൻ നായരചെന്ന പാലയോട അധികാരിയോട പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു - കൊമപ്പനെയും അവന്റെ ജ്യേഷ്ടനെയും വിളിച്ച ചോദിക്കാമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞുപിന്നെ അധികാരിവന്ന അന്വെഷിച്ച താല്പര്യക്കിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞു -

കൊമപ്പൻമുതൽ രണ്ടാളെമേൽ സംശയമുള്ളവിവരം ഉടനെ അധികാരിയോട പറകയൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടൊ.

ശോധന ഒന്നുംചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാ ശോധനചെയ്യേണമെന്ന അപ്പോൾഞെങ്ങൾഅധികാരിയോട പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാ.

ൟ കളവപോയ വീട്ടിൽ ആരെല്ലാം പാൎക്കുന്നു.

അന്യായക്കാരനും എന്റെ അനന്തിരവൻ പയ്യലും എന്റെ മകൻ രാമനും ചിണ്ടൻ ജ്യേഷ്ഠന്റെമകൻ കണ്ണനും എന്റെ അമ്മയും പെങ്ങളും പാൎത്തവരുന്നു.

ൟപത്തായംതുറക്കുന്നതും പെട്ടിതുറക്കുന്നതും മറ്റും ആരെല്ലാമാണ.

ഞാൻ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ ഞാൻവല്ലതും ആവശ്യംഉള്ളതഎടുക്കും അന്യായക്കാരനും പെട്ടിതുറക്കലുംഎടുക്കാറുംഉണ്ട - മറ്റ ആരും ൟ പെട്ടി തുറക്കാറില്ലാ.

ൟ പായിച്ച കേട്ടപ്രകാരം തന്നെയോ പറഞ്ഞത.

അത.

ൟ അന്യായം വക്കീലനൊട ജൂലായി ൧൦ നു ചെയ്യത.

വേറെയും പെട്ടികളിൽ മുതലുള്ളതക്കെയും എടുക്കയും വെക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നത ജ്യേഷ്ഠനാണ -

താൻകൊടുത്ത പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്നതായ മുതൽ മുഴുവനും പോയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പ്രകാരം തന്റെ ജ്യേഷ്ഠനായ അന്യായക്കാരൻ ചന്തുനായര പറഞ്ഞതായി അധികാരിയുടെ റപ്പോൎട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നതിന്റെ സംഗതിഎങ്ങിനെ

ൟ മുതലിന്റെ നിശ്ചയം ഇനിക്ക നല്ലവണ്ണമില്ലാ - അതകൊണ്ട ചിലമുതൽ അധികമായി പറഞ്ഞപോയതാണ - കൃത്യമായിട്ടുള്ള പട്ടിക എന്റെ ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ ചന്തുനായരകൊടുക്കും ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ ഇന്നിവറടെ ഹാജരായിട്ടുണ്ട - ദീനക്കാരനാണ - അതകൊണ്ട കൊടതിക്കും മറ്റും നടന്നപോവാൻ പാടില്ലാ.

తమా నవుకరు కందులగున్నయ్య అనేకా చలాములు చేసి వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ విన్యాపము యెమ్మంటే - రెండు పర్యాయములు నేను ఆకడికివచ్చి దర్శనము చేసినప్పుడు తమకుమమూలో నాయొక్కా స్తితి యావటు తమతో మనవి చెసుకొని వున్నాను గనకానున్ను; యిటుటరువాట తపాలలో పంపించుకొన్న అర్జిలవలకుడా యావటు యెలినవారి చిటానకు విశిధమయ్యేవునది గనకనున్ను యిప్పుడు ముఖ్యముగా నేనుమనవి వ్రాచుకొనేది యెమ్మంటే - తమరు నాకు ప్రథమం దయచేయించ దలచిన హోద్దా రయిటరు పన్ని యిపించగలందులకు అబ్యంతరమూ అగ్గుపడినదతుముకు, నాటముడు సుబ్బన సాలాదిన్నములనుంచి తమా ప్రాపకమున్ను నమ్మి కని పెత్తుకొనివున్నహేతువుచేతను వాదిక్కిన్ని పన్ని కలగచెయడమునుగురించి తమదె భారమైవునదిగనక రెండో రయిటరుపన్ని అయినా అతనికి కోర్తు యిచ్చేలాగు మేస్తీరు దేవిఖిడుసేక్ దొరగారి పేర వ్రాయిస్తే యికద వుందే మా కుతుంబానికి జీవనోపాధికి హేతువు అవుతునది - ఆ పన్నులనుగురించి తమరు యేలాగున యెవరినీగురించి వ్రాస్తే, ఆలాగున వారికీ యిప్పించడానకు దేవిడుసేక్ దొరగారు టాత్పర్యులయి వునారు - యిప్పుడు నేను యీ అర్జిములముగా తమ్మకు యిచ్చిన తోందరనుగురించి క్షమించవలశినది.

తెనుగుపరిక్ష.

దస్తూరీ.—(Handwriting.)

4 ఘంట నిర్ణయము.

ఈకింది అర్జీకి నకలువ్రాయవలశినది - సయిగా యిందులో సంక్షేపించి వ్రాశివుండే శబ్దములు పూరాగా వ్రాయవలశినది.

బందరు సర్కారు జిల్లాకింద చేరినదీవి శీమకాపురస్థుడయిన పోతరాజు రాఘవులు సా|| క|| అవనిగడ్డ వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీవిన్నపము.

నేను ౨ సం|| లనుంచి చేసుకొన్నవ్యవసాయమంతా యెండిపోయి పంటలులేక బిన్నవాండ్లతోకూడా బహుశ్రమలో వున్నాను - ఇట్లావుండగా కృష్ణాతీరమందున మాలోగిలి యేటివిరుపుచేత విరుచుకపోయినందున తిరిగిమరివకస్థలాన యిల్లుకట్టుకోవడానకు చారుర్ధ్యము లేకుండావుండి పందిలిపాటుగా వకస్థలాన కుటుంబము యేర్పాటు చేసుకోవడముమాత్రము అయినది.

నాకుపోగాపోగా నలుగురు మొగశిశువులు వున్నారు - వాండ్లు చిన్నవాండ్లు - వాండ్లను మేము పోషించవలశినదినములుగాని వమ్మ్యనవాండ్లు పోషించేపాటి యీడు యింకారాలేదు - చేతులోవుండే చెంబుకాడినుంచి విక్రయంచేశి యిదివరకు కాలముజరుపుకొన్నాను - ఇకమీంద జరుపుకొనేపాటి శక్తిలేక తమరు సకలధర్మస్వరూపులున్ను అనేకకుటుంబాలు సంరక్షించేవారున్ను గనుక తమదర్శనము చేశినంతల్లో నాకు దరిద్రవిఛ్ఛిత్తు అవుతున్నదనితోచి చిన్నవాండ్లను యింటదగ్గిరవిడిచిపెట్టి ఆపాటున తమదర్శనానకువచ్చినాను.

ద|| పో|| రాఘవులు ఆనివున్నది.

తా॥ మాతమ్మకు పంపించిన రు ౨౫ ల హుండీ నాకు చేరలేదు - ఇందున కు॥ ఫిర్యాదుచేస్తే మేజస్ట్రేటుగారు విమర్శ జరిగించలేదు - సా॥ ౧కి అధమం రు ౧౦౦ లు ఆయినా లేనిది కుటుంబజీవనము జరగడము దుర్ఘటముగా వుండే నాకు అన్నివిధములా గ్రహచారము సంభవించినది. చి॥

తెనుగుపరీక్ష.

వ్యాకరణమున్ను వచనకావ్యమున్ను.

౩ ఘంటలు నిర్ణయము.—(Language.)

౧.—ఈక్రింద వ్రాయబడివుండే శబ్దములకు ప్రథమా బహువచనములు మాత్రము వ్రాయవలసినది.

బలిమి - పెంట్లి - గౌరి - నిధి - ఫిరంగి - తుపాకీ - కోటి - దోరగల్లు - శతఘ్ని - కట్లు - డాగలి - పాపి - గరుత్మత్తు - అబ్ధి - ఆకలి - వీడు.

౨.—ఈకింది క్రియలకు గ్రంథములలో వర్తమాన భూతార్థములయందు ఉత్తమ మధ్యమ పురుషలలో నువర్ణక ఉవర్ణకములకు పూర్వము యేవర్ణమురావచ్చును - ము వర్ణక రు వర్ణకములకు పూర్వము యేవర్ణమురావచ్చును - వీటికి ఉదాహరణములుకూడా వ్రాయవలసినది.

కొట్టు - వలయు - పండు - చెల్లించు.

౩.—ఈక్రింది క్రియలకు వ్యతిరేక ప్రార్థనార్థక రూపములు వ్రాయవలసినది.

దొలుకు - ఆడు - ఉతుకు - చొచ్చు.

౪.—కొను - తగు - పడు - చను - అను ధాతువులకు భూతనామం కాంతే సహా నీకములు యేప్రకారము నివృత్తిచెయ్యబడుతున్నవి - వీటి భావార్థక వ్యతిరేకార్థకములయందు ధాత్వర్థకరూపములు వ్రాయవలసినది.

౫.—ముందు వెనకగా వ్రాయబడివుండే యీక్రిందివాక్యములను సవరించి క్రమముగా అర్థమయ్యేటట్టు వ్రాయవలసినది.

ముప్పై నేను మజుకూరిలో సంవత్సరములనుంచి కరణీకముతో తిల్లాడుతూ జమీదారీ హయాములోనేమి సర్కారుపనులు కుంపిణీవారి హయములోనేమి చక్కగా భయభక్తులు జరిగించుకొంటూ కలిగివున్నాను - పిల్లలు యిట్లావుండగా శరీరస్వాస్థ్యము లేకుండానున్ను నాభార్యకు బ్రతకకుండానున్ను పశువులు వృద్ధి కాకుండానున్ను యిట్లా మొదలయినవి సకలమయిన యీతీరున జరుగుతూవుండి అనేకమంది శ్రమలు యెన్ని వైద్యులవల్ల చేయించి నా పుకచారములు కుదరకుండానే ముగ్గులు నాభార్యకు శరీరము వున్నందున వేయించినాను - ౩౦ సంవత్సరములనాడు అప్పుడు చనిపోయిన అపుత్రవంతుడుగా తాను నరసన్న తనకు చనిపోయినందుచేత పెట్టిస్తే నాకుమారుడిచేత మాకుటుంబము శద్దినము పుంటున్నదని బాగా చెప్పినాడు - జరిగించినాను గనుక ఆలాగుననే నేను.

౬.—వీరాసామి అనే మనిషి వక స్త్రీని చంపి నగలు దోచుకొని నేడు ప్రదయాన పొగబండిమీద పడి పారిపోయినాడు - గనుక అతణ్ని పట్టుకొనేలాగున ఆ యా ఠాణాదార్లకు వక హుకుము వ్రాయవలశినది.

TAMIL.

எழுத்துக்கூட்டல்.—(Dictation.)

1. அநுமானம்—தக்கணம்—புன்னையங்கானல்—மணற்றவனை-பட்டமேற்றினான்—ஏரிகரை—கீரைகறி-நாவறண்டு—மேற்போர்வை—பறைமேளம்—சம்மட்டி—அரசவள்ளல்-ஆயுதபாணி-திணிதோளன்-வெள்ளல்லி-சலப்பிரளயம்-நாள்தொலைகிறது—அதற்குள்ளே-பணிமுடடு-ஊர்கோலம்-எய்துகொன்றான்-கலைக்கியானம்—நகர்ப்புறம்-யுத்தத்திற்கு-துலாக்கோல்.

2. இந்தக்காலத்திலே நானுனக்குபகாரம்பண்ணினேன் அதற்குப் பிரதியாக நீ எனக்கபகாரம்பண்ணினால் அதனாலுள்ள பாவத்துக்கு நீயே கடவுளுக்குத்தரவாதம் பண்ணப்போகிறாய்—நாளை நாயோ நரியோ ஈயோ எறும்போ நீரோ நெருப்போ மண்ணோ மணலோ பிடுங்கித்தின்ன விருக்கிற விச்சரீரத்தை நீயாவது தின்று பிழைத்துப்போ. ஆனாலெனக்காறுபிள்ளைகளும் தள்ளாதவயதுள்ள வென்பெண்சாதியுமுண்டு; அந்தச்சனத்துக்குச் சாப்பாட்டுக்குவேண்டி இந்தவனத்திலேவந்து நித்தியமும் மூங்கிலரிசி கொண்டுபோய்க்கொண்டிருந்தேன்; இன்றைக்கு நான் வருமளவுமவர்கள் வழிபார்த்திருப்பார்களென்று அப்பிராமணன்சொன்னான்.

எழுத்துப்பிழை.—(Bad Spelling.)

காலம்-அரை மணி.

பின்வரும வாக்கியங்களிலுள்ள பிழைகளைத்திருத்தி எழுது.

பூருவத்தில் நாலுசுட்டுகோட்டையும் எடுமெதளு முப்பத்திரண்டுக்கோபுரவாசலுமுளயலகாப்புறிவெண்டு ஒருபட்டனமுண்டு. அதை ஆண்டயிராசாவின் அறண்மனையோவென்ன் மெழுக்கெடுத்த கறுங்கலை வடிக்கி அவைகட்பொறுந்தும்படி வென்களமீயமும் முதலியதுகளையும் உறுக்கி வாருத்து யவற்றின் சன்துகள் பெசைந்து பண்தடிமாடையும் சித்திரக்கூடமும் கிண்ணறிமேடையுமாக கற்றியிருந்துது. அவ்வரசனோதற்குடிகளினிடத்தில் ஆறிலொருகடைமை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அன்னட்டிலிருந்த சகல வறுனத்தார்களிலும் வளியோர் எலியோராகியச் சுத்தேசிகள் பறதேசிகள் இயாவனையும் ஒருகணடச்சிறு நடப்பித்து அகுடவிகுட மன்னியாயத்தெ னடந்திரவடிகளில்லாமற்படிக்கி விராச்சியப்பதிபாலனம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டுவந்தான். அன்னாளையில் ஒரொலிய வருத்தகன்றன்னதோரொற்றகம்திகைத்தப்பி யொருமாதவறைக்கும் காணமையால் கீழ்திசை மேல்திசை வடத்திசை தென்திசை துளைத்துறமற்றும்திறிந்து யதை தேடியலைந்து யப்பட்டணத்துக்குவந்தான்.

கையெழுத்து.—(Hand Writing.)

காலம்—அரை மணி.

திரிசிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாகலெக்ட்டராகிய ரோபர்ட்நெல்சன் துரையவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு அயிலூர்தாலுக்கா தாசில்-௯. வெங்கடாசலமுதலி எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி.

என்னவென்றால் தாலுக் மஜ்கூர்தொடியம் மாகாணத்தைச்சேர்ந்த நெல்லூர் கிராமத்துக்குடிகள் ஜமாபந்திமுகத்தமாவில் கையெழுத்துபோடுகிறதற்குத் தகரார்செய்ததைக்குறித்து போர்ட்டாரவர்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தி அவர்களுடைய வுத்தரவுபெற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிற பரியந்தம் மவுஜே மஜகூரா அமானியில்வைத்து அதில் விளைகிற மாசூல்களைக் கண்டுமுதல்செய்து சதராஹிரயத்துகளுடைய உழவுடைவாரம்போக, மற்ற அஜுஜ-கள் முழுவதும் விலைவாசி கூடிவருங்காலத்தில் விற்று முதல்செய்து, அசூருக்கு இர்சால்செய்யச்சொல்லி நாளது௴ எஉஇல் பிறந்த உகளஙூ சன்னது பித்விக்குச் சாதராச்சுது.

உத்தரவின்படிக்கு நம்பிக்கையுள்ள மூன்றுபேரை சதராஹி கிராமத்துக்குப் போய் அவ்விடத்தில் விளைந்திருக்கிற மாசூலைச்செம்மையாகப் பார்வையிட்டுக் கணக்கனுப்பிவைக்கச்சொல்லி அனுப்பிவைத்திருந்தேன். அப்படியே அவர்கள் சிலபேர்களைக் கிட்டவைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்வையிட்டுப் புள்ளிக்கணக்கனுப்பிவைத்ததாவது ;—

நஞ்சை பிசானம் வகைரா விளைவு......௨௯௯௫ குழி ௪௯இ தானியம்-கலம்௯௪௯௯
புஞ்சை ராகிவகைரா விளைவு.........௨௨௧௨ குழி ௯௪இ தானியம் கலம்-௮௯௱
தோட்டக்கால் சம்பாவிளைவு............௨௰௯ —இ தானியம் கலம் ௧௱௯
ஷை விளைவு புகையிலைத்தொகம்.........ஞு௨இ ரூ அ௰
மனைக்கட்டுநிவேசனம்தென்னமரம்
வகைரா சுவர்ணதாயம்தொகம்...................ரூ அகச

ஆ நஞ்சை புஞ்சை உட்படதானியம்-கலம்-௪௪௭௪; புகையிலை தென்னமரம் உட்படதொகம்-ரூ அ௯௪.

இப்படியிருக்க சதராஹிமாசூல்களை கட்டாவுசெய்யவேணும், தானியங்கள் பழுத்துப்போகிறதுகள் என்று மாகாணம்பேஷ்கார் பிதவிக்கு ஓலையெழுதினன். ஷை கட்டாவணியைக்குறித்து ரூப்ரூபில் தாக்கீதுசெய்யவேணுமென்று பிதவி சதராஹிபேஷ்கார் அமீனு பட்டாமணியக்காரன் மவுஜேகர்ணம் இந்தநாலுபேர்களையும் தாலூக்காகச்சேரிக்கு வரவழைத்து மாசூல்களைக் கட்டாவணிசெய்வதில் யாதொரு வித்தியாசமுமில்லாமல் கண்டு முதல்செய்து சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டுமுதல் கணக்கனுப்பும்படியாக அவர்களுக்கு ஜோர்தாக்கீதுசெய்து தாலூக்கா டபேதார் வெங்கட்டனையும் அவர்களையும் ஷை கிராமத்துக்கனுபபிவைத்தேன். மேற்படியார்கள்போய் அறுப்பறுத்து கண்டுமுதல்செய்து கணக்கனுப்பியதாவது.

இலக்கணமும் வாக்கியகரணமும்—(Grammar and Composition.)

காலம்—மூன்றுமணி.

I. இதனடியில் வரும் வாக்கியங்களைப் பொருள்விளங்கும்படி எழுது.

1. நண்பனே இஃதென்னை யென்னையென அவன் இஃதுபேராசையின் பயனெனச் சுவர்ணசித்தி ஒகோ இது பிள்ளைவரத்துக்குப்போனவிடத்திற் புருஷனைப்பறிகொடுத்தாற்போலாயிற்றே யெனச்சற்றுக்கலங்கிப் பின் வெள்ளறிவோர்க்குக் கல்விப்பயிர்ச்சி சிறிதுள்தாயிற் பிறனறிவைக்கேளாது செத்த சிங்கத்தை உயிர்ப்பிக்கின்றவர்போற் கேடுறுவார்களென அதைக்கேட்டான்.

2. மகாசபை ஏற்பட்டபின்பு சிறிதும் பெரிதுமான ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திலுமிருந்து தெரிந்தனுப்பப்படும் ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளுந்தச்சபையிற் சேர்வதினாலுமரசன் பிரபுக்கள் ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய இந்த மூன்றுவகுப்பார்களுமொருமனப்பட் டிராச்சியபாரம்பண்ணிவருவதினாலும் கிரமத்தாழ்வுகளெல்லாம் வரவர நிவர்த்தியாயின.

II. கீழ்க்கண்ட ஒருமைப்பதங்களுக்குப்பன்மையும், பன்மைக்கு ஒருமையும், கூறு.

உதவாது - அதனால் - ஆள் - வல்லோர் - வாருங்கள்—கோ — என்ப-அகத்த-அண்ணன்.

III. பின்வரும் வினைகளைக் காலம்மாற்றி எழுது.

வைது - பீட்டு - உரைத்தாய் - மல்லாந்தேன் - விளையும் — இருத்தி.

IV. இந்த வாக்கியத்தைச் சந்திதவறாமல், திருத்தி எழுது—

அமந்திரி இறந்துபோனச்சேதிக்கேட்க்கவே யவனுடையச்சத்துராதிகளெல்லாம் ஒருமித்துக்கொண்டுத்தன் றன் தண்டுடனே திடீரென்று வரசற்பேரில் படைஎடுத்துவந்து வப்பட்டணத்தை முற்றிக்கைப்போட்டார்கள் ; யரசன் இவர்களுக்குமுன்னே நாம் நிற்கமாட்டோம் என்று விராத்திரிப்பொழுதில் றன் தேவியையும் தன்குமாரரையும் இட்டுகொண்டு ஓடி விட்டான்.

1. கேட்க்க, கொண்டு, முற்றிக்கை—இச்சொற்களுக்கு இலக்கணமும் ; இறந்து, போட்டார்கள், பொழுதில் - இவற்றிற்குப் பகுதி விகுதியும் ; போன, வந்து, இட்டு,—இவைகளுக்கு எதிர்மறையும் ; எழுது.

2. அலவழிப்புணர்ச்சியில் சேர்ந்த தொகை தொடர்கள் எவை? மேல்வசனத்தின் முதல்வரியில் வரும்புணர்புகள் இன்னதின்னதென்று ஒவ்வொன்றாயெழுதிக்காட்டு.

3. எழுவாய், பயனிலை, செயப்படுபொருள், என்னும்சொற்களுக்கு அர்த்தமென்ன? தமிழ்பாஷையில் ஒவ்வொரு வாக்கியத்திலும் இம்மூன்றும் வருவது அவசியமா? உதாரணங்களினால் காட்டு. பயனிலை என்றாலும் வினை என்றாலும் ஒன்றுதானோ.

4. நான்காம் வேற்றுமைக்குரிய பொருள்கள் யாவை? வேற்றுமை மயக்கம் என்பது என்ன? இரண்டற்கும் உதாரணம்.

5. கேள், சத்துராதி, தேவி; இப்பொருள்களைத்தரும் பதங்களைத் தெரிந்த அளவுக்கு எழுது.

V. புகைபண்டி, மின்னற்றபால் அச்சுபதிப்பிக்கும் வித்தை,—இவைகளால் சனங்களுக்குண்டாகும் நன்மைகளைப்பற்றி, உன்னால்கூடியவளாக்கும், எழுத்துப்பிழை, நடைப்பிழை, சொற்பிழையின்றி, எழுது.

MALAYALUM.

Dictation.

ദൃഷ്ടി.	ഇഷ്ടം.	തോട.
വ്യവഹാരം.	ക്ഷമ.	വേലി.
ശ്രുതി.	ക്ഷണം.	വെള്ളി.
ഉദാഹരണം.	മൎയ്യാദ.	മഞ്ഞ.
ഹൃദയം.	അവമാനം.	രേഖ
ചാഞ്ചല്യം.	ദ്രോഹം.	ശിക്ഷ.
മനസ്താപം.	അനുഭവം.	വിരോധം.
അഭിപ്രായം.	യുദ്ധം.	പ്രതികൂലം.

കലശൽ.

ഞാനുംഎന്റെ അനുജന്മാരും സമ്പാദിച്ചതായും പണയം വാങ്ങിയതായുംഉള്ള പൊൻ പണ്ടങ്ങളും വെള്ളിപണ്ടങ്ങളും നാണ്യങ്ങളുംകൂടി ഏകദേശം ൧൫൦൦ ഉറുപ്പികയുടെ മുതലുകൾ മേല്പടി. ഭവനത്തിന്റെ വടക്കെഭാഗം കൊണിന്റെ അകത്തുള്ള പത്തായത്തിൽ അകത്ത ഒരുമരപ്പെട്ടിയിലായി പൂട്ടി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത ൧൦ാം മാസം ൨൭ന്‌ മേലെഴുതിയ പെട്ടി എടുത്തുതുറന്ന മുതലുകൾ നോക്കുകയും അന്ന ൧൫ ഉറുപ്പിക തൂക്കത്തിൽ ഒരുവെള്ളി തുരടപണയം വാങ്ങി ആയതും ആപെട്ടിയിൽ തന്നെ വെച്ചുപൂട്ടി പത്തായത്തിൽ വെച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു എന്നതിന്റെ ശേഷം ൧൦ാംമാസം ൧൭ന്‌മേലെഴുതിയ പെട്ടി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന പത്തായംതുറന്ന അതിലുള്ള മുതലുകളും നൊക്കുമ്പോൾ കാണുന്നില്ലാ.

Grammar and Composition.

വ്യാകരണം. സമയം-മൂന്നമണിക്കൂറ.

1. 'ബലക്രിയ' 'അബലക്രി' ഒരം രണ്ടും തമ്മിലുള്ളഭേദം എന്താകുന്നു? ഓരൊന്നിന്ന ഒരം രണ്ടുദാഹരണംഎഴുതുക.

2. 'ഇല്ല' - 'അല്ല' - എന്നക്രിയകൾ എതവിധക്രിയകളിൽ ചേൎന്നവയാകുന്നു? അതിലേതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിന്റെ രൂപഭേദങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

3. 'സന്ധി' 'എന്നത എന്താകുന്നു? സാധാരണമായി നടപ്പുള്ളതിൽ ചിലസന്ധികളുടെ ഉദാരഹണങ്ങൾ പറക.

4. 'ദെശ്യം' 'തത്സമം' 'തത്ഭവം' ഇവ എന്താകുന്നു? ഓരൊന്നിന്ന മുമ്മൂന്ന ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

5. ധാതുക്രിയകൾ എങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു? ഓരൊരൊ വിധത്തിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ പറക.

6. താഴെപറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വാക്കുകളുടെ ബഹുവചനങ്ങൾഒക്കെയും എഴുതുക.

രാജാവ - യോഗ്യൻ - പിതാവ - മാപ്പിള - ഗുരു.

താൻ പാൎക്കുന്ന ഡിസ്ത്രിക്കിലുള്ള വിശേഷങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചുതന്റെ സ്നെഹിതന ഒരെഴുത്തെഴുതുക - അല്ലെങ്കിൽ.

തനിക്കൊരുദ്യൊഗത്തിന്നിഷ്ടമൊ ആയ്കിന്ന തന്റെ പഠിപ്പിനെയും യോഗ്യതകളെയും കാണിച്ചു ഒരുഗവൎമ്മെണ്ടുദ്യൊഗസ്ഥനൊടപേക്ഷിക്കുക.

യാദാസ്തു—താനെഴുതുന്ന എഴുത്ത ഏകദേശം രണ്ടുഭാഗത്തിൽ കുറയാതെയും വാചകച്ചേൎച്ചയുള്ളതായും - കയ്യക്ഷരംനല്ലവൃത്തിയായും ഇരിക്കണം—

CANARESE.

Dictation.

ಒಡೊಲಗ	ಒಮ್ಮಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ	ಜ್ಞಾನವಂತ
ಒಗಟುಕಥೆ	ದಾಕೃತ್ತ	ಸ್ತಬ್ಧ
ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ	ಸುಖದುಃಖ	ಕಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬು
ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ	ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ	ನಿಷ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಯ
ಒಯ್ಯಾರಗಿತ್ತಿ	ನೈರ್ಗುಳ್ಳಿ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ
ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ	ಶ್ಯಾನಭೋಗ	ಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟು
ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ	ಮಾನ್ಯಗಾರ	ನಾಣ್ಯಸ್ಥ
ಸೌಮ್ಯತೆ	ನಿರ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತ	ಚಿಕ್ಕತ್ತು
ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ	ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ	ಗ್ರಹಕೃತ್ಯ
ತೃಣಪ್ರಾಯ	ಕಷ್ಟಕೊಟ್ಲೆ	ಚಾಕಸುದ್ಧ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ತಟ್ಟಾರಾ ಹರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದವನು ಮುಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡನು. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಹರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಧನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ದರ್ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥಾವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನದಲ್ಲೇನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಗೈವರು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈಕಾಲು ನಿಂತಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸುಗಳಾಕಾಶದಿಂದ ಬಿದ್ದೀತೇ. ಕಕ್ಕಳೂ, ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರೂ, ನೆಂಟರೂ, ಇಷ್ಟರೂ, ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯಕಾಲದಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಧರ್ಮವೇ ಸರಿ. ಅಂಥಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ತಸ್ಮಿನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡ್ಯಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸವೇನು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಸಿದ ಆಪ್ತುಮಿದ್ದರೆ ವಾರ್ಧಿಕ್ಯದಶೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಿಮಾಡುವದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕತನದಲ್ಲಾದಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಳಿಯದೆ ಓದು ಬರಹಾ ಕಲಿತು ಯವ್ವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೂಢಾತಿಡ ಬೇಕಾದ್ದತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Correction of a Mis-spelt paper.

ತಾಸು-ಚಿತ್ತು

ಈಕೆಳಗಿನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿದ್ದಬೇಕು.

ಕಳದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಜೇಷ್ಠ ಬ - ೩೦ - ದಿವಸ ಹಗಲು ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ಜ್ಯಾಮದಮೇಲೆ ಸಿರ್ಸಿಯವರಾದ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯ ಯಂಬವ ವಂದು, ಅವನ ಚಿಂ

ARITHMETIC.

1. If a certain sum be added to twenty-eight thousand and twenty rupees, three annas, two pies, it makes it one hundred and two thousand and one rupees. What is that sum?

2. Complete the following Bill:—

Madras, 4th February 1864.

Mr. JOHN JONES.

Dr.

To WILLIAM SMITH.

To 1 Piece of long cloth.........................	Rs 22	4	6
To 5 Yards of flannel at Rs. 2. 7. 6 per yd...			
To 520 Lamp wicks at 3 annas 2 pies per dozen,			
To 12 Chairs....@ Rs 8-8-8 each....	102	8	0
To 2 Teapoys....@ Rs 36-8 each....	73	0	0
To 283 Square feet of matting, at the rate of 70 feet per pagoda.			
To rent of house for 17 days of last Month at Rs. 120 per mensem.			
Total...			

3. In a room there are twenty-five parcels of equal weight. Seven of them are found to weigh together 1 cwt. 3 lbs. 1 oz. What do the remaining ones weigh?

4. If for 1 rupee I get in exchange 2s. 0½d, how much ought I to get for 728 rupees?

5. How many men can receive 5a. 6p. out of Rs. 20?

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. About what time did the siege of Somnat occur? By whom was it conducted? State any further particulars which you may recollect in connexion with it.

2. What circumstances led to the siege of Arcot by Clive?

3. State all you know of any two of the following persons:—Major Lawrence—Meer Jaffier—Hyder Ali—Lord Cornwallis.

4. Give as full an account as you can of the administration of any one Governor-General of British India.

5. Arrange the following events in their chronological order:—Appointment of Mr. Hastings to be Governor General—Battle of Geriah—Battle of Argaum—Taking of Seringapatam—Defence of Mangalore under Colonel Campbell—Taking of Java—Battle of Laswaree—Capture of Rangoon—Battle of Plassey—Massacre of Amboyna.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by the term "Delta." Mention the two most important deltas with which you are acquainted, and which are *not in India.*

2. Explain very shortly the meaning of the term " Climate." Is the climate of a place affected by its latitude or by its longitude.

3. Describe the course of the Mississippi and Missouri, and state the relation of the latter to the former.

4. In what country is each of the following towns situated ! Yokohama. Melbourne. Bankok. Muscat. Glasgow. Mecca. Trieste. Moscow. Lima. Lisbon.

5. Sketch the boundaries of India, and shew the relative positions of the Himalaya Mountains, the Vindhyá Mountains, the Soliman Mountains, the Chilka and Pulicat lakes, and the Rivers Indus, Ganges, Nerbudda, Kistna, Taptee, Cavery, and Godavery.

6. Give a sketch of the District or Collectorate in which you reside, marking the positions of two or three of its Chief Towns.

TELUGU.

తెనుగుపరీక్ష.

చెప్పి వ్రాయించడము.—(Dictation.)

కాలనిర్ణయము లేదు.

అపసవ్యము - అభ్యుత్థానము - ఉల్లిపాషాణము - కర్కోటకము - కిక్కిరిబిక్కిరి-గంగాధరుడు - చైత్రరథము - జంపెతాళము - తళుకు - తుంగశృతము - ధనుర్మార్గము-నాణ్యము - పంచకళ్యాణి - పేళ్లు - ప్రతిష్ఠ - భీభత్స - మనస్ఫూర్తిగా - యజ్ఞము - రంధ్రము - లడ్వాలు - వర్ణరూపిణి - సజ్జాకారము - శిఖండము - హల్లోహలుడు - క్షురము.

తమ పుత్రులకు విద్యానాగరికములు కలగచెయ్యవలెననే అభిప్రాయముగల ప్రాజ్ఞులు పిల్లలకు యథోచితముగా ప్రథమ విద్యాభ్యాసముచేయించి అక్షరజ్ఞానము మున్ను యుక్తాయుక్త వివేచనయున్ను కొంతమట్టుకు కలిగినతర్వాత వివేకవంతులైన అనేకమంది బాలురు చదివే పాఠశాలకు వారిని పంపవలశినది - అట్టి పాఠశాలలోనే పిల్లలు ఎప్పుడున్ను వుండేలాగున చెయ్యడము ధర్మము - సమయభేదమువల్ల గాని యితర అనుపపత్తులవల్లగాని ఆ ప్రకారము సంఘటించనియెడల నానాటక్రమము తప్పక పాఠములు అందేలాగున చెయ్యవలశినది - ఇటుల జరిగించనియెడల విద్య లభించదని నిశ్చయించుకోవలసినది.

తెనుగుపరీక్ష.

అక్షరాలు పొరపాటుగా వ్రాశివుండే శబ్దములను సవరించడము.

౧½ ఘంట నిర్ణయము.—(Mis-Spelling.)

ఈక్రింద వ్రాయబడివుండేమాటలలో అక్షరాలు తప్పుగా వ్రాయబడివుండే వాటిని సవరించవలశినది.

(*b*) What are the essentials to adoption? Who can dispose of a child in adoption? and what would justify a man, having male progeny, making an adoption?

II. The head of an undivided family is desirous of giving as much of his property as he legally can to his eldest son. He has three sons, and his property consists of land and money; the former partly ancestral and partly self-acquired, and the latter wholly self-acquired. Shew how he may effect his object?

III. What doctrine has Mr. T. L. Strange laid down in regard to Hindu Wills? and what arguments has he adduced in support of it?

IV. *A*, *B*, and *C*, were undivided brothers. *A* died, leaving three sons, *D*, *E*, and *F*. One of these, *viz.*, *D*, died leaving two sons, *G*, and *H*. The second son, *B*, being without issue, adopted a son *I*. Two sons, *J*, and *K*, were however subsequently born to him in the course of nature, and on his death, he left *I*, *J*, and *K* surviving him. *C*, demised, leaving an only son, *L*. The family proceed to a division. What proportion of the estate does each survivor receive?

V. State the circumstances under which a widow may adopt, and under what circumstances she may alienate property?

VI. Several legislative enactments have been passed modifying in certain respects the Hindu Law as it existed when Sir Thomas Strange wrote. Give a summary of the most important of these enactments, stating briefly the nature of the changes introduced.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

I. In how many different ways may property be acquired? and define the terms you may use.

II. (*a*) Give the substance of the law of inheritance as prescribed by the Koran.

(*b*) What are the causes of exclusion from inheritance, and how have they been affected by British legislation?

III. A man dies, leaving his father, mother, two wives, five sons, four daughters, and two grand-sons by a son who died during the life-time of his father. Into how many shares would you divide the estate? and how many shares would you allot to each survivor, according to the Sunni School?

IV. (*a*) What is a legacy, and under what restrictions are legacies placed?

(*b*) Who are competent to make wills, and under what circumstances may a testator will away his whole estate.

V. What are the essentials to constitute a gift? when is a gift invalid or null and void; and when is a gift not resumable by the donor?

VI. (*a*) Name the different descriptions of guardians, distinguishing their respective rights of control, as well as their power to bind their wards in regard to immovable and personal property.

(*b*) Point out the most remarkable differences between the Hindu and the Mahomedan Law.

QUESTIONS ON THE STAMP ACT.

I. Under what circumstances may a Collector permit a stamp to be impressed on documents drawn out on unstamped paper? and under what circumstances may a Court receive in evidence an unstamped document?

II. To what extent are the orders of a Collector and a Court final, and open to appeal, under the Stamp Act?

III. State the law with respect to the admission in evidence of documents drawn out on unstamped paper, previous to the operation of Act XXVI of 1860.

IV. How is the value of the stamps to be calculated in suits for malgoozary and lackerauze land; in appeal suits; and in suits to recover possession of property from which the plaintiff has been forcibly ejected and not involving title?

V. How is the value of the stamp to be calculated in an appeal from an order rejecting a plaint?

VI. What sum may be recovered on an optional stamp?

QUESTIONS ON THE LIMITATION ACT.

I. State the several periods of limitation provided for the various classes of suits?

II. What period of limitation is provided for a contract not in writing; for a contract in writing capable of being registered; and for a contract in writing not capable of being registered?

III. What distinction exists in the Limitation Act between married women governed by English Law, and married women not governed by English Law?

IV. What are the disabilities recognized in the Limitation Act; and within what period should suits be instituted where disabilities have existed?

V. Explain the meaning of the expression "cause of action;" and state in what instances fresh periods of limitation are created by the Act.

VI. In what mode is the period of limitation to be calculated when merchants' accounts and fraud form the subjects of litigation?

QUESTIONS ON THE SYSTEM OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTS.

I. State the duties of the Sheristadar, the Shroff, the Nazir and the Head Writer, in respect to the receipt and payment of money; and the receipt, issue, and despatch of bills, orders, &c.

II. What are the Books required to be kept in a Court, and what rules are prescribed for their safe custody?

III. In what manner should the Cash-Book be kept?

IV. In what manner should the Ledger be posted?

V. How should the accounts of salaries, batta, and the Jail be kept?

VI. State the rules with respect to deposits, and the safe custody of the cash.

HIGH COURT TRANSLATORS.

Translate the following into the first Vernacular.

Before entering on a detail of the agricultural improvements which for some years past have been progressing so rapidly and systematically throughout the Mairwara tract, it is proper to take a cursory review of the mode in which justice was administered by this wild people, and of the plans adopted by us to check crime, and introduce a system of order and regularity in the conduct of judicial proceedings. Prior to their subjugation, the sword too frequently decided disputes and repaired injuries. Every man stood on his own strength, or that of his kindred. Serious encounters would occasionally take place, and as loss of life ensued, feuds were generated which were handed down to posterity as an heir-loom. Another mode in adoption with them, when the sword was not chosen as the arbiter, was recourse to "Deej," a species of ordeal to which the culprit was submitted. This consisted in thrusting the naked hand in a vessel filled with boiling oil, or in taking up a red-hot shot with the hand. Superstition, with its false philosophy, had taught them that innocence would protect the culprit from injury from scalding oil, or from burning hot iron. That the ordeal was ever put to trial, no proof exists; still, in the virtue of this remedy as a test for guilt or innocence, all hold a firm belief. This superstition will lose its hold on the mind of the people as education spreads its influence, and they commence thinking for themselves.

Another mode of observances in view to satisfy claimants, was to place money or property within a temple or other holy spot, when the individual concerned would help himself as far as his conscience sanctioned. On some occasions the dispute was decided by one or other party taking on oath, under the provision, that were the swearing party to suffer any misfortune by death in his family, or loss of cattle or property within a stated number of days, his oath was null and void, and his case lost.

HIGH COURT TRANSLATORS.

Translate the following into the second Vernacular.

The following is the ordinary course of procedure :—The complainant presents a written petition, in which is embodied the particulars of his grievances. At the close of his complaint he expresses his willingness, or otherwise, to have his case settled by punchayut. An order is then passed for the attendance of the defendant. On his appearing, the complaint is explained to him, when he delivers in a counter-statement signifying, at the same time, by what mode he wishes to be tried. Should each party desire a punchayut, each names his respective arbitrators ; the number of whom is alone limited by the pleasure of the contending parties. Generally speaking, on the score of economy, each side restricts its quota to three or four members. All preliminaries having been arranged, the case comes under investigation. Each party finds its arbitrators in food, which varies in quality according to the means of the parties. By constituting the punchayut, the tribunal to which complaints are submitted for enquiry and decision, several important advantages are attained. The defendants are tried by their own peers, and thus the administration of justice is virtually placed in the hands of the elders, subject, of course, to modification and approval by the Superintendent. Parties who are dissatisfied, are aware that their cases have been decided by their friends and clansmen, and that, among themselves, there is no tribunal whose decree is more to be respected or more binding, than that of their own brethren in caste. Against the ruling authorities no grounds of displeasure can exist ; for all they have to do in the case is to satisfy themselves that matters are conducted with regularity, temper, and justice.

In all civil cases, a fee of one anna in the rupee on the amount sued is paid by the plaintiff on the institution of his case, except poverty should warrant an exemption. Unless it be particularly ordered to the contrary, the losing party defrays all the expenses of trial.

TELUGU DECREE—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

నంద్యాలమ్యాప్యేట మునసిఫ్కోటు డిక్రి.

వాదులు దువ్వూరుతాలూకు చింతకుంటలోవుండే చెరువు సంజీవ భట్లు ౧ యీ పెద్దసుబ్బయ్య ౧ వెరశి ౨ఇద్దరు రయితులు.—వకీలు కు॥ చెంచయ్య.

ప్రతివాదులు సదరు గ్రామంలోవుండే పఠాణి యాఖూబ్‌ఖా కొమాళ్లు హుస్సేన్‌ఖా ౧ జానుఖా ౧ హుశేనుఖానుని కొమారుడు జీవానుఖా ౧ వెరశి -౩- రు రయితులు.— ౩ ప్ర॥ తెక్కలు చి. సుబ్బయ్య.

౧ది — శుభకృతు సం॥ చయిత్ర శు॥ ఖల్యు సరిఅయిన ౧౮౭౨ సం॥ డిసెంబరు ౧౮ తేది వాదులకు యీ ౧ ప్రతివాదిన్ని యితని తండ్రి యాఖూబ్‌ఖానుడున్ను సహా

రు ౩౫౭ - లకు బాకీ అయిదు రు ౧౪౨ బి ౯ అణా - నిల్వాకు వెయ్యనియడల సదర హీలుకువుండే పట్టాభూములు వాదులకు పట్టాచేయించి యిచ్చేలాగున పత్రంవ్రాయించి యిచ్చి ఆకుచెల్లించకనున్న భూములు స్వాధీనపరచకనున్న యాఖూఖుఖానుడు కాలంచేశినట్టున్ను ౧౮౪౪సం॥ నె॥ ౪-౨ లో వాది పేరూరు గురువప్ప తమకు దఖలు కలిగిన పట్టాభూములు జప్తిచేయించివుండగా తమదఖలునుగురించి మళ్లీఅర్జీయిచ్చి పత్రం దాఖలుచేశినందుకు ౧౦-౨ ప్రతివాదులకు పెద్దతండ్రికొమారుడయిన ౩ ప్రతివాది తాను విభక్తుడయినట్టున్ను ప్లవంగసం॥ నిజ జేష్ట శు. ౧౫ సరిఅయిన ౧౮౪౭సం॥ జూన్ నెల ౧౩ తేది తనవల్ల రు౪౦లు తీసుకొని భూములు తనకు వ్రాయించి యిచ్చినట్టున్ను వక దస్తా వేజులో కూడా మనివి అర్జీ దాఖలుచేశినందున నెలదినములలో క్రమమయిన వ్యాజ్యంవేసుకోవలశినదని ౧౮౫౪సం॥ యేప్రెలునెల ౧౦ తేది వుత్తరవు చేశినట్టున్ను రు౩౫౭ - లు క్రయంగల పట్టాభూములున్ను ప్రతివాదీచ, ఆనంద ౨ సం॥ ముల ఫలసాయంబా॥ రు ౨౮౫ - లు వు॥ రు ౯౪లు పయినవివరించినప్రకారం యిప్పించవలెననిన్ని - ౧ - ప్రతివాది పెండ్లి మర్రికి పోతూవస్తూ వున్నప్పటికిన్ని యీ ౩ ప్రతివాది దుప్పారికి అప్పుడప్పుడు పోతూవున్నప్పటికిన్ని స్థిరమయిన ఆస్థి చింతకుంటలో వున్నందున యీ కోర్టులో ఫిర్యాది చేశినట్టున్ను పట్టాలో చేరిన ఖుష్కి భూములలో గ్రామస్తులు తమకుసాగుబడిచేశినట్టున్ను వ్రాసుకొని ౧౮౫౪సం॥ నవంబరు ౯ తేది వాదులు ఫిర్యాదుచేశినారు.

౨ది.—౨ ప్రతివాది కాలంచేశినట్టున్ను ఆతనికి ౧-౩ ప్రతివాదులు వారసులుఅనిన్ని వాదులు మనివిఅర్జీ దాఖలుచేశినారు.

౩ది.—౩ ప్రతివాది ఆనుసరులో ౧ ప్రతివాదిన్ని తామున్ను యిత్తరప్టేషన్‌లోవుండగానున్ను ౨ ప్రతివాది వ్యాపారం నిమిత్తంపోయి యాడాదికింద కాలంచేశివుండగానున్ను వాదులుచేశిన యీ వ్యాజ్యం ౧౮౧౯సం॥ ౯ రి॥ ౧-౨ శె॥ కు విరోధమనిన్ని ౧ ప్రతివాది తనవల్ల రు ౪౦లు తీసుకొని ప్లవంగనామసం॥ నిజజ్యేష్టశుద్ధ ౧లుకు సరిఅయిన ౧౮౪౭సం॥ జూన్ నెల ౧౩ తేది భూములు తనకు విక్రయించినందున తనస్వాధీనంలోవుండి తాను అనుభవిస్తావున్నట్టున్ను ౪-౨ నెంబరులో జప్తిచేయించిన వాదిన్ని ప్రతివాదిగా చేర్చ లేదనిన్ని ప్రస్తాకవుభూములలో ఖుష్కి భూములు పాలవలి రా సుబ్బయ్యకు తాను సాగుబడిచేశివుండగా యీ ౨ వాది అడగలేకంగా తాను సాగుబడిచేసుకున్నందుకు తాను పోలీసుమెదట ఫిర్యాదిచేశినందుకు వారు పంచాయతి ఫయిసలుచేయించి రు ౩లు తనకు ౨ వాదివల్ల యిప్పించినట్టున్ను తర్వాత వేరే తాను సాగుబడి చేసుకున్నట్టున్ను ఆకాలంలో వివాదా దస్తా వేజును వాదులు ఆగుపరచక గుత్తద్రవ్యం ౨ వాది యిచ్చినాడనన్ని చింతకుంట కరణం పెద్దసుబ్బరాయనిమీద యీ ౨ వాది వేశినవ్యాజ్యములో దావా దస్తావేజు ౧ వాది భాగానకు వచ్చినట్టు మళ్లీ అర్జీయిచ్చివుండిన్ని ప్రస్తుతం యిద్దరు వాదులు అయినట్టు ఫిర్యాదిచేశినారనిన్ని తన తండ్రిన్ని ౧ - ౨ ప్రతివాదుల తండ్రిన్ని మరివక వుశేనుఖానుడున్ను

౩౦సం॥ రోజుకిందట విభాగాలు ఆయినట్టున్ను తానున్ను ౧ ప్రతివాదిన్ని అవిభక్తులయితే ౪-౨ నెంబరులో వాది తనవయిననున్ను ఫిర్యాదిచేశివుండును అనిన్ని ముఖ్యంగా వ్రాసుకున్నాడు.

౪ది.—వాదికి ౧ ప్రతివాదిన్ని యితని తండ్రిన్ని దావా పత్రం వ్రాయించియిచ్చినదిన్ని ప్రతివాదులు వకరికివకరు యేమికావలశినదిన్ని దావా భూములపయికి ఖుషికి యేవిధంగా వాదులకు చెందినదిన్ని దావాభూములయొక్క ఫలసాయమున్ను క్రయమున్ను ప్రతివాదులకు యేమి ఆస్తి చెందినదిన్ని, ప్రతివాదులు యెక్కడకాపురం వుండేదిన్ని, వాదులు రుజువుచెయ్యవలశినది. ౩ ప్రతివాది తాను యెవుడు విభక్తుడయి యెక్కడవుండి యీదావాభూములు తాను యే బాధ్యతవల్ల అనుభవిస్తూవుండినదిన్ని, తాను తహశీలుదారుని యెదట చేశిన ఫిర్యాదునుగురించి యీ ౨ వాదివల్ల యేమి యిప్పించినదిన్ని, కడమ ప్రతివాదులు యెక్కడవుండేదిన్ని, రుజువుచేయగలందులకు ౩ ప్రతివాది సాక్షులను కోరవలశినది. ఫిర్యాదు చేయగలందులకు వాదులకు యిచ్చివుండే డయిరికి వాదులున్ను దావా పత్రం బాకి యెవ్వరిభాగానకు వచ్చినట్టు యే నెంబరులో యేవాది యేమి దాఖలుచేశినాడో అందుకు పబ్లికునకలు ౩ ప్రతివాదిన్ని దాఖలుచేయవలశినది. యీప్రకారం వుభయవాదులకు పయింట్సుయియ్యడం ఆయినది.

వాదులుపరం.

౧. శెఖ ౧౫ వేశిన ౪ యినేముల సాక్షికట్టి.

౨. ౧౮౪౪ సం॥ ౪-౨ నెంబరులో ౧౮౫౪ సం॥ మేప్రులు ౧౦తేది యీ కోర్టులో జరిగివుండే డయిరికి పబ్లికునకలు.

౫ది.—౧౮౫౫ సం॥ శెప్టంబరు ౨౫ తేది పయింట్సు చెప్పినందుకు ౭ నెలలు అయ్యిన్ని ౩ ప్రతివాది సాక్షి దస్తావేజు దాఖలు చెయ్యలేదు.

౬ది.—వాదులుపరం విచారణ ఆయిన సాక్షులు.

౧-కరణం చిదంబరం ౨-కరణం బ్రహ్మయ్య ౩-కరణం పెద్దసుబ్బరాయడు-యీవ్యాజ్యగ్రంథం పరిశోధించి తీర్పుచేశేది యేమంటే.

౭ది.—వాదులుపరం ౩రు సాక్షులున్ను యీఖావుఖానుని తాలూకు రు ౨౦లు క్రయంగల యిల్లు యీప్రతివాదులకు చెందినట్టున్ను ౧ ప్రతివాది పెండ్లిమర్రిలో పోలీసు నవుకరిలోనున్ను ౩ ప్రతివాది ౩-౪ సం॥ములనుంచి వూరిలో తోడబుట్టినదాని యింటిలోనున్ను వున్నట్టు చెవుతాడు - ప్రతివాదులు యితరస్టేషన్లోవున్నట్టు రుజువు వచ్చినప్పటికిన్ని ౧౮౫౫ సం॥ ౧౬ ఆక్టు ౨ శె॥ ప్ర॥ యీకోర్టువారు విమర్శించి తీర్పుచేయడమునకు యేమిన్ని సందేహంలేదు.

౯ది.—౧-౩ సాక్షులు యిద్దరున్ను వాదులకు యాఖూవుఖానుడున్ను అతని కొమారుడయిన యీ ౧ ప్రతివాదిన్ని యీవివాదా అవిధి క్రయపత్రం వ్రాయించియిచ్చినట్టు చెప్పుతారు. యీ పత్రాన్నిగురించి ౧౮౪౪సం॥ ౪౨ నెంబరులో యీసాక్షులున్ను యింకాభారతం చిదంబరం సహాసాక్షిగా విమర్శింపబడియున్నాడు - అప్పుడున్ను పత్రం రుజువుఅయి సాక్షులు పత్రాన్ని గుర్తించినారు - సదరహీపత్రం ఆదికోరటులోనే వున్నందున యీ వ్యాజ్యంలో సాక్షులకు పత్రం అగుపరచ లేదు.

౧౦ది.—తహశీలుదారు విమర్శించి తనకు యీ ౨ వాదివల్ల రు ౩లు యిప్పించినట్టు ౩ ప్రతివాది ఆనుసరులో వ్రాసుకున్నాడుగాని ఆసంగతినిగురించి రుజువు యీ ౧-౨ సాక్షులు గయిరు ముజరాబాబతు యీ-౨ వాదివల్ల వసూలుచేశినట్టు చెప్పియున్నారు గనుక యిందువల్ల ౩ ప్రతివాదిని హక్కుదారుగా చేశి ౩ ప్రతివాదికి యిప్పించినట్టు తెలియకూడదు.

౧౧ది.—౩ ప్రతివాది ఆనుసరులో యాఖూవుఖానుడున్ను తామున్ను బహుకాలం క్రింద విభాగాలు అయినట్టున్ను యీవల యీ దావాభూములు తాను కొన్నట్టున్ను వ్రాసుకున్నాడుగాని దావాభూములకు తన పిత్రివ్యమయి తాను బాధ్యుడయినట్టు ఆక్షేపించ లేదు.

౧౨ది.—యీ వాదులు అవిధిక్రయమయిన ౧౮౪౨సం॥ డిసెంబరు ౮ తేదికి యీవల ౧౮౪౭సం॥ జూన్ ౧౩ తేది వరకు విక్రయమయినట్టు ౩ ప్రతివాది చెప్పుతాడుగనుక వాదులు యీ బాకీకిముందు భద్రపరచుకున్న భూములను యీవల యీ ౩ ప్రతివాది విక్రయానకు తీసుకున్నట్టు చెప్పుతాడుగనుక ధర్మశాస్త్రప్రకారం యీ ౩ ప్రతివాది వాదంచెల్ల నేరదు.

౧౩ది.—౧౮౪౪సం॥ ౪౨ నెంబరులో మనివి అర్జితోకూడా యీ వాదులు దాఖలుచేశిన పత్రాన్ని సదరహీ అర్జిప్రకారం మతలబు కలిగివున్నది - మరిన్ని యీ నెంబరులో వాదులుదాఖలుచేశిన దయిరినకలును చదవగా వాదులక్రమమయిన వ్యాజ్యం వేసుకోవడానకు వుత్తరవు అయినట్టున్నది.

TELUGU DOCUMENT—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

శుభం.

శ్రీవిజయరామగజపతిరాజు మహారాజులుంగారు కుక్కుటాల నారాయణప్పకు

వ్రాయించిన కళ్యాణ లిఖితములు.

శ్రీ బావాజీగారి అమలులో, విజయనగరం కాపురస్థుడయిన జాని అంబాశంకరు అనే సాహుకారు సర్కారులో వస్తురూపకంగా కొంతమట్టుకున్ను, బరాతములకు నగదురూపకంగా కొంతమట్టుకున్ను పెట్టుబడి పెట్టివున్నాడు.

యీ సాహుకారాసర్కారుకు దీర్ఘకాలంనుంచి జరుగుతూవున్నది - వ్యయ సం॥ పుష్య శు॥ - ౪ - సోమవారం అగాయతు కీలకసం॥ అశ్వీరుజ బ॥ ౩౦ శరికి ఆరు నెంబ

ర్లుగా చేశిన ఆరు నివాడాలు ఆసాహుకారు గుమాస్తా సంతకంతో దాఖలుకాబడ్డవి - యీనివాడాలవల్ల తనిఖీచేయించగా యీనివాడాలవల్ల యీసాహుకారు తాలూకు పెట్టుబడి అసీలు ర్పు ౨౬౩౯౪౹-౦౩ ఆయినట్టు కనబడుతుంది - యిందులో సుమారు మూడువంతుల వయికముకు సరిఆయిన సొమ్ముకు సమానమయిన వస్తువలు దాఖలు చేశినాడుగాని నగదుదాఖలు వ్రాయలేదు - యీ సంగతి సదరు సాహుకారు దాఖలుచేశిన లెఖలవల్ల ప్రత్యక్షంగా కనపడుతూవున్నది - హిందూ ధర్మశాస్త్రరీత్యా వస్తురూపకంగా యివ్వబడ్డ సొమ్ముకు వడ్డి ముజరాయివ్వకపోవడం న్యాయమయినప్పటికి, అటువంటి సొమ్ముకు సహ, వడ్డీ ముజరా యిప్పించి, సర్కారుహారు సాహుకారయిన అంబా శంకరునకు దయచేయించిన సొమ్ముకున్ను తిరిగీ న్యాయప్రకారం యెదురువడ్డి కట్టించి లెఖచేయించగా సదరు అంబా శంకరే సర్కారుకు ర్పు ౬౩౮౮౹౦ ఆరువేల-మున్నూట-యనభై-యెనిమిది రూపాయాల నాలుగు అణాలు మా సర్కారువారికే ఫాజులుబాకీ తేలినాడు.

యీ అంబాశంకరుకు బనారసులో ప్లవంగసం|| జేష్ట బ - ౩ - బు|| రోజున నీవు రు ౨౧౦౦ రెండువేలనూరు రూపాయాలు యిప్పించివున్నావు.

అంబాశంకరు, వ్యయసం|| పుష్య శు|| ౪ లు వికృతిసం|| ఆశ్వీజం బ|| ౩౦ సరికి వక నివాడాగానున్ను వికృతిసం|| కార్తిక శు||౧లగాయతు విజయసం|| జ్యేష్ట శు|| ౧ సరికి వక నివాడాగానున్ను విజయసం|| జ్యేష్ట శు||౨ లు హేవిళంబిసం||ఆషాఢ శు|| ౨ సరికి వక నివాడాగానున్ను హేవిళంబిసం|| ఆషాఢ శు|| ౨ లు విళంబిసం|| మాఘ శు|| ౧౦సరికివక నివాడాగానున్ను, విళంబిసం|| మాఘశు|| ౧౦ లగాయతు విశ్వావసుసం||మార్గశిర శు|| ౩౦ సరిక్కి వక నివాడాగానున్ను, విశ్వావసుసం||మార్గశిర బ|| ౩౦ లు కీలకసం|| ఆశ్వీజ శు|| ౩౦ సరిక్కి వక నివాడాగానున్ను యీబోట్టుగా ఆరు నివాడాలు చేశి దాఖలుచేశినాడు-వీటిలో, విశ్వావసుసం|| మార్గశిర బ|| ౩౦ సరికి కాంబడ్డ అయిదు నివాడాలూ సేము బనారసులో విజయంచేశివున్నప్పుడే అక్కడ నీ అమలులోనే దాఖలుకాబడివుండగానున్ను అయిదో నివాడా ఆఖరు విశ్వావసుసం|| మార్గశిర బ|| ౩౦సరికే రు ౩౯౪౩౹-౬లు మూడువేల-తొమ్మన్నూట-నలభై-మూడు రూపాయాల పదమూడు-అణాల ఆరు పయిసాలు ఫాజులు తేలినట్టు అంబా శంకరు లెఖలవల్లనే వెల్లడై వుండగానున్ను యిటువంటి లెఖలు తనిక్కిచేశి వాటియొక్క నిజానిజములు దూహుజూరున మనవిచేశే బాధ్యతానున్ను అందుల జవాబుదారిన్ని నీయందు వుంటూవుండగానున్ను లేశమాత్రమయినా నీవు మాహుజూరున జాహిరుచేయక అంబాశంకరుకు రు. ౨౧౦౦ రెండువేలనూరు రూపాయాలు యిప్పించడమున్ను మాసర్కారు తాలూకు రుణములు బనారసు రసైడెంటు ఆఫీసులో లెఖ వ్రాయించినప్పుడు అంబా శంకరు కే మా సర్కారులోనుంచి రు. ౧౩౦౦౦ పదమూడువేలరూపాయాలు యిప్పించవలసియున్నట్టు వ్రాయించడమున్ను యోచించినంతల్లో నీవుయేమితలంచుకుని యీలాగు జరిగించినదిన్ని మాకుయెంతమాత్రం విశదపడి వుండలేదు.

లెఖలు తనిక్కి చేశి సొమ్ముయిప్పించి జవాబుదారీనీయందువుండగానున్ను నీవు యెంతమాత్రం తనిక్కిచేయకనున్ను మాహుజూరున మనివిచేయకనున్ను మాసర్కారుకు నుకాసాను

ఉంఘవింపచేశి వ్యవహరించిన నీకు యిటుపిమ్మటనున్న పెన్‌షన్ దయచేయించడం కేవలం వ్యర్థమయినట్టు యోచించి యీ నెల ౧౮ తారీఖునుంచి నీ పెన్‌షన్ బందుచెయ్యడమయినదిగనుక సదరు తారీఖునుంచి నీకు పెన్‌షన్ ముట్టదని తెలియవలశినది గాన గ్రహించవలశినది.

హిం. అంది ౮ ఆగస్టు ౧౮౬౪ సం॥

౧౮౬౪ సం॥ ౨ ౨౮ నంబరు.

౧౮ పేజి దాఖలు.

డిల్లి జానకిరామయ్య, ౪ రికార్డరు.

TAMIL DECREE—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

௲அ௱௬௵ நெம்பர் உ௪௮. காளஸ்திரிதாலூக்கா முன்சிபு கோர்ட்டு.

வாதி.	பிரதிவாதிகள்.
சேஷம்மாள்.	1–அச்சம்மாள்.
	2-கொட்டை செங்கன்

௲அ௱ள௵ அப்பீல் நெம்பர். 93.

அப்பீல் வாதி.	அப்பீல் பிரதிவாதி.
அசல்முதல் பிரதிவாதி.	அசல் வாதி.
அச்சம்மாள்.	சேஷம்மாள்.
வகீல்கள்	வகீல்.
ஸ்ரீனிவாசய்யங்கார்.	வரதாசாரியார்.
ஸ்ரீபதிருவு.	

வாதி புருஷனுக்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதியினிட புருஷன் தமையன் குமாரனென்றும் பூர்வத்தில் லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் பெறுமான ஸ்தாவரஜங்கம் ஆஸ்திகளை பிரதிவாதிதள் ஆக்கிரமித்துக்கொண் டிருக்கிறதாயும் சென்றுபோன ஜீவனும்சம் ரூ-320ம் இனி ஜீவனும்சம் வகைரு௵க-க்கு ரூ 296- விழுக்காடும் வாதி குடியிருக்கிறதற்கு ரூ 150-பெறுமானவீடும் ரூ 30-பெறுமான பாத்திர சாமான்களும் பிரதிவாதிகளிடத்திலிருந்து வரப்பற்றிக்கொடுக்கவேணுமென்று வாதி பிராதுகொண்டுவந்தான்.

அதை காளஸ்திரி தாலூகா முன்சிபுவிசாரணைசெய்து ௲அ௱ள௵மே௴ 30௳ உவது பிரதிவாதியை நீக்கிவிட்டு வாதி பிராதில் கேழ்க்கபபட்ட சென்னுபோன ஜிவனும்சம்ரூ 160-ம் ரூ 20 -பெறுமான பித்தளை பாத்திறங்களும் வாதிச்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதிகொடுக்கும்படியாயும் இந்த நெம்பர் பிராதுதேதியான 1856௵ ஜுன்௴உ௭௳ முதல்வாதியினிட அன்னவஸ்திரம் புருஷன் திதிவகைரு சிலவுக்காக மாச-௧-க்கு ரூ 10- விழ்க்காடு வாதியி னிடசிவதசைபரியந்திரம் வாதிக்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதி கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய தெ

ன்றும் 150 கிரயமுள்ள45 -அங்கணமுள்ள மறமெத்தைவீட்டைவாதிக்கு விட்டுவிடவேண்டியதென்றும் மற்ற பிருதில் கேழ்க்கும் உண்டைதள்ளிவிட்டு தீர்ப்பு செய்தார்.

ஷை தீர்ப்பு அசல் முதல் பிரதிவாதிக்கு சம்மதியில்லாமல் அப்பீல்செய்தான்.

அப்பீலற்ஜியில் ௭-வது லக்கம் பாரீகத்து ருசுப்படுத்திருக்கிறதாயும் அந்த பயின்டைக்குறித்த மற்ற சாக்ஷிகளை தான் தள்ளிருக்க அவாளை அசல்வாதிபக்ஷத்தில் விசாரணைசெய்தது சரியல்லவென்றும் பாரீகத்தில் கண்ட சொத்துதவிர வேறே சொத்துகள் வாதிக்கு சேர்ந்திருக்கிற சங்கதிதான் ருசுப்படுத்திருக்கிறதாயும்-௨௬௬-வது நம்பர் மனுவர்ச்சி சங்கதியிலாவது பாபர் நம்பரிலாவதுபாரீகத்து சங்கதி தான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிமித்தியமில்லையென்றும் அப்பீல்வாதி புருஷனிடசம்மதியின்பேரில் ஒரு பிள்ளையை தத்துவாங்கிக்கொண்டு யிருக்கிறதாயும் அந்ததத்துபிள்ளையை சப்பில்மெண்டால் பிரதிவரதியாய் முன்சீபு சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் சீவனும்சம்கொடுக்கும்படி தீர்ப்புசெய்தது சரியல்லவென்றும் இன்னம்தனக்கு உண்டான சாதகங்கள் ஹியரிங்கில் ஆஜர்செய்வதாயும் கண்டிருக்கிறது.

அப்பீலான்சரில் தன்னிடபயிண்டுபெடிக்குதான் ருசுப்படுத்திருக்கிற தாயும் அப்பீல்வாதி சொல்லப்பட்ட பாரீகத்து சாக்ஷிகள் சரியானசாக்ஷிகளல்லவென்றும் உபயவாதிகளுடைய பூர்வீகாள் வெகு ஆஸ்திவந்தாளென்றும்-௨௬௬-வது நம்பர் மனுவர்ச்சி சங்கதியிலும் பாபர் நம்பரிலும் பாரீகத்துசங்கதி சொல்லாத்துனாலே அது பொய்யாய்விட்டதென்றும் அப்பீல்வாதிசொல்லப்பட்ட துஹிர்துலாபடிகரு செல்லமாட்டாதெனறும், ஆகையால் தன்னிட அசல் பிருதுபடிக்கு தீர்மாணிக்கவேணுமென்றும் கண்டிருக்கிறது.

தீர்ப்பு.

1. உபயவாதிகளுடைய பாரதிவ்வியத்தினாலே வாதி சீவனும்சத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள பூர்ணமான பாத்தியதைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறுனென்பதில் எவ்வளவும் சந்தேகமில்லை.

2. ஷையாளுக்கு சீவனும்சத்துக்காக-1500- ரூ பெறுமான சொத்தும் குடியிருக்கிறதற்காக ரூ 500 - பெறுமான வீசிம் கொடுத்து-௭- குறிப்பு பாரீகத்து பிரதிவாதி புருஷனால் வாதியிடத்திலிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்குதென்பது நம்பிக்கையுள்ள சாக்ஷிகளால் ரூபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

3. யோக்கியமான மத்தியஸ்தாள் உபயவாதிகளுக்குள்ளேயிருக்கிற விபகாரவிஷயத்தில் தீர்மானஞ்செய்ய எத்தினஞ்செய்ததாயும் சிலதொகை ௯-வது மனிதனிடத்தில் பிரதிவாதி பொதுகட்டிவைத்திருப்பதாயும் வாதியின் சாக்ஷிகளால் ரூபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

4. பிரதிவாதிக்கு லக்ஷ ரூபாய்க்கு ஆஸ்தியில்லாவிட்டாலும் .௨௰௲ரூபாய்க்கு ஆஸ்தியிருப்பதாய் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

5. ஆகையால் முன்சீபுனுடைய தீர்ப்பை சகல சிலவுடனே உறுதிப்படுத்தலாயிற்று.

TAMIL DOCUMENT—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

மதுரைஜில்லா - ஆ - மேஜஸ்திரேட்டு.

மக றாஜ றாஜஸ்ரீ எ - ஆத்துவேதுரையவர்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு,

மதுரைஜில்லா செஷன்கோர்ட்டு ௲௮௱௫௫௵த்திய ௱௨௮-வது நெம்பர் அப்பீல் பிறாதுக்கார் மதுரை மேல்வாசல் தெருவிலிருக்கும் மங்கம்மாளுக்கு புருஷனும் சுப்பராயகவுண்டனுக்குமகனுமான -௬௰- வயதுள்ள சொக்கக்கவுண்டன் வணக்கமாய் சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்டபிறாதயென்னவென்றால் ௧-வது என்பெண்சாதி ஜராவுக்கு பாத்தியமுள்ள–௩௰ ரூ பெறுமான பலவித சொத்துகளை காணாக்களவாய் திருடியும் மோசடியாய் கைப்பத்தியும் திருச்சினாபள்ளி ஜிளாஜறாவுக்கு கடத்திப்போன எதிரிகள்பேரில் ஷெ மங்கம்மாள் வாதியும் அருணாசலநாய்க்கன் ஜராவுக்கு எதிரிகளுமாய் ஒரு பிறாதும் ஷெ சொத்துகளைக்குறித்தே மற்றொரு மீனாட்சி ஆயிக்குவாதியும், அருணாசலநாய்க்கன் எதிரியுமாய் ஒரு பிறாது ௫௫௵த்தில் அசிஸ்டாண்டு மேஜஸ்திரேட்டாபீசில் குடுத்து விசாரணைநடத்தி எதிரி பிரயோசனத்துக்குள்ளாய் ஷெ றாயசம் சோமசுந்தரமுதலியார் அதிகாரவறம்புக்களாய் அமுல் நடத்தியதைக்குறித்து ஷெகோர்ட்டில் ஷெநம்பரில் அப்பீல்செய்ததற்காக சபாபுகேட்டும் நடபடியனுப்பும்படிக்கு உத்திரவு பிறந்துவந்ததில் ஷெ மங்கம்மாள் பிறாதையும் அதைச்சார்ந்த அசல்நடபடிக்கைகளையும் திருச்சினாபள்ளி ஜில்லாவுக்கு வாரண்டுடன்போய் வந்த ஷெ சொத்து ஜாப்தாவையும் ஷெ றாயசம் சோமசுந்தரமுதலியார் திருடி வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்ற தஸ்தவேசுகளைமட்டும் பிரதான மேஜஸ்திரேட்டுக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். ௨ வது பிரதான மேஜஸ்திரேட்டாரவர்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்கு சவாபு எழுதிமுகாந்திரம் வெளியாகாமல் என்னைக்கேட்டதில் ஷெ மங்கம்மா பிறாதுடன் போலீசாபீசுக்கு றிபறுகி விசாரணைநடந்து நடபடிக்கை சகிதமாய் அர்ஜிபோயிருக்குதென்று சொன்னகுறிப்பின்பேரில் ஷெடவுன்போலீசாபீசிலிருந்த சில நகல்கட்டை வறவழைத்துச்சேர்த்து கோர்ட்டுக்கனுப்பினதால் ஷெ கோர்ட்டில் என்கட்சிக்குநியாயம் குடுக்க தவறியும் சீவில்வியாச்சியம் செய்துகொள்ளும்படிக்கு உத்திரவுசெய்தும் ஷெரிகார்ட்டையும் மேஜஸ்திரேட்டாபீசுக்கு வாப்ஸ்செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ௩-வது அதின்பேரில் ஷெ தஸ்தவேசுகள் மோசசங்கதிக்குறித்து ஷெகோர்ட்டில் பிறாதுசெய்ததிலதை விசாரிக்காமல் முன்னுதீர்வை பார்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படி உத்திரவுசெய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ௪-வது பின்னும் பவுசுதாரிஅதாலத்துகோர்ட்டுக்கு எழுதிய அப்பீலை அனுப்பும்படி ஷெ கோர்ட்டில் குடுத்ததற்காக அதையும் அனுப்பாமல் வாப்சுசெய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ௫-வது ஷெ சொத்துகளைக்குறித்து சீவில் வியாச்சியம் செய்யலாமென்றாலும் அசல் நடபடி தஸ்தவேசுகளுக்கும் ஷெ சொத்து ஜாப்தாவுக்கும் மோசம்நேரிட்டிருப்பதால் அப்படிக்குசெய்யக்கூடாமல் ஷெதஸ்தவேசுகள் மோசசங்கதி பிறாதைவிசாரிக்கத்தகுந்த அதிகாரஸ்தானம் இன்னலெக்கென்பதையும் நான் இன்னான்மூலமாய் சார்ஜகொண்டுவரவேணுமென்பதையும் விபறித்துக்காட்டி உத்திரவுசெய்யவேண்டியதாய் செசன்கோர்ட்டில் நாளது௵த்திய ௱௩௩-வது

நம்பரில் நான்மனுகுடுத்ததற்காக மேஜஸ்திரேட்டாபீசு மூலமாய் சார்ஜகொண்டுவரும்படியாய் உத்திரவுசெய்திருப்பதால் நானிப்படிக்கு பிருதுசெய்யலானேன். ஆகையால் தற்மதுரைகள் கிருபைசெய்து செசன்கோர்ட்டு ௲௮௫௫ ஞூத்திய ௱௨௮-வது அபீல் நம்பரின்பேரில கோர்ட்டுக்குப்போய் மேஜஸ்திரேட்டாபீசுக்கு வாப்சாகியிருக்கிற ரிகார்ட்டை பார்வையிட்டு விசாரணைசெய்து சட்டநிபந்தனைப்படிக்கு முடிவுசெய்து இரட்சிக்கவேண்டியது.

MALAYALUM DECREE—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

൧. അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ തറവ്വാട്ടുവക പുരാതനജന്മമായ കൊമത്തലറമ്പിൽ കിഴക്കെഅംശം പറമ്പും അകവളപ്പുനിലം - നട - പറമ്പിൽ അന്യായഭാഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയപുര - ഇതുകളിന്മേൽ ൨-൩-ം പ്രതികൾ തെച്ചുചെയ്കയാൽ ചെയ്ക പേലീസ്സ അന്യായത്തിന്നുവാറമ്പ ൨ -ാം പ്രതിനടപ്പാനും താൻ സിവിൽവ്യവഹാരം ചെയ്വാനും കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - തന്റെ കാരണവനും അവരുടെ അച്ശനും ചെറുപ്പാളുതൽക്ക അന്ധനുമായ ചെറിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരും ആയാളെജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ വലിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരും ൨ - ൩ - ം പ്രതികൾ വാദിക്കുംപ്രകാരം പുത്രാവകാശമായി കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാ - കൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമല്ലാ - ആ രണ്ടാളും അപ്രാപ്തത ഹേതുവാൽ മരിക്കുന്നവരക്ക തറവാട്ടുകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നടന്നുവന്നിട്ടില്ല-തറവാട്ടുകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ വേറെകാരണവന്മാരും താനുംനടക്കയും ൦൨ം വസ്തുവിന്ന നികുതി ഇപ്പോഴും താൻ കൊടുത്തവരികയുംചെയ്യുന്നു - ൬ വരേപ്രതികൾ - ൧൦൨൬ വരക്ക തന്റെവീട്ടിലും കൊച്ചത്തും പാൎത്തവരുമ്പോൾ അവരെ അച്ശനായ ചെയെകുങ്കൽ വയിദ്യരമരിച്ചു പുലകുളിദിവസം ൨ -ാം പ്രതിയും സ്വജനങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞവാക്കപ്രകാരം ൪൧ അടിയന്തരം പരക്കുകൊമത്തപാൎപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചതല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊരവകാശവുമില്ലായ്കയാൽ ൩ ഉറുപ്പികഅനുഭവമുള്ള പറമ്പും നടയും നിലയും ൮൩ ഉറുപ്പികയും ൬ അണയും ൭ പയിശയും വിലക്കുള്ള പുരയും ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ൫൨ ഫിബ്രവരി ൧൩ ൹ അന്യായവും കൊടതിയിലെ സമ്മതപ്രകാരം ൭ - ൮ -ം പ്രതികളെ മേൽസബ്ബമെണ്ടും ബോധിപ്പിച്ചു.

൨ - ൨ -ാം പ്രതിയുടെ ഉത്തരത്തിൽ പുത്തലത്തതറവാട്ടിൽ കൎത്താക്കന്മാരും കാൎയ്യംനടന്നുവന്നവരുമായ അന്യായത്തിൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരുംകൂടി അന്യായപ്പെട്ടുവഹകൾ ൧൦൦൭ -ാ മത

കുംഭമാസത്തിൽ തനിക്ക പുത്രാവകാശമായി ജന്മംകൊടുത്ത താൻ പുരയും ഉഭയങ്ങളുമുണ്ടാക്കി തറവാട്ടായി കുടിയിരുന്ന അനുഭവിച്ചു വരുന്നതാകുന്നുഎന്നും മേൽപറഞ്ഞവൾക്ക അടുത്ത അനന്തിരവന്മാര ഇല്ലായ്കയാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അവകാശിആയ അന്യായക്കാരൻ ആയ്യു ദുർബ്ബലമാക്കുവാൻ ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നത ആശ്ചര്യമെന്നും തന്റെ അശ്ചന ൨൫ വയസ്സായാറെ കണ്ണിനഅല്പം കാഴ്ചകുറവവന്നതല്ലാതെ കേവലംകാണാതെ ആയിട്ടില്ലെന്നും മേൽപറഞ്ഞരണ്ടാൾ അല്ലാതെ മാടാവിൽഉള്ളവര പുത്തലത്ത തറവാട്ടകാര്യംനോക്കി വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ൭ - ൮ - ാ പ്രതികൾഇരിക്കെ അന്യായക്കാരൻ അന്യായപ്പെട്ടത ക്രമമല്ലെന്നും ആകുന്നു.

൩. ൭ - ൮ - ം പ്രതികളുടെ ഉത്തരത്തിൽ അന്യായത്തിന്ന അനുസരണമായിട്ടും ൨ - ാം പ്രതി വാദിക്കുന്നത നേരല്ലെന്നും ആകുന്നു.

൪. ശേഷം പ്രതികൾ ഉത്തരംബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

൫. അന്യായാവകൾ ആധാരംചേർത്ത ആവക ൭ - ം ൨ - ാം പ്രതി ഒരാധാരംചേർത്ത ആവക ൫ - ം സാക്ഷികളോട്ടും അന്യാം ൨ - ാം പ്രതി വക്കീൽന്മാരോട്ടും വിസ്തരിച്ചു.

൬. അന്യായപ്പെട്ട വറമ്പതറവാട്ടവക പുരാതനജന്മവും ൨ മുതൽ ൩ - വരെ പ്രതികളെ അശ്ചനും അന്ധനുമായ കുങ്കൻ വയിദ്ര്യരും ആയാളെ ജെഷ്ഠൻ വലിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്ര്യരും കാരണവന്മാരും ൭ - ൮ - ം പ്രതികളും അന്യായക്കാരനും അവരുടെ അനന്തിരവന്മാരുമാകുന്ന എന്നാ ആ രണ്ടകാരണവന്മാരും അപ്രാപ്തന്മാരായതിനാൽ തറപാട്ടകാര്യങ്ങൾ ൭ - ാം പ്രതിയുടെ വലിയകാരണവൻ ചാഞ്ഞപ്പൻ വയിദ്ര്യരും അനന്തിരവൻ മാടവിൽ കുങ്കൻ വയിദ്ര്യരും ൭ - ാം പ്രതിയും അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ ജെഷ്ഠൻമരിച്ചു കുഞ്ഞികുട്ടി വയിദ്ര്യരുംആകുന്നു - നടന്നവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതഎന്നും വറമ്പിൻ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പുരകെടവന്നാറെ ൭ - ാം പ്രതിനന്നാക്കിച്ചതഎന്നും തെളിവായിരിക്കുന്നു - ൩ - വരെ പ്രതികൾക്ക ആധാരംഎഴുതികൊടുത്തുഎന്ന പറയുന്ന ൧൦൦൮ൽ ൦രം തറവാട്ടകാര്യങ്ങൾ ൭ - ാം പ്രതി നടന്നവന്നപ്രകാരം അന്യായംവക - ബി - എന്ന വിധിയാൽ

കാണുന്നു - മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരും ആ തറവാട്ടുകാൎയ്യം അന്വെഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ - അതിനാൽ ൭ - ാം പ്രതിയെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെ അവര ആധാരംചെയ്യുകൊടുപ്പാൻ സംഗതിവരുന്നതല്ലാ - ൨ - ാം പ്രതിയുടെ ൫ - ാം നമ്പ്ര ആധാരമുതൽ കൊല്ലംവെച്ച നിൎമ്മിച്ചതഎന്ന അതിനാൽ തന്നെയും അന്യായാവക - സി - എന്നആധാരത്താലും കാണുന്നു - ഈ വറമ്പിന്റെയും ൨ - ാം പ്രതിഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചഎന്നപറയുന്ന പുരയുടെയും സൎക്കാരനികുതി കുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരും പിന്നെ അന്യായക്കാരനും കൊടുക്കുന്നുഎന്ന ൨ - ാം പ്രതിസമ്മതിക്കുന്നുഅന്യായക്കാരന്റെ കാരണവന്റെരക്ഷയിൽ അന്യായപ്പെട്ട വറമ്പിലെ പുരയിൽപാൎത്തവന്ന സംഗതിയാൽ മുൻകൊല്ലവും മരിച്ചപോയവരെ സാക്ഷിയുംവെച്ച - ൨ - ാം പ്രതി ആധാരമുണ്ടാക്കിവ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നത പ്രമാണിക്കതക്കതല്ലെന്നും ന്യായംകാണിച്ചവഹകൾ പ്രതിക്കാര ഒഴിഞ്ഞകൊടുപ്പാനും ചിലവ ൨ - ാം പ്രതിയുടെമേൽ ചുമത്തിയും അക്ടിങ്കമുൻസിപ്പവിധിച്ച ൫൨ഉമ്പ - സത്തെമ്പ്ര ൨൩ ൹.

൯. ഈ വിധി സമ്മതമല്ലാതെ വൃന്റ - ഉറുപ്പിക ന്റ - അണ ൫ - പയിശ സ്ഥലയായി ആദ്യം ൨ - ാം പ്രതി ഉമ്പ - നവെമ്പ്ര ൨൨ ൹ ബോധിപ്പിച്ച അപ്പീൽഅരജിയിൽ തന്റെ ൫ - ാം നമ്പ്ര ആധാരം എഴുതികൊടുത്തവര ആകാലത്ത കാരണവന്മാരാകുന്നു - അതി വലിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരു അപ്രാപ്തനെന്ന പറയുന്നതിലെക്ക ലക്ഷ്യമില്ലാ തന്റെ അശ്ചന കണ്ണിനകാഴ്ച ഇല്ലാതെവന്നാലും ഒപ്പിന്റെകൎത്ത - ത്വംമറ്റൊരാൾക്ക സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാ ജന്മംകൊടുക്കുവാൻ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടാൾക്കല്ലാതെ അധികാരമില്ലാ - ബി - എന്നവിധികൊണ്ടു തറവാട്ടുകാൎയ്യം ൭ - ാം പ്രതിനടക്കുന്നത എന്നതെളിയുന്നില്ലാ - തന്റെ ൫ - ാം നമ്പ്രആധാരത്തിന്ന മുൻസീപ്പപറയുന്ന ദോഷമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു - ജമകൊണ്ടും നികുതികൊണ്ടും ജന്മത്തിന്നദോഷം പറഞ്ഞകൂട്ടുന്നതല്ലാ - തന്റെ ൫ - ാം നമ്പ്രാധാരം സാക്ഷികളാൽ തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു - അന്യായസാക്ഷികൾ ദൂരസ്ഥന്മാരും സംബന്ധികളും അവര പരസ്പരം വിത്യാസമായി പറഞ്ഞതുംആകുന്നു തന്റെ അശ്ചൻ മരിക്കുന്നവരക്ക പുത്തലത്ത തറവാട്ടുകാൎയ്യംനോക്കി നകുതികൊടുത്ത വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു - വ്യര ൭ - ാം പ്രതിയും കുഞ്ഞികുട്ടി വയിദ്യരും ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചതഎന്ന ചിലസാ

ക്ഷിട്ടും ൭-ാം പ്രതിഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചുഎന്ന ചിലസാക്ഷികളും കാലം കൊണ്ടു വിത്യാസമായി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു പുരയിൽ കുഡുംബ്ബസഹിതമായി താൻ ഏറകാലമായിട്ടു പാൎത്തവരുന്നുഎന്നും വിധിമാററണമെന്നും ആകുന്നു.

MALAYALUM DOCUMENT—HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR.

ഇരുവയിനാട തുക്കടിമുൻസീപ്പ കൊടത്തിയിലേക്ക.

൮൧ ൽ ൧൬ ാംനമ്പ്രിൽ ൨. ാം പ്രതി കൊമത്ത ചിണ്ടൻ

ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരം.

൧ ാ മത ഈഅന്ന്യായം നേരും ക്രമവും അല്ലന്ന താഴെപറയുന്ന സംങ്ങതികളാൽ ബോധിക്കും.

൨ ാ മത വാദിക്കുന്നഭൂമി അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ തറവാട്ടുവകയാണന്ന പറയുന്നുഇന്നതറവാട്ടിൽ കാരണസ്ഥാനമെങ്കിലും ഒരുമുകതിയാറനാമമെങ്കിലും തനിക്കില്ലെന്ന അന്ന്യായത്താൽ സമ്മതമായിരിക്കുന്നു അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ മേൽപട്ടപ്രാപ്തന്മാരായി ഇന്നചാപ്പൻവയിദ്യര - ചാത്തപ്പൻവയിദ്യര ഇങ്ങിനെരണ്ടാൾഇപ്പൊൾഉണ്ടഅവര ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈഅന്ന്യയക്കാരന തരവാട്ടിലെ ആസ്തിയിന്മേൽ വ്യവഹരിപ്പാൻ കൎത്തവ്യം ഉണ്ടന്നവിചാരിക്കുന്നത ധൎമ്മശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്നാവട്ടെ മററആചാരമായ ഏതൊരു അവസ്ഥക്കാവട്ടെ വിരോധമല്ലാതെ അനുകൂലമല്ലല്ലൊ - ഈ സംഗതിന്മേൽകൊടതിയിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആലോചനകൊണ്ടതന്നെ ഈ അന്ന്യായംവിസ്താരംകൂടാതെ നിക്കേണ്ടതാണന്ന കാണപ്പെട്ടും.

൩. ഈവാദിക്കുന്നഭൂമി ൧൦൦൨ ാമത കുംഭമാസത്തിൽ അശ്ശന്റെ ജെഷ്ടനായവലിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരുംഅശ്ശനുംകൂടിപുത്രാവകാശമായി ജന്മംതന്ന അതിൽഞങ്ങൾ ഏകദേശം ഇരുന്നൂറിൽഅധികം ഉറുപ്പികചിലവചെയ്തു ഭവനംഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ച തറവാടായികുടിയിരുന്നപറമ്പിൽപിടിപ്പത അനുഭവങ്ങളുംഉണ്ടാക്കി അനുഭവിച്ച വരികയുംസ്മശാനം കുടിഞങ്ങൾക്ക ഈ വരമ്പിലായി വരികയും ഈ അവസ്ഥഅന്ന്യായക്കാരനും അവന്റെമേൽ പ്പട്ടകൎത്താക്കന്മാരായി ഇത്രനാൾഉണ്ടായിരുന്നവരും ഇപ്പൊഴക്ക ൧൨ കൊല്ലത്തോളം യാതൊരു ആക്ഷെപിക്ക ചെയ്യാതെ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കയുംചെയ്തു ഈഒരു

സംഗതിനൊക്കിയാൽതന്നെ അച്ശൻമരിച്ച അല്പകാലംകൊണ്ടുവന്നമത്സരാന്നിമിത്തം ചിലരെ പാട്ടിൽപിടിച്ചും ചിലരെ ഖകൾ നിൎമ്മിച്ചും ഈ അന്ന്യായംകൊണ്ടുവന്ന താണെന്ന ബൊധിക്കും.

൮. ൧൦൦൩ ന്ന മുമ്പെതന്നെ വലിയ കുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരതറവാട്ടിൽ കാൎയ്യപ്രാപ്തിയൊടകൂടി കാൎയ്യംഅന്ന്യെഷണങ്ങൾചെയ്തും- അവരമരിച്ചതിൽപിന്നെഅപ്രകാരം തന്നെഅച്ശനും കാൎയ്യാദികൾനടന്ന വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു ഈകാലങ്ങളിൽ മാടാപിൽ തറവാട്ടിൽഉള്ള അന്ന്യായക്കാരനും അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ മെൽപ്പട്ടഉള്ളവരും ഒരിക്കലും ഈതറവാട്ടുവക കാൎയ്യാതികൾനൊക്കിയും അന്ന്യെഷിച്ചും വന്നിട്ടില്ലാന്ന മാത്രമല്ല- അവരാരും ശാശ്വതമായി ഈതറവാട്ടിൽ പാൎപ്പുംഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല- കുഞ്ഞികുട്ടി വയിദ്യര വക്കീൽഉദ്യൊഗത്തൊടകൂടതലശ്ശെരിതന്നെ പാൎത്തിരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു - ഈഅവസ്തപല ബോധമാണ.

൯. അച്ശൻ ചെറുപ്പകാലമെ അന്ധത്വം ഭവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല- വൃദ്ധന്ന വയസ്സപ്രായമായപ്പൊൾ വസൂരിദീനത്താൽ കണ്ണിന്ന കാഴ്ചകുറവുവന്നതല്ലാതെ കെവലംകണ്ണ കാണാതെ ഇരുന്നില്ല- വലിയകുങ്കൻ വയിദ്യരഎന്നവര അപ്രാപ്തനായി വരികയും അഢര രൊഗത്തിൽ മുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അന്ന്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്നവലിയചാത്തപ്പൻ വയിദ്യരഎന്ന വരമയാവിൽ കുങ്കൻവയിദ്യര കുഞ്ഞിക്കുട്ടിവയിദ്യര ഇവരതലശ്ശെരിപാൎത്ത അവിടെയുള്ള കാൎയ്യാദികളുംഎന്റെ അച്ശന്റെജ്യെഷ്ടന്മാരായകൊക്കൻ വയി്യര കെളുവയിദ്യര വലിയകുങ്കൻവയിദ്യര ഇവരുംഎന്റെ അച്ശനാരൊപുത്തലത്ത തറവാട്ടാക കാൎയ്യാദികളും അതാതതറവാട്ടിൽ വാൽവയസ്സക്രമപ്രകാരംനൊക്കി നടന്നവരികയും ചെയ്തതല്ലാതെ മടാവിൽ തറവാട്ടകാരപുത്തലത്ത തരവാട്ടിൽ മെൽപറഞ്ഞവരിരിക്കുമ്പൊൾയാതൊരുകാൎയ്യം അന്ന്യെഷണങ്ങളും നടക്കുകയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലന്നമാത്രമല്ല- അച്ശന്റെശെഷം പുത്തലത്തതറവാട്ടിൽ ആളില്ലാതെ വന്നകാരണത്താൽ ഈ അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻഇപ്പൊൾകാൎയ്യ അന്ന്യെഷത്തിന്നവന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതിന്ന മുമ്പവന്നിട്ടുംഇല്ല- ഇത്രയുമല്ല മാടാവിൽ തറവാട്ടകാരണവറകീഴെയുള്ള അനന്തിരവന്മാരുമാകുന്നു - ഈ അവസ്തകളാൽ ഈവസ്തുവിന്റെ ഉടമകളായ

എൻെറഅച്ശനും അവരജെഷ്ടനുംചെയ്യു കൈകാൎയ്യംമെൽപ്രകാരമു ളള ഒരം അന്ന്യായക്കാര ദുബ്ബലമാക്കാമെന്ന വിചാരിക്കുന്നത അൽ ഭുതമാകുന്നു തറവാട്ടിൽകൎത്താവായ കാരണവൻഅടുത്ത ശെഷക്കാ രനൊട കൂടിചെയ്യുന്നവിക്രയംസ്ഥിരമാണെന്ന ധൎമ്മശാ സ്ത്രപ്രകാരം അനെകവിധി കളുംഉണ്ട.

ORDINARY TRANSLATOR TEST.

Translate the following into the Vernacular.

Until the people were provided with the means of earning their bread legitimately, cattle lifting was the general crime. The culprits generally confess their crime, and judicial proceedings are in consequence much curtailed. For such an offence, unaggravated by other causes, four or six months confinement is considered sufficient, in conjunction with other matters contingent on gaol discipline. More serious crimes are visited with greater severity, as in the instance of murder, manslaughter, highway robbery, and offences of that nature. Death has not been inflicted as a punishment for many years past. Only three individuals have been transported beyond sea. This punishment is regarded with more terror than the sentence of death, which all understand. Their imagination fails to depict the state of suffering and privation experienced by those who are consigned to "Khala Panee."

In minor offences the main object of punishment has been to improve the morality of the people by making offenders responsible for the loss they have caused, and to provide for their own support while in gaol.

Many thousand acres of waste land, covered with jungle and infested with wild beasts, spread over the tract. Notice of the intention of bringing these lands under cultivation was communicated to the people, and candidates pressed forward. A Puteil having been chosen, a grant was furnished to him, sanctioning certain remissions in rent until the hamlet be considered sufficiently advanced in prosperity to bear the rates taken from old established villages. At the same time the new settlers were provided with pecuniary advances for the purchase of bullocks, and for the construction of any small field work. Tools were furnished to all who had occasion for their use, free of expense. The remission thus accorded was requisite to pay the people for their labour in clearing away the jungles, eradicating the roots of trees, and in rendering the land suited for the plough.

ORDINARY TRANSLATOR TEST.

మహారాజశ్రీ గవర్నర్ ఇన్ కౌన్సిల్ గారి సముఖమునకు.

విశాఖపట్నంజిల్లా యిలాకా సంగంవలస జమీందారు పెద్దన్న నిశ్శంకునింగారు

సలాములు చేసి వ్రాసుకొన్నదనిని ఆర్జీ యేమంటే.

౧ — నా. పెద్దభార్య అయిన గంగు నా దగ్గిర దివాను అయిన కపిలె భద్రబుచ్చన్న అనేవాడితో వ్యభిచరిస్తూ వున్నందున ఆ సంగతి నాకు తెలిసి దాన్ని యింట్లోనుంచి వెళ్లగొట్టించవలెననిన్ని బుచ్చన్నను దివానుగిరిలోనుంచి మాన్పించవలెననిన్ని అయిద్దరిమీద మేజస్ట్రేటులో యేతన్నిమిత్తం ఫిర్యాదు చెయ్యవలెననిన్ని నేను ప్రయత్నం చేసినందున యీ సంగతి వాండ్లకు తెలిసి శిరస్తాదారుడయిన వసంతరావు అనంతరావు పంతులకు రెండు వేలరూపాయీలు కట్నంయిచ్చి విహ్వలపరుచుకొన్నారు - గనుక ఆయిద్దరిమీద నేను చేసిన ఫిర్యాదుఆతను అందకుండా చేసినాడు.

౨ — సదరహీ గంగునూ బుచ్చన్ననూ నేను పరిహారించవలెనని ప్రయత్నం చేసినా నన్ను హీర్ష చాలను యీయిద్దరు జరిగించిన సంగతి యేమంటే - జమీను నీకు దఖల యేటట్టు చేస్తామని నా తమ్ముడయిన కన్నెన్న నిశ్శంకుణ్ణిన్ని మునుపు వున్న వసతుల కంటే యెక్కువ వసతులు యిస్తామని మా దేశస్థులయిన దొరతనాలవారినిన్ని మాలో విడదీసి తమలో కలుపుకొని నన్నున్ను నా చిన్నభార్య అయిన చంద్రమున్ను ఖయిదుచేసి వుంచడమే కాకుండా నన్ను చంపవలెనని అన్నములో విషము పెట్టించినందున ఆ సంగతి నాకు తెలిసి ఆ అన్నము కుక్కకు పెట్టిస్తే అదితిని చచ్చినది - గనుక యేవిధము చేతనయినా నన్ను చంపుతారనే భయం తోటి విశాఖపట్నం రావలెనని ఆలోచించుకొని యీశ్వరసంవత్సర చైత్రశుద్ధ ౧ నాడురాత్రి పెరటి గుమ్మముగుండా మేము యిద్దరమూ బయలుదేరి శితానగరం దగ్గిరికి వచ్చేటప్పటికి సదరహీ బుచ్చన్నానున్ను కమ్మ గురువన్నతరపు కొందరు మనుష్యులున్ను మమ్మునపట్టుకొని మాదగ్గిరవున్న గొప్పనగలు యెత్తుక పుచ్చుకొని మమ్మున సకల నిర్బంధములు పెట్టుతూవుండగా యీ సంగతి అక్కడి డిస్ట్రిక్టు మునసబుకు తెలిసి జమీందారునిపట్ల యీ చొప్పున జరిగించకూడదని వాండ్లకు వర్తమానం పంపించి వదిలివేసేలాగు చేసినందున అక్కడినుంచి బొబ్బిలి ప్రవేశించినాము - అంతట నాకు అశక్తం సంభవించినందున అప్పుడు విశాఖపట్నం వచ్చేపాటి దారుఢ్యం లేకపోయినది - గనుక గంగు బుచ్చన్న వగయిరాలు నా పట్లజరిగించిన సదరహీ సంగతులనుగురించి యీశ్వరసం॥ చైత్రశుద్ధ ౭ లు రోజున చార్జీ వ్రాయించి నా వకీలుద్వారా దాఖలు చేయించిన్ని మేజస్ట్రేటువారు ముద్దాయీవార్లకు సమ్మన్సుసహా చేయించినారు కారు.

3—బొబ్బిలి ప్రవేశిస్తున్నే నేను బొబ్బిలి జమీందారుగారిని కలుసుకొని నాకు సంభవించిన సదరహీ ఆయాసములు ఆయనతో అగపరచుకొని అక్కడనిలిచివున్నాన

న్న హీర్దదాతను సదరహీంగంగు, కర్రెన్న నిశ్శంకున్ని బనాయించి మేజస్ట్రీటుకు రిపోర్టు వ్రాశినలాగు యేమంటే - బొబ్బిలి జమీందారుగారు నాయింటికి కన్నంవేయించి కన్నంలోనుంచి నన్నున్ను నాభార్యా అయిన చంద్రనున్ను బొబ్బిలికి తెప్పించి నాచే తఖ్తున దండంపెట్టించుకొన్నారనిన్ని ఆ హేతువచేత దేశస్థులు అంతా నన్నువెలివేశినారనిన్ని అందుచేత నాకు జమీందారికి యోగ్యత లేదనిన్ని అయుక్తపు రిపోర్టులు వ్రాసుకొంటే అవే మంజూరుచేశి నాకున్ను నాభార్యా అయిన చంద్రకున్ను మేజస్ట్రీటువారు సమ్మన్సు జారీచేయించినారు - అసమ్మన్సు బంట్రోతు నాదగ్గిరికివచ్చె సరికి నాకు సంకటంగా వున్నందుచేతనున్ను జమీందారున్ని అవుటచేతనున్ను మాతరఫున జవాబు చెప్పగలందులకు వకీలును మేజస్ట్రీటుకు హాజరుచేయించినాను. అందుకు అంగీకరించక నాకూ నాభార్యకూ తిరిగీ వారంటు జారీచేయించినారు.

మహారాజశ్రీరివిన్యూబోర్డువారి సముఖానకు.

రాజమహేంద్రవరం జిల్లాతాలూకు గంగలకుర్రు కాపురస్థుడు

వుప్పల్లేల రామస్వామిదీక్షితులు వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ విన్నపము.

౧—తాణేలంక ముఠాతాలూకు పోలవరం కాపురస్థుడు ఆకెళ్ల పేరు సోమయాజులు సన్ ౧౮౬౩వ ఫసలీ మొదలు సన్ ౧౮౬౫వ ఫసలీవరకు యీజిల్లాలో చేరిన నగరంముఠాతాలూకు మొండెపులంక అనే గ్రామం అందు క్రిందవుండే కరకపాలంక శివాయచేశి సదరహీ గ్రామంకింద సాలాబాదుగా జరుగుతూవున్న జిరాయతీ మెరకలంక సమేతుసా. ౧. క్రి రు ౨౫౭౫ లు చొ॥ శిస్తుయేపాటుచేశి సదరు గ్రామం యిజారాకు యిప్పించవలశినదనిన్ని అందుకు నన్ను జామీను యిస్తున్నాననే మొదలయిన సంగతులు వుదహరించి ది ౧౦వ సెప్టెంబరు ఆన ౧౮౬౩వ సం॥రం తారీఖున కల్లెక్టరుగారికి దరఖాస్తు అర్జీ దాఖల్ చేశినాడు. దరఖాస్తుదారుడు సదరహీ ప్రకారం వ్రాసుకొన్న అమలు అంగీకరించిన పక్షమందు నేను ఖాయిదా ప్రకారం హూంపుమీద జామీనుఖతు వ్రాశి దాఖలు చేస్తున్నాను అని ఆతారీఖుననే అర్జీ యిచ్చివున్నాను.

౨—కల్లెక్టరుగారు సదరున దాఖలయిన కాకితములు ౨న్ను ఆలోచనలోకి తెచ్చి మంజూరుచేశి కరక పాలంక మాత్రం శివాయచేశి దరఖాస్తుదారుకు మొండెపులంక అనే గ్రామం యివ్వడమయినదనే మొదలయిన సంగతులు వుదహరించి ది ౧౨వ సెప్టెంబరు తారీఖున పట్టాదయచేశి నాచాత జామీను ఖత్తు దాఖలు చేసుకొన్నారు.

౩—అంతటినుంచి యిజారాదారుడున్ను నేనున్ను అమల్ చేసుకొని కల్లెక్టరుగారు నిర్నయించినవాయిదాల ప్రకారం సొమ్ము చెల్లించుకొంటూ వున్నాము. మరిన్ని సినహాయించివున్న కరకపాలంకకు జమాబందీ వఖ్తున శిస్తు నిర్నయించబడముకు మొకద్దంచేశిమానేజిమహాలు యిజారాదారు మారిఫత్తు అలాహిదాగా కల్లెక్టరుగారు దాఖలు చేశినారు.

౮—కరక పాలంకయొక్క సంగతి యేమంటే - మానేపల్లికి మొండెపులంకకు వుండబడ్డ భూమిలో నదీ ప్రవాహంచేత చేరిన కొత్తలంక అనే కరకపాలంకనుగురించి అవుభయగ్రామములవారున్ను తకాజావడి కల్లెక్టరువారికి రిపోర్టు చేసుకొన్నంతల్లో వుభయగ్రామాదులకు చెందకుండా అలాహిదాగా వుండగలందులకు నిర్ణయించినామని ఆముతా అమీనుకు కల్లెక్టరుగారు హుకుం వ్రాయించినారు. సర్కారువారి అమానీగ్రామాదులయినందున యిజారాకు యివ్వడంగనుక సదరహీ వుభయగ్రామాదులవారున్ను కల్లెక్టరుగారు అలాహిదాగా యేర్పాటుచేసిన కరకపాలంకకు మొకద్దంచేశే శిస్తుకాడికి కరకపాలంకలో సఖంవంతు దక్షిణంవయిపు మానేపల్లె ఆసామీలు చేసుకోవడముకున్ను తతిమ్మా సఖంవంతు వుత్తరపు వైపు మొండెపులంక ఆసామీలు చేసుకోవడముకున్ను తతిమ్మా సఖంవంతు వుత్తరపు వైపు మొండెపులంక ఆసామీలు చేసుకోవడముకున్ను నిర్ణయించుకొని వుభయగ్రామాదుల తాలూకు కటువులకు మిక్కిలీ యిబ్బందివచ్చినందున వారు సమాఖ్యపడుకొని సఖంవంతుకాడికి హద్దులు నిర్ణయించుకొని యీవయినం కల్లెక్టరుగారికి అర్జీయిచ్చుకొని ది ౧౩థో అక్టోబరు ౧౮౩౩సం॥ రలి తారీఖున మొండెపులంక గ్రామస్థులకు మానేపల్లె గ్రామస్థులు సదరుప్రకారం కరారునామా వ్రాశియిచ్చినారు. అందుకు కల్లెక్టరువారు యేలాగు జరిగించినా పట్టా ముచ్చెలికాలలో మినహాయించు అయ్యేవున్నది గనుక యిందునగురించి వ్రాసుకొనేసంగతి యేమంటే.

ORDINARY TRANSLATOR'S TEST.

Translate the following into English.

I. செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா ஸிவில் ஜட்ஜிதுரையவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு ௸ ஜில்லா காஞ்சீபுரந்தாலூகா கோனேரிக்குப்பத்திலிருக்கும் பேட்டைக்காரமுருகன் சலாம்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட மனுவர்ஜி யென்னவென்றால்.

௸ கிராமம் மிராசுதார் அவர்களிலொருவரான தானப்பமுதலியார் மனையில் நான் வெகு நாளாய் வீடுகட்டிக்கொண்டு வாசஞ்செய்துவருகிறேன். இப்படி இருக்க ௸ தானப்பமுதலியார் இறந்துபோனபின்பு அவர் வீட்டைக்கைப்பற்றிக்கொண்ட சாலைப்பாக்கம் அண்ணாசாமிமுதலியார் என்பவர் நான்குடியிருக்கும் மனையைத் தன் சுவாதீனஞ்செய்யும்படியாக வென்னை யநேகமுறை இரகசியமாய்க்கேட்டார். அதற்கு நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமையாலே என்மேற் பகைகொண்டு ஏதாவது குற்றஞ்சாட்டி என்னை மண்ணுக்குப்போடுவிப்பதாய் என்னோடு சொன்னதுமல்லாமல் ஊரிற்பலபேரோடுஞ் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

மேலும் அதற்குச்சரியாய் இருபதுநாளுக்கு முன்னே இரவில் தன் வீட்டிற்களவுபோனதாகவும், அந்தக்களவை நானும் ௸ ஊர் செல்லனும் ௸யான் மச்சினன் வீரனும் ஆக மூவருஞ்சேர்ந்து செய்ததாக தனக்குத்தெரிந்ததென்றும் போலீசாரிடத்தில் பிரியாதுசெய்து வாரண்டு வாங்கிக்கொண்டுசேவகர்களுக்கு லஞ்சங்கொடுத்துச் சுவாதீனம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டுவந்து எங்கள் வீடுகளைச்

சோதனைசெய்வதாகப் பிரதிவாதியும் போலீஸ்சேவகரும் அங்கங்கே தேடிப் பார்ப்பதுபோலே பார்த்து என் வீட்டின்புறத்து வவ்வில் ஒரு துணிமுட்டை வைத்திருந்ததுபோலே எடுத்து அதில் வெள்ளிப்பொடிடப்பி - ௧ - தம்பாக்கு உருட்டுமோதிரம் - ௨ - இந்த மூன்று நகைகளையும் எடுத்து ஷை முதலியாருக்குக் காட்ட அவர் இம்மூன்றும் என் வீட்டிற் களவுபோனவைகளில் சேர்ந்த சொத்தென்று சொன்னவுடனே: என்னை நிர்ப்பந்தமாகக்கட்டி, மற்ற இருவருடைய வீடுகளிலும்போய், அங்குமிப்படித்தந்திரமாய், செல்லன் வீட்டில்பட்டுப்புடைவை - ௧ - வீரன்வீட்டில் வெள்ளிமோதிரம் - ௪ - ஆகச்சொத்து அஞ்சும் களவுப் பொருளென்று அவர்களையுங்கட்டி மேஜிஸ்திரேட்டாரிடத்துக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். அங்கே போன இடத்திலே மேஜிஸ்திரேட்டார் சாட்சிமுதலானவைகளை விசாரணைசெய்ததுமல்லாமல், தாம் நேரே எங்கள் வீடுக்குவந்துபார்த்தும் ஷை பொருள்கள் களவுசெய்யப்பட்டவை யல்லவென்றும், அவ்விடங்கள் பொருள்கள் ஒளித்துவைக்கத்தக்க இடங்கள் அல்லவென்றும்தெரிந்துகொண்டு, எங்களைக் குற்றவாளிகள் அல்லவென்று விட்டுவிட்டார்.

மறுபடியும்ஷை அண்ணுசாமிமுதலியார் எங்கள்மேற் குற்றஞ்சாட்டும்பொருட்டு, பறைக்குபபன் வகைராக்களோடு கூடி எத்தனஞ்செய்வதாய்க் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஆகையால் தருமப்பிரபுக்கள் தயவுசெய்து இந்தச்சங்கதியைவிசாரித்து, பிரதிவாதி அண்ணுசாமிமுதலி முதலானவர்களுக்குச் சிட்சைசெய்விக்கும்படி மேஜிஸ்திரேட்டாருக்கு உத்தரவுசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறேன்.

II. மதிரஸ் ஜில்லாக்கலெக்டர் ஆகிய ம - ா - ா - எல்லீஸ்துரை அவர்கள்சமுகத்துக்கு.

ஷை ஜில்லாதிருவள்ளூர்த்தாலூகா காக்கம்பாக்கம் மிராசுகுடி செல்லப்பரெட்டி வணக்கத்துடன்சலாம்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி என்னவென்றால்.

௲௨௬௮-ம் பசலியில் ஷை காக்கம்பாக்கத்தில் - நெ. ௨௯௮ - கரம்பாயிருந்த புஞ்செய்காணி - ௧௨ - யை நான் தற்காஸ்துசெய்து, அப்பொழுது கலக்டராயிருந்த ஷ-பிறிக்துரையவர்களிடத்தில் கவுல்பெற்றுக்கொண்டு சாகுபடி செய்துவந்தேன். போனபசிலியில் அந்த நிலத்தை நான் நன்செய்யும்படி யோசித்து, அதின்மேலண்டை சரத்தில் ஒரு கிணறு எடுக்க எத்தனிக்கையில்அங்கே ஒரு எட்டிக்கிணறு அகப்பட்டது அந்தக்கிணற்றைநான் துரஸ்து செய்து சாகுபடிசெய்துவருகையில் ஷை ஊர்மிராசு குப்புரெட்டி அந்தக்கிணறு இருக்குமிடம் கிராமப்பிரிவில் தன் கூற்றோலையிற் கண்டிருக்கிற பிடாரிக்கொல்லையில் பாதிசேர்ந்ததாகையால் அந்தக்கிணற்றில் தனக்கும் பாதி பாத்தியமுண்டென்று சொல்லி மேலண்டை தானொரு ஏத்தம்போடவந்தார். நானதைகூடாதென்று தடுத்து ஷை ஏத்தக்காலைப் பிடுங்கிப் போடும்படிசெய்தேன். அதற்காக அவர்தாசில்தாரிடத்தில் பிரியாதுசெய்ய அவர்என்னை அழைபித்துவிசாரணைசெய்து பைமாஷ்கணக்கு சாதகங்களைபார்த்து அந்தக்கிணறு வாதிநிலத்தில் எவ்வளவுஞ் சேர்ந்ததல்லவென்று தீர்மானித்தார்.

அப்படியிருக்க நாளது பசலியின் முதலில் நான் ஊரிலில்லாத தருணம் பார்த்து ஷை குப்புரெட்டி ஷைகிணற்றில்ஏத்தம் நாட்டி இறைக்க ஆரம்பித்தா

ர்; அதற்காக என் தம்பி ராமுசெட்டி இப்போதிய தாசீல்தாரிடத்தில் பிரியாது செய்தான்; அதைகுறித்துத்தாசீல்தார்யாதொரு விசாரணையையுஞ்செய்யாமல் அர்ஜியைததள்ளிவிட்டார். அந்தச் சங்கதியைப்பற்றி அக்டோபர்௴ நான் தங்களிடத்தில் அர்ஜிகொடுத்ததற்குத் தாசீல்தாரை விசாரணைசெய்யும்படி இன்டார்ஸ்செய்தீர்கள்; அந்த இன்டார்ஸுடனே மறுபடியும் நான் தாசீல்தாரவர்களுக்கு அர்ஜிபண்ணிக்கொண்டேன் அவர் இதுவரையிலும் யாதொரு விசாரணையுஞ்செய்யாமல் போட்டிருக்கிறார். என்கிணற்று ஜலத்தை மற்றொருவன் அநியாயமாய் கொண்டுபோக நான் ஜலமில்லாமல் பயிரில் நஷ்டப்பட்டுச்சர்க்காருக்குத் தீர்வைதண்டம் இறுக்கும்படி நேரிட்டிருக்கிறது ஆகையால், தர்மதுரையவர்கள் தயைசெய்து ௸ என் பிரியாதைத் தங்கள் சமுகத்திலேவரவழைத்து விசாரணைசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று தங்கள் கனத்தை மிகவும் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

ORDINARY TRANSLATORS' TEST.

പാലക്കാട്ടുതാലൂക്ക തഹശീൽദാര കൃഷ്ണമെനൊൻ എഴുതിയ ഹരജി - പിബ്രവരി 1 ാം ൹ക്ക കടവകുത്തകെക്ക 128 ഉറുപ്പിക 5 ണ 4 സ്സയും കള്ളുറാക്ക കുത്തകെക്ക 1150 ഉറുപ്പികയും ബാക്കി വന്നകാൎയ്യത്തിൽ 13 ാം നമ്പ്രായി ഇമ്മാസം ൩ ാം ൹ ഉണ്ടായകല്പന 10 ാം ൹ എത്തി അറികയുംചെയ്തു - അതിൽകടവ കുത്തകബാക്കി ഡിപ്പൊസിട്ടിൽ ഉള്ള മുതൽചിലവഎഴുതി വരവപിടിക്കുമ്പോൾതീരുന്നതാകകൊണ്ടു അത അപ്രകാരംതീൎപ്പാൻ കല്പനകിട്ടെണ്ടതിലെക്ക ഡിപ്ടികല്ലെക്ടരഅവർകൾക്ക ഇമ്മാസം 10 ാം൹ 17 ാംനമ്പ്രായി റിപ്പൊട്ടചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു - മറുപടി കിട്ടിയഉടനെ അത തീൎച്ചയാക്കി കൊൾകയും ചെയ്യാം.

കള്ളുറാക്ക കുത്തകവകയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നബാക്കി പാലക്കാട്ട കുത്തകക്കാരൻ പള്ളിയച്ചുതരകൻ അടെക്കേണ്ടതും തെമ്മലപ്പുറം കുത്തക അച്ചുതമെനൊനും കബൂൽനാമം കച്ചീട്ടിലെ നിയമപ്രകാരം അതാതമാസം 15 ൹ക്ക അടെക്കെണ്ടുന്നമുതൽ അപ്രകാരം അടെക്കാതെമാസം ഒട്ടുവിലത്തെ തിയ്യതിക്കും ചിലപ്പൊൾ പിറെറമാസം ആദ്യത്തിലുംമാത്രം അടെച്ചുവരുന്നതും ആകകൊണ്ടു കല്പനയിലെ താല്പൎയ്യം ആ രണ്ടുകുത്തകക്കാരെയും ഇവിടെനിന്ന രെഖാമൂലം - അറിയിച്ചതിന്റെശേഷം പാലക്കാട്ടകുത്തകക്കാരൻ കഴിഞ്ഞമാസത്തെ ബാക്കി 1150 ഉറുപ്പികഇമ്മാസം 15 ാം ൹ അടെക്കുകയും തെമ്മലപ്പുറം കുത്തകക്കാരൻ കിഴക്കടെപ്രകാരം മെലാലും അതാതമാസം തെറ്റാതെ അടെക്കാമെന്ന പിബ്രവരി ൩ ാം ൹ വെച്ച എഴുതിയ ഒരു

റെപ്പൊൎട്ട ഇന്നലെകൊടുത്തയക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ ൦ര൦ മാ
സം ൧൫ ാം നു അടെക്കെണ്ടുന്ന പിപ്രവരി കിസ്തുവൽ രണ്ടു കു
ത്തകക്കാരും ഇതുവരെ അടെച്ചിട്ടില്ല - അതിനാൽ ആ രണ്ടാളുടെ
യും ഓരൊകിസ്തന്റെ മുതൽ ഡിപ്പൊസിട്ടിൽ ചിലവഎഴുതി കിസ്തി
ലെക്ക വരവചേൎപ്പാൻ കല്പനഉണ്ടാകെണ്ടതിന്ന അപെക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ആമുതൽ കച്ചീട്ടപ്രകാരം അഞ്ചുദിവസത്തിലകത്ത കെട്ടിവെ
ച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ കുത്തക രണ്ടാമതലേലം ചെയ്യെണ്ടും കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ റി
പ്പൊൎട്ട ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുന്നതുമുണ്ട - എന്ന 1862 ആ മുത പിപ്രവരി
21 ാം നു എഴുതിയതു.

പൊന്നാനിതാലൂക്ക ആക്ടിംഗ സബമജിസ്ത്രെട്ട രാമക്കിണ്ണി
എഴുതിയഹരജി - എടക്കഴിയൂരഅംശം അകലാടദെശത്തതട്ടാൻ രാമു
ണ്ണിയുടെകുടിയിൽ അകടൊമ്പ്ര 5 നു രാത്രി കള്ളന്മാര ചെന്നവാതി
ൽ ഇടിച്ചു പൊളിച്ചു അകത്തകടന്ന ഭെദ്യംനടത്തി 29 ൽ ചില്വാനം
ഉറുപ്പികയുടെമുതൽ കവൎച്ചചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടുപൊയപ്രകാരം അധികാരി
യുടെറിപ്പൊൎട്ടവന്നകാൎയ്യം അന്വെഷിപ്പാൻ പൊകുന്ന അവസ്ഥ
ക്ക അകടൊമ്പ്ര 9 ാംനു 22 ാം നമ്പ്രിൽ റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചേയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

അക്ടൊമ്പ്ര 10 ാംനു ഞാൻ ആസ്ഥലത്ത എത്തുകയും അന്യായ
ക്കാരൻ രാമുണ്ണിയൊടും അന്ന ആ കുടിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നവനും
എതാനംമുതലിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനും ആയ തട്ടാൻ ശങ്കരനൊടും രാമു
ണ്ണിയുടെ മകൻ ചാത്തുവിനൊടും സമീപസ്ഥനുംകവൎച്ചനടന്നഉടനെ
എത്തിയെന്നപറയുന്നവനുമായ കരുമാൻ പറങ്ങൊടൻ, തെങ്ങുമ്പ
ള്ളി കുഞ്ഞൻ ഇവരൊടും വിസ്തരിക്കുകയും കുറ്റംനടന്നകുടിയുടെ
ചിത്രംഉണ്ടാക്കുകയുംപോല്ലീസ്സകാരൊടുകൂടി അന്നുംഅതിൽപിന്നെ
ആപ്രദെശത്ത ഇയ്യിടെ പൊയസമയവും സമിപസ്ഥന്മാര മുതലാ
യിപലരൊടും അന്വെഷിക്കയും എടക്കഴിയൂരഅംശം അധികാരി
ബൊധിപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പൊൎട്ടകൾ ഇതിൽചേൎക്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചെയ്യൂടത്തൊളം അന്വെഷണത്താൽ അന്യായക്കാരനും മ
കനും ചങ്കരനും പറയുംപ്രകാരം ഇത ഒരുകപച്ചക്കാൎയ്യമായി നടന്ന
തെന്ന വിചാരിപ്പാൻ വിശ്വാസവുംഉറെപ്പും വന്നിട്ടില്ലപൊല്ലീസ്സു

കാരുടെ അന്വെഷണത്തിൽ അവൎക്കും ഒരു കുററം വിശ്വാസം വരായ്കയാൽ അവരധികരിച്ചതായിട്ടും പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - കവൎച്ചക്കാരതൊക്കെ അകത്തിന്റെ വാതിൽ ഇടിച്ച പൊളിച്ചകടന്നു എന്നുണ അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻ മുതലായ വരപറയുന്നത - ആയകം മുതൽ സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ അശേഷം ഉറെപ്പില്ലാത്ത പടിഞ്ഞാറുഭാഗം ചുമരകൂടാതെ പരമ്പും മററുംകെട്ടിയ സ്ഥലമെന്ന പ്രകാശമായും എല്ലാവൎക്കും അറിവാൻ തക്കതാണ - അതിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ചിത്രത്തിൽ വിവരമായി കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - അകത്തിന്റെ ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയിനാൽ കള്ളന്മാൎക്ക പ്രയാസം കൂടാതെ അകത്തകടപ്പാൻ എളുപ്പമായ പഴുത ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതവിട്ട പ്രയാസപ്പെട്ട വാതിൽ പൊളിച്ച അകത്ത കടന്നു എന്ന പറയുന്നത ആശ്ചൎയ്യമായി തൊന്നപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

TRANSLATORS—COLLECTORS' OFFICE.

Translate the following into English.

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೇಜಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಸಂನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ.

ಕೂಡ್ಲಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ತಹಶೀಲ್‌ದಾರನಾದ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯ ಮೊದಲಿಯು ವಿನಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬರಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿ. ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳು ೨೮ ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಯೆರಡು ಜಾಮದ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ೨೦ - ೩೦ ಮಂದಿ ಪಂಜಿನ ಕಳ್ಳರು ಸದರೀ ಕಸಬೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೮ ಮೈಲ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ, ನರಸಯ್ಯ, ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ, ವೀರಣ್ಣಯೆಂಬ ನಾಲ್ವರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಮಯ್ಯನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕು ದೊಣ್ಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅವನ ತಲೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಡದು ಘಾಯಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೈಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಣ್ಣೇ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಪುರಹಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ ಅವನು ಮೂರ್ಛೆ ಹೋಗಲು, ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಗಂಡ ಪಡುವ ಸಂಕಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾರದೆ, ಹೂದವೆ ರೊಖ್ಖ ಮುತಾದ್ದು ಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಆ ಸ್ತಿರಜಾವತ್ತನ್ನು ಸುಲಕೊಂಡು, ಆಮೇಲೆ ನರಸಯ್ಯ ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ ವೀರಣ್ಣ ಯಿವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸದರೀ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹಿಂಸೆ ಪಡಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದಿಹೋದರು.

ಜೋರಿನ ಡದಮೂರನೇ ದಿನ ಅಂದರೆ ೩ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಹಗಲು ಮೂರುಜಾಮದ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಈ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಗಾವದ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಯೀಚಲು ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರೀ ಕಳ್ಳರು ಚೋರೀಮಾಲನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಯಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಿಬ್ಬರು ಯೀಡಿಗರು ಹೆಂಡ ಯಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತ ಹೋದವರು ಹತ್ಯಾರು ಸಮೇತ ಯಿದ್ದ ಈ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹೆದರಿ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರಿಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೌಡ ಕರ್ನಂ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂತು; ಸದರೀ ಪಂಜಿನ ಕಳ್ಳರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಳವು ಹೋದ ಸೊತ್ತುಗಳ ತಪ್ಸೀಲ್ ಜಾಪಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಯಿದರ ಸಂಗಡ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಸಪಾಸ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹೆದರಿತಕ್ಕ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾವು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುವದು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆಯೆಂತಲೂ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲಪರ್ಯಂತರವಾದರೂ ಈ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಜನರನ್ನು ಯಿಟ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ನನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಈ ಖಬರಿ ಅಡಗುವವರಿಗೆ ೨೦-೨೫ ಮಂದಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಜವಾನರನ್ನು ಯಿಟ್ಟುನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂತ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಸಬಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ದಿಗಲುವುಂಟಾಗಿಯಿರುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಹೇಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಖಜಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ವುಸ್ತವಾರಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಆದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡಕೋತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬ ತಾರೀಖು ೧ ನೇ ಮೇ ೧೮೬೪ ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ.

TRANSLATORS—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Translate the following into English.

ಮ - ರಾ - ಅಷ್ಟಗ್ರಾಮ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರಿಗೆ.

ಪಿರಿಯಾಪಟ್ಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಪುರದ ಯಿಜಾರದಾರ್ರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ದಸ್ಕತು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬರಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿ. ನಾವು ಸನ್ ೧೮೪೬ ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸದರೀ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಯಿಜಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಿರು

ತ್ತೇವೆಂತಲೂ, ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾರೀ ಕೆರೆಯಿದೆ ಯೆಂತಲೂ, ೨ ಸಂವತ್ಸರವಾಗಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಮಾಮೂಲಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ್ವೆಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬೀಳು ನೀರು ಹಂಚಿತಗ್ಗಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಪೈರುಗಳು ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆಂತಲೂ, ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಷತಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬರಕೊಂಡದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ, ಖಾವಂದರು ಆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ತಹಶೀಲ್‌ದಾರರ ದ್ವಾರಾ ದರ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ, ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಯಕರಾ ಭೂಮಿ ಪೈರುನಿಶೀಮುಳುಗಿಹೋಗುವ ಮಾಮೂಲು ವುಂಟೆಂತಲೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಪೈರು ಮುಳಿಗಿ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತಲೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಝೂಟಾಯೆಂತಲೂ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಿದ್ದೀರಷ್ಟೆ. ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಅಪಾರ ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರು ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಮಾಮೂಲಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೂಬಿನ ಬಚ್ಚಲನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಗದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಬಾ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಖಾವಂದರು ಸಾಬಕು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ೨೦ ಯಕರಾವಿಗೆ ಮೀರಿ ೫೦ ಯಕರಾವರಿಗೆ ಪೈರು ಸುದಾ ಭೂಮಿ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಹೋಟ್ಟು ೬೦ ಯಕರಾ ಪೈರು ಕೊಳೆ ಹದಾಳಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿ ಯಿರುವದು ಶಿವಾಯಿ, ಕೊಸ್ಕೆಗದ್ದೆಗಳ ಬದುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಿತ್ತುಹೋಗಿ ನೆಲಕೊರಕಲು ಬಿದ್ದು ಮುಂದೆ ಪೈರಿದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸುದಾ ನಾಲಾಯಕ್ ಆಗುವದಾಗಿಯಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಖಾವಂದರು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿನ ನಿಜಕ್ಕತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಪೈರು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳಿಗಿನಾಶವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾಯಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಯಿಜಾರೆ ಹಣ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಿನೀರುವಬಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆ? ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಪೂರು ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಯಿರುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಅದರ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೊಳೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ತರೀ ಪೈರು ಮುಳುಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಂಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ತಹಶೀಲ್‌ದಾರಿಗೆ ತಾಕೀದು ಮಾಡುವದು ಶಿವಾಯಿ, ಯಿನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಥಾ ನಷ್ಟವು ಒಂದರೆಯೂ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಯೆಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ವುಂಟಾಗದ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆ ಬರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸರಹ ಹುಕುಮಾಗಬೇಕೆಂತ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಬ ತಾರೀಖು ೨೬ ನೇ ಜುಲೈ ೧೮೬೩ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

QUESTIONS ON REVENUE LAW.

1. State generally the leading principles on which the Zemindary and Ryotwary systems of Land Revenue are established. Cite the Regulations applicable.

2. What constitutes an arrear of Revenue? What is the course prescribed by Law for the realization of arrears of Revenue—

1. Land Revenue.
   - (*a*) Zemindary.
   - (*b*) Ryotwary.
2. Abkarry.
3. Income tax.

Is interest chargeable, and at what rate?

3. What are the provisions of the law for the adjustment of disputes regarding boundaries, and the occupation, cultivation, and irrigation of land?

4. What are the provisions of the Law for the punishment of embezzlement of public monies, tampering with public records, and undue exactions by public servants?

5. What are the main provisions of the law for the regulation of the Abkarry revenue?

6. What is the law in regard to Treasure trove, or discoveries of hidden or buried Treasure, or other valuable property?

7. What are the provisions of the Law in regard to landed estates devolving on minor proprietors?

8. What are the main provisions of the Law to prevent or repair breaches in irrigation works on emergency? What remuneration is to be given for labor in such cases?

QUESTIONS OF REVENUE CIRCULAR ORDERS.

I. When a person applies for land for cultivation in a village in which he is not resident or already holding land, what is the first step to be taken to protect the rights and privileges of the existing landholders in such village?

II. What is the rule regarding improvements to their lands effected by ryots at their own cost, as by sinking wells, excavating tanks or channels, and so converting dry land into wet? and what preliminary steps must be taken in the case of such tanks or channels?

III. What rules are in force regarding the disclosure of frauds committed by kurnums in concealing cultivation, or any other item entering into the annual settlement?

IV. What are the rules regarding the possession or acquisition of land by public servants?

V. What are the rules for the formation of topes by private parties?

VI. What are the duties of Revenue Officers in regard to the protection and maintenance of public irrigation works ?

VII. What is the rule regarding renewal of Puttahs ?

VIII. From what classes of Revenue servants is security required to be taken, and what rules have been laid down as to the kind of security ?

IX. What are the existing rules for granting remission to ryots on assessment of land in their occupancy ?

QUESTIONS ON MANUALS OF TALUQ AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

I. What is that account in the Village Manual from which the balance of different items of revenue against each individual ryot on account of several Faslies can be ascertained ? How and from what other returns is such a statement prepared ? Make out one of the kind, with some fictitious entries in it.

II. How is the settlement of revenue made in an Amani Village, and what are the accounts generally kept in it ? State some of the chief accounts, and explain how they are to be prepared.

III. How is the Register of the Monthly cultivation of several Villages kept in a Taluq ? Explain briefly the different processes observed in its preparation, and state how the abstract statement of cultivation to be rendered to the Hoozoor Cutcherry is made up, and what particulars are shewn in it.

IV. How and from what returns is the Statement No. 5, shewing the particulars of the settlement of each individual ryot, prepared ? Explain the different processes observed in its preparation, and state how it is finally closed.

V. What is the object of the permanent Advance Fund, as described in the Taluq Manual, and how is it made use of by Tahsildars ? Describe the system clearly, and explain the mode in which the disbursements made from it are adjusted in the accounts.

VI. What are the particulars given in the statement of Stallawar cultivation (Form No. 4 in the Village Manual) ? State briefly the purposes for which the statement in question is made use of, and how and from what other returns it is prepared and closed.

VII. In the Village of Typakum in Caverypak Taluq, the ryots' holdings in the beginning of Fasli 1271 were 5678 cawnies, assessed at Rs. 17,360. In the course of the Fasli, 950 cawnies, assessed at Rs. 2,860, were given up out of the above extent, and cawnies 1,200, assessed at Rs. 3,750, were taken up during the Fasli. There was a remission on account of waste to the extent of 250 cawnies, assessed at Rs. 760. Certain fields which were left waste through the neglect of the ryots were charged with assessment, the extent so charged being 75 cawnies, assessed at Rs. 378. Make out a statement of these transactions in a tabular form, shewing the actual cultivation,

with particulars of dry, wet, and garden for each item. To obtain the particulars of dry, &c., take the following proportions of all the above sums, *viz.*, ¼th for dry, ½ for wet, and ¼th for garden lands.

VIII. Rule 36 in the Taluq Manual prescribes that no disbursement of any kind shall be made from a Taluq Treasury without a written authority from the Collector. Is there any exception to this rule? if so, in what cases, and how can a Tahsildar make disbursements without such authority?

QUESTIONS ON THE SALT MANUAL.

I. On what Salt is coodevarum calculated as due to manufacturers? How are the transactions of each manufacturer registered? and what is the form of the abstract of coodevarum sent for the sanction of the Collector?

II. Is the amount of such abstract remitted from the Hoozoor Treasury? if not, how is the money obtained and disbursed to the manufacturers? and how are their receipts obtained for the payment made to them?

III. What is the course observed by the servants of the Salt Department as soon as the scraping of Salt from the Pans commences? What is the account kept for this purpose, and how is it prepared? Is any account of this rendered to the Hoozoor Cutcherry? if so, for what period, and what is the information given in it?

IV. What particulars does the Register of Salt Pans kept in a Salt manufacturing village contain? From what accounts, and at what period, and how, is the Register prepared, and what is its object, and what particular purposes does it serve?

V. In what month does the season of Salt manufacture generally commence, and how long does it continue?

VI. What is the course to be observed by a party desirous of purchasing Salt from the Cotaurs? by whom is the money received, and how is it brought to account, and with what particulars?

VII. Can any disbursement be made by the Salt Ameen or Superintendent from the sale money received in his Division Treasury? if so, under what circumstances, and how? How is he to deal with the money received in his Division, and how is he to render his account to the Collector? What is the provision made in the Manual to enable the Superintendent to meet all petty payments of contingent charges?

VIII. What are the returns submitted to the Board monthly by the Collector of each District in connection with the Salt transactions? and what is the information given in them, and how, and from what returns in the Hoozoor are they prepared?

COLLECTION OF PAPERS FOR A PRECIS.

The object of the Memorandum, or Precis, which should be in the form of a narrative, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might by reading the Precis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Precis are—(1) to contain a concise history of the correspondence, including all that is important in its substance, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

Read the following letter from W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department,) to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, 10th August 1861, No. 1,507.

1. I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Resolution by the Governor General in Council, which has been published in the "Gazette" of this date, offering prizes in the present and in the following years, for encouraging the production of Cotton in India, and the improvement of its quality, and stating the general conditions under which the prizes will be given; and I am directed to request that the Resolution may be re-published in the Madras "Gazette."

2. I am further to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it may be ascertained from the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, whether they are willing to undertake the duty of awarding the prize in that Presidency, as suggested by the Resolution.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLY OF INDIAN COTTON TO ENGLAND.

Resolution by the Governor-General in Council,—dated the 9th August 1861.)

1. In a Resolution of the 28th February last, the Government of India signified its earnest desire to encourage the cultivation of Cotton in India by every means consistent with the proper functions of Government.

In the discussions which have since taken place, the best informed authorities on this great national question have insisted on the fact that, while the area of land under cotton cultivation in India is capable of great and rapid extension under the stimulus of higher prices, the quality of the cotton produced is less easily susceptible of improvement, and that it is most important to direct the attention of all parties interested in the cultivation to improvement of the quality, while maintaining, and, if possible, increasing the average yield per acre of the general cotton crop of the country.

2. It has been suggested that the Government of India might usefully aid in this work without infringing the first Rule,* laid down in the Resolution of 20th February last.

The Governor General in Council believes that observance of this Rule is necessary to any sound and permanent improvement; but, as far as can be done without infringing it, His Excellency in Council desires that nothing be omitted on the part of Government which can aid in arousing the attention of India to the great questions involved in any scarcity of the raw material for our English manufactures—questions, the interest of which is deepened as each successive Mail brings fresh evidence that the scarcity may be more than temporary.

* 1st.—That no measure which places Government in the position of the private Capitalist, Cultivator, or Speculator, or which in any way interferes with private enterprize, can be otherwise than permanently injurious in itself and detrimental to the object in view.
Therefore, all attempts to stimulate cultivation or labor by any exertion of Government authority, directly or indirectly, are out of the question.
The same objection will apply to model farms and experimental cultivation conducted by Officers of Government.

3. His Excellency in Council believes that much may be effected even in those older cotton districts of India which have long contributed an important share of the cotton of the lower qualities employed in our English manufactures. But it is of still greater importance to aid and expedite the solution of the doubts which exist as to the best soils and climates and modes of cultivation for cotton in those Districts whence, heretofore, there has been little, if any export of cotton to Europe.

4. In furtherance of these views, the Governor General in Council has resolved to offer prizes for the production of cotton during the two next years, that is to say, in the current season of 1861-62, and in the subsequent season of 1862-63.

Three prizes of ten thousand Rupees each will be given in each season—one in the Presidency of Fort William, one in the Presidency of Madras, and one in the Presidency of Bombay.

5. For the current season the conditions will be as follows :—

A. The prize in each Presidency will be given for the largest quantity of cotton, combined with the best quality, which shall be grown upon any one Estate within the Presidency during the season of 1861-62, and which shall be brought for shipment to any port in or before the month of June 1862.

B. Any district in the interior will be considered to have a claim to compete for the prize in that Presidency to the Port of which it is intended to send the cotton for shipment.

C. The extent of ground under cultivation must not be less than thirty acres, all belonging to one property, or cultivated by one superintendent.

D. The fulfilment of the last named conditions must be certified by the Chief Revenue Officer of the District in which the Estate is situated, or by any other agents specially recognized by the Government for that purpose.

These two last Rules are intended to prevent the prize being given to a selection of picked samples from a large area, which would require none of the care or attention to the general cultivation of the plant which it is the desire of Government to encourage.

E. The prizes will be awarded by the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, if the gentlemen representing those bodies will consent to undertake the task.

F. A sealed sample of the cotton must be sent by each competitor to the Chamber of Commerce, and the consignment to which the prize is awarded will afterwards be inspected by the Chamber, and verified as corresponding with the sample. In case of its being desired to ship the consignment at an out Port, the inspection of it will be made by some person specially appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

G. Each sample must be accompanied by a full and clear statement by the grower, of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an accurate and detailed account of all the expenses incurred.

H. Any subsidiary Rules which may be found requisite will be laid down by the Chambers of Commerce.

6. All Public Officers whose assistance may be sought in respect to the conditions of the 4th Rule, or for any other object, are enjoined to give their cordial co-operation in carrying out the intentions of Government.

By order, &c.,

W. GREY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDER THEREON, 5th September 1861, No. 1,765.

1. The above Resolution of the Supreme Government will be published (with Vernacular translations) in successive issues of the "Fort Saint George Gazette," and the Board of Revenue will be requested to have translations of it published in the District Gazettes, and otherwise make its purport generally known.

2. A copy will also be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, and they will be requested to state whether they consent to undertake the task of adjudging the prize offered by the Supreme Government.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read also—Certificate by the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, that Messrs. Fischer & Co., had cultivated, with Bourbon and Egyptian cotton, three parcels of land in the Talooks of Perundooray, and that each parcel so cultivated exceeded 30 acres.

Read—Letters and statement from Balee Reddy, of Inmalamadgoo in the Zillah of Cuddapah, dated 12th July and 20th July, the first forwarding sample 10 lbs. cotton, in two parcels, and stating that he will arrive at Madras in August with the cotton of which he sends samples.

These being the only competitors for the prize, the Committee proceeded to the examination of the samples, viz., Messrs. Fischer & Co.

2 sealed parcels each containing 10 lbs. Bourbon cotton.
1 ditto 10 lbs. Egyptian cotton.

Balee Reddy—2 sealed parcels, each 5 lbs., containing indigenous Cuddapah cotton.

After a careful inspection and comparison of the samples, the Committee resolve to report as follows, viz :—

That the samples submitted by Messrs. Fischer & Co., are so greatly superior to those sent by Balee Reddy in every respect, that there is really no competition between the two exhibitors.

Balee Reddy's sample appears to be Western Cotton, and probably a fair specimen of that description, but in the process of ginning no care seems to have been taken to clear it of leaf and dirt, and the saw gin would appear not only to have injured the staple but to have broken much of the seed in the cotton, thus giving it a dirty and rugged appearance.

The produce of 73 acres cultivated by Balee Reddy comes out from his statement at 9,125 lbs. of seed cotton, or of clean cotton, 2,281 lbs. as the whole produce, equal to 125 lbs. of seed cotton, or 31¼ lbs. of clean cotton, per acre; but of the produce there is no official certificate, such as that required in rule D of the Governor General's rules, and there is no mention of the cotton produced having been sent to a shipping Port within the Presidency.

Messrs. Fischer & Co.'s sample of Egyptian cotton is of a yellowish tinge, partly due to the nature of this variety, and partly to staining from excessive moisture, the attacks of insects, or other causes. It is not, however, much stained. It has been carefully cleaned of leaf, seed, and dirt, and the staple or fibre is all that could be desired, being long, silky, and strong; this is a very valuable cotton, and much cleaner than the Egyptian cotton of commerce.

The Committee could detect no difference between the two samples of Messrs. Fischer & Co.'s Bourbon seed cotton. The staple is not quite so long or so silky as the Egyptian cotton, but greatly superior to the indigenous cottons of India in these respects, and fully equal to ordinary New Orleans. In the bloom and brilliancy of its colour it is unsurpassed, being entirely free

from stain and leaf, perfectly clean and pure, and to all appearance uninjured by the process of ginning. Though not, perhaps, intrinsically so valuable a cotton as the Egyptian, it would probably fetch a higher price, from its perfect freedom from discoloration and dirt, and from the natural brilliancy of its colour.

Messrs. Fischer & Co. state, that from the causes detailed by them, the weight of clean cotton produced on the three parcels of ground on which it was grown is so much below the ordinary crop, that it may be considered a complete failure.

The produce is as follows :—

Egyptian	75 lbs.	from 35 acres.	And the cotton is in Madras ready for inspection.
Bourbon	275 ,,	from 33 acres.	
Do.	287 ,,	from 37 acres.	

A further picking will be made in August, which will also be submitted when collected, for the inspection of the Chamber.

The Committee award the prize to Messrs. Fischer & Co., conditionally on the samples submitted being found to represent faithfully the cotton delivered for shipment.

In communicating this award to Government, the Committee recommend that the valuable remarks of Messrs. Fischer & Co., on the cultivation of exotic and indigenous cottons, be published for general information.

They further recommend that no time be lost in arranging and publishing the terms of the competition for the prize or prizes for the season of 1862-63, and with the view of saving time they submit accompanying a scheme for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

They observe that in the present season the munificent liberality of the Government in offering a prize of Rupees 10,000 in this Presidency for the best field of cotton has totally failed of its objects. That the failure arises from several causes. The following are probably the principal :—

1st. The shortness and unsuitableness of the time allowed for producing exotic cotton, as pointed out by Messrs. Fischer & Co.

2nd. The terms of the Governor General's Resolution left no chance of successful competition, and therefore offered no encouragement to the grower of the indigenous description of cotton, Tinnevelly, Western, Northern, &c.

3rd. The very magnitude of the prize, coupled with the fact that there was only one, would probably deter humble native cultivators at a distance from entering the lists in competition, for what they might reasonably assume would be an object of ambition to the wealthy of their own countrymen, as well as to European land-holders and capitalists, and therefore far beyond their reach.

4th. Probably the quantity of land required to be cultivated would also prove a hindrance to very many.

The accompanying scheme has been framed with a view to avoid these causes of failure in the present season.

The Committee again met at the Godowns of Messrs. Binny & Co. on the 4th August, to compare Messrs. Fischer & Co.'s samples with the cotton delivered, when they were found to correspond in every respect.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

RULES for the Cotton prize of 1862-63, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce.

That in place of one prize of Rupees 10,000, the sum should be divided in the following manner :—

For the best quality and largest quantity produced of indigenous cotton, the produce of Districts South of Madras, viz:—

Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Chingleput—

1 Prize	Rupees	2,000
1 ,,	,,	1,000
1 ,,	,,	500

For the best quality and largest quantity produced of indigenous cotton, the produce of Districts North and West of Madras, viz :—

Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Ganjam—

1 Prize	Rupees	2,000
1 ,,	,,	1,000
1 ,,	,,	500

For indigenous or acclimated cotton, the produce of the Districts of Hyderabad, including Berar, Raichore ? Nagpore ?

1 Prize of	Rupees	1,000

For the best quality and largest quantity produced of exotic cottons, the produce of any District in the Madras Presidency—

1 Prize	Rupees	1,500
1 ,,	,,	500

That the area of cultivation to be reduced to 10 acres in the hands of one cultivator.

That no prize shall be awarded to any exotic cotton unless the produce of the 10 acres amounts at least to 60 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, and that no prize shall be awarded to any indigenous cotton unless the produce is at least 40 lbs. of clean cotton. The whole quantity grown must be exhibited, and each sample must be accompanied by a certificate from the Chief European Revenue Officer of the District in which it is grown to the above effect.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

From Messrs. FISCHER & Co., Salem ; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 23rd May 1862.

SIR,

Herewith we beg to send the Chamber of Commerce, as required by A. one of the conditions of the Resolution by the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, three sealed samples of the Egyptian and Bourbon cottons, one of the first and two of the second, grown by us in three different localities, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution ; and they are accompanied by a statement, as required by condition G., of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an account of all the expenses incurred therein.

The Resolution of the Governor General is dated the 9th of August 1861, and only came to our notice in the "Fort Saint George Gazette" of the 20th September 1861.

Condition A., states that "the prize will be given for the largest quantity "of Cotton, combined with the best quality which shall be grown upon any one "Estate within the Presidency during the season of 1861-62," and immediately after is added, "and which shall be brought for shipment to any Port on "or before the month of June 1862."

Thus, to be within the conditions of the Resolution, we were obliged to cultivate the cotton out of the proper season, as is more fully explained in the statement. If our efforts have been a failure, the fault is not with us, but with the Government, in issuing the Resolution at the time of the year that they did, and though those efforts be in a great measure a failure, if they surpass those of other competitors, we submit we are still entitled to the prize.

We will send the produce of the three Farms up to the end of May to Messrs. Binny and Co., for shipment Home, at whose Godowns it can be inspected by the Chamber. To be within the conditions of the Resolution of the Governor General, and as the plants will yield another crop in July and August, we will send that also to Messrs. Binny and Co., and trust it will be admitted as the produce of one season.

We do not think it will be out of place here to mention that though we have cultivated the abovementioned three plots ourselves especially to compete for the prize, we have besides caused to be cultivated, by making advances and taking agreements for it from the Ryots, upwards of 1,000 acres of land with Bourbon cotton, the produce of which will be sent (some has already been sent) to Messrs. Binny and Co., for shipment. Some of the cotton grown by us last year in this way fetched as much as 1*s.* 1*d.* the pound. Messrs. Binny and Co. can show the account sales of it, if needs be.

The certificate required by the condition D. also accompanies this letter.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Statement of the system pursued in the cultivation of Egyptian and Bourbon cotton, the first in one locality and the second in two other distinct localities, in consequence of the Resolution of the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, published in the "Fort Saint George Gazette" of the 20th September 1861, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution.

In consequence of the publication of the said Resolution, we immediately, although entirely out of season, made agreements with the proprietors thereof, and took in three plots of ground, one consisting of acres 35, in the village of Erode; another consisting of acres 33, in the village of Palamungalum; and a third, consisting of acres 37, in the village of Erode; all three in the Talook of Perundooray, Coimbatore District.

Rain fell towards the middle of September, and being pressed for time we ploughed and sowed the lands in a hurried manner, without manuring them as should have been done. The lands, however, had the advantage of having been previously cleared and cultivated, and well fenced in.

Government imposed a difficult task upon us, and we have done our best to perform it. They forced us into the field out of season, and the consequence has been an almost total failure. It is no fault of ours, as we have done our best to meet the wishes of Government. These circumstances will, we trust, be taken into consideration in awarding the prize.

Government appear to have been guided as to the date of the publication of their Resolution, and the time in which they required the cotton to be delivered, by the nature of the *indigenous* cottons of the country. These cottons are sown in September, and they yield only one crop, which comes in March and April; but the *exotic* cotton requires to be sown as soon as rain

falls in May, as do dry grain crops, and it yields a partial crop in August, and a full crop in January, or February following. The indigenous cottons are grown in the black clay soils of the country, but the exotic will only thrive in light, loamy soils.

The system of cultivation pursued with both the Egyptian and Bourbon cottons is the same, though the expense varies a little. But neither is a true criterion, for the reasons abovementioned, of the success or expense of cultivating them.

Both cottons, as we have stated above, were sown in September, and the lands for both were only ploughed twice. The second ploughing for turning in the seed which had been thrown broad-cast upon it after the first ploughing and sowing, took up from the 12th to the end of September. The plants sprung up luxuriantly enough during the partial monsoon we had, but began to fail extensively as soon as the dry weather set in, and such plants as have escaped the drought have produced a little cotton, of which samples accompany this statement. The bulk of the crop will be sent for shipment to Messrs. Binny & Co., at whose godowns it may be inspected by the Chamber of Commerce.

The expenses we have incurred in these three experiments are as follows :—

In the case of Egyptian cotton (No. 1), the seed which was given us by Mr. Agnew of the Firm of Messrs. Line & Co. :—

For ploughing the land.............. ..	Rupees	34	10	8
Weeding..................................	,,	5	8	0
Repairing fences..........................	,,	2	12	0
Two watchmen, to guard the field and mend fences to keep out cattle, from 1st October to 31st May.	,,	35	0	0
Rent to Government for the land.....	,,	10	12	9
	Total ..	88	11	5

The yield, up to the 31st May, is 250 lbs. seed cotton, which will yield, free of expense, one-fourth its weight of clean cotton, the seed itself paying for the ginning.

We are about to re-plough and re-sow those parts of the fields which have failed, and with the rains we are having the old plants will yield another crop of cotton in August; this ought to be taken into account, as the produce of one season.

In the case of the Bourbon cotton, Nos. 2 and 3 :—

	No. 2.				No. 3.			
Ploughing cost...........	Rupees	30	5	4	Rupees	34	5	4
Seed.........................	,,	7	8	0	,,	5	1	0
Weeding.....................	,,	0	0	0	,,	0	0	0
Repairing fences..........	,,	20	0	0	,,	17	0	0
One watchman............	,,	17	8	0	,,	17	8	0
Rent of land...............	,,	30	15	1	,,	22	5	9
	Total..	106	4	5		96	4	1

The yield of seed cotton up to 31st May of No. 2, is 1,100 lbs., and of No. 3, 1,150 lbs.

The above is the mode of culture that has been pursued with these cottons, but the system that ought to be pursued in the cultivation of the exotic cotton, is to select carefully your land in the beginning of the year, giving the preference to light loamy and calcareous soils, the more lime there is in it the better, lime being essential to the production of good cotton. The neighbourhood of hills should be avoided, because the dampness of the atmosphere in their vicinity is injurious to the produce and deteriorates the quality of the cotton by begetting innumerable little insects or beetles of a red colour, which produce a disease that not only stunts and destroys the pod, but also discolours the cotton.

Having thus chosen the land, the next thing to be done is to manure it well by penning cattle and sheep upon it, or by throwing plenty of cattle, manure upon it.

This done, ploughing should commence in April or May, as soon as sufficient rain has fallen to saturate the ground ; the ploughing should be repeated three or four times, and the weather should be watched, and if it is likely that there will be continuous rain for a few days, the seeds should at once be sown. In this county this is done, broad-cast, and the seed is turned in by another light ploughing.

A month or two afterwards, the plough should be run through the ground to destroy weeds. This will for the time injure the plants, but that is of no consequence, as they soon recover. Immediately after the ploughing the plants should be "thinned off" where they are too close together, by pulling up the sickly or injured ones.

The fencing should be well looked after, as cattle and sheep are exceedingly partial to the plant.

The cotton thus sown in April or May will fructify and ripen during July and August following, when picking should commence ; the crop, however,

will be very small. No cotton should be picked before the pods are fully open, and before the cotton will admit of being readily drawn out by the hand from the pod. The picking should be done every other day during the season, so that no cotton be allowed to detach itself from the pod and fall to the ground. As the sun makes the pod and its outer petals so brittle as to come off and mix with the cotton, and as the spinners complain that this injures the article for their work, the picking should be made in the morning only.

The next process is the separation of the wool from the seed. This is done in this country by what is called the hand-churka ; we have lately introduced Forbes and Dunlop's patent Roller gins with success ; four or four and a half pounds of good seed cotton will yield one of good clean cotton. The seed should pay for the ginning. The cotton is now ready for the market.

It may not be out of place here to mention that cotton cultivation is not so lucrative as some suppose. It is very precarious, inasmuch as success is dependent upon timely and moderate rains ; too much rain at the time of fructification destroys the pods and injures the wool, while the plant itself has many enemies, and is liable to many diseases. We have known an eclipse to destroy almost all the pods at the time upon the plant, at least the pods were blighted and dropped off immediately after an eclipse, and no other cause for it could be ascertained.

SALEM, 23*rd May* 1861. (Signed) FISCHER & Co.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

This is to certify that Mr. J. Fischer has cultivated Egyptian and Bourbon cotton in the three localities noted in the margin.

In Palamungalum village, Bourbon cotton..	33 Acres.
In Erode, Bourbon cotton..................	37 do.
Egyptian cotton..........................	35 do

The extent cultivated exceeds 30 acres in each locality, the quantity required by condition C. of the Resolution by the Governor General in Council of the 9th August 1861, for the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton.

(Signed) O. B. IRVINE,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

COIMBATORE, 7*th May* 1856.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Read the following letter from the Honorable R. O. CAMPBELL, Chairman to the Chamber of Commerce, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 31st July 1862 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acquaint you that this being the latest day fixed for the reception of samples of cotton for competition for the Government Cotton Prize of this year for this Presidency, two samples only have been received by the Chamber, and in only one of these has the cotton produced been stored in godowns at Madras.

2. The Chamber has fixed Saturday next, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P. M., for the adjudication of the prize.

3. As the Chamber have reason to attribute the want of greater competition on the present occasion, to the fact that not sufficient time was given to enable intending competitors to prepare the ground and sow the seed at the proper season, it is respectfully recommended that Government should at once promulgate the rules of competition for next year's prize.

ORDER THEREON, 15th August 1862, No. 1,733.

1. The promulgation of the rules of competition for the cotton prizes of 1862-63 rests, the Government observe, with the Government of India; as, in their Resolution dated 9th August 1861, paragraph 5, they stated that the conditions therein specified applied to the then current season (1861-62) only, it is not improbable that some modifications may be made in the rules for the second year's prize. The present letter from the Chamber of Commerce will therefore be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. The Chamber will, however, be requested to furnish at an early date, the modifications in the terms for the second year's prize, which, in paragraph 3, of their letter dated 28th January 1862, they stated to be necessary.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

Read the following letter from R. W. NORFOR, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 27th August 1862 :—

SIR,

1. Under instructions from the Chamber, I have the honor to forward herewith the Chamber's proceedings in the award of the Government Cotton Prize for the year 1861-62, with its report upon the cottons submitted for competition, and upon the general results of the prize in this Presidency.

2. A scheme for the division of the prize for the season 1862-63 is likewise sent, upon the subject of which the Chamber has already addressed Government.

3. Accompanying are also forwarded copies of papers received by the Chamber from Messrs. Fischer & Co., of Salem, to whom the prize has been awarded, containing valuable remarks upon the culture of exotic cottons, and upon the time at which it is necessary that the seed should be sown to ensure a successful result.

4. These papers contain so much useful information on the subject of cotton culture in the District of Salem, that the Chamber respectfully submit them to Government with a view to their publication and circulation by means of the District Gazette.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 30th July 1862.

Resolved that the following gentlemen do form a Committee of the Chamber for awarding the Government Prize :—

The Honorable R. O. Campbell, W. H. Crake, F. L. Bland, A. F. Brown, R. A. Robinson, Esquires.

That the Committee do meet for the purpose at the Office of Messrs. Parry and Co., on Saturday, the 2nd August, at 3 P. M.

That when informing Government of the day fixed for awarding the prize, it be particularly recommended that the rules for competition for the prize of 1862-63 be at once promulgated, in order that they be in advance of the planting season in the South, which begins in September, the Notification last year having been issued too late.

PROCEEDINGS of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed by Resolution of the Chamber to award the Government Cotton Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the year 1861-62, held on the 2nd August 1862.

Present :

The Honorable R. O. Campbell, W. H. Crake, Esq., F. L. Bland, Esq., A. F. Brown, Esq., R. A. Robinson, Esq.

Read—The Governor General's Resolution of date the 9th August 1861, offering the prize and stating the terms of competition; also the Notification of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 10th February 1862, with subsidiary rules.

Read—Letter from Messrs. Binny & Co., dated 21st June 1862, stating that two samples of Bourbon and one of Egyptian cotton are forwarded on behalf of Messrs. Fischer and Co., and that the cotton represented by them can be inspected at their godowns.

Read—Messrs. Fischer & Co., of Salem, letters and statements of 23rd May, 28th June, and 26th July, giving details of the method of cultivation and preparation of the cotton exhibited, with other particulars required.

From Messrs. FISCHER & Co., to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated Salem, 28th June 1862.

SIR,

Since writing to you on the 24th May, and sending you samples of cotton grown by us to compete for the prizes offered in the Governor General's Resolution of the 9th August 1861, the Notification of the Board of Revenue of the 10th February last has been brought to our notice by our Agents, Messrs. Binny & Co., whereby we perceive we have omitted to comply with certain conditions required by the Board in addition to those contained in the Governor General's Resolution, and these we now beg to supply by a Supplemental Statement herewith enclosed.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

ORDER THEREON, 12th September 1862, No. 1,952.

1. With this letter the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce forwards the Chamber's proceedings in the award of the Government cotton prize of 10,000 Rupees for the year 1861-62, with a report on the cotton submitted for competition and upon the general results of the prize in this Presidency.

2. The Chamber also submit a scheme for the division of the prize for the season 1862-63, and copies of papers received from Messrs. Fischer & Co., of Salem, to whom the prize has been awarded.

3. The Chamber of Commerce recommend that the valuable remarks contained in these papers, on the culture of exotic cottons and the time at which the seed should be sown so as to ensure a successful result, be made generally known by publication in the District Gazettes.

4. The Government observe with regret that the object for which the prize was instituted has not, as regards the present season, been attained. There have been only two competitors, Messrs. Fischer & Co., of Salem, and Bali Reddy, of Cuddapah. The causes of this failure are pointed out by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom the duty of awarding the prize was assigned. The Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Committee, and they see reason to believe that the alterations in the terms of the prize suggested by the Committee will ensure a more extended competition.

5. These alterations consist in a division of the one great prize into a number of smaller prizes, in the allotment of distinct prizes to indigenous and exotic cotton, and in a reduction of the area required to be sown with cotton. The Government resolve to forward these papers to the Government of India, and to request their early attention to the Rules prepared by the Chamber of Commerce for the prize of 1862-63.

6. In accordance with the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Revenue will be requested to instruct all Collectors to give the widest possible circulation to Mr. Fischer's statement on the subject of cotton cultivation in the Salem District.

7. This statement may be published as a Supplement to the District Gazettes, and a sufficient number of copies of the Supplement, both in English and the Vernacular language of the District, should be struck off for distribution.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department, Revenue), to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 5th September 1862, No. 4,778 :—

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,734, dated the 15th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council authorizes the adoption of any modifications of the Rules of competition for the Government Cotton Prize in the Madras Presidency, which the Government of Madras may deem desirable for the current season.

ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1862, No. 2,115.

Resolved that a copy of this letter be furnished to the Board of Revenue, with a request that they will draw up and submit, at the *earliest* possible date, a Notification offering the cotton prizes for the current season, based on the Rules furnished by the Chamber of Commerce with their Secretary's letter, dated 27th August 1862, and alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Order of Government, dated 12th September 1862, No. 1,952. The Government approve these Rules with a few modifications, viz., the omission of the prize of 1,000 Rupees for cotton produced in the Districts of Hyderabad ; the inclusion of Godavery among the Districts north and west of Madras, and the addition of another prize of 1,000 Rupees for the produce of those Districts.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Honorable T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th September 1862 :—

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit herewith a Notification

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, dated 29th October 1861, No. 2,071.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Governor in Council to request the favor of an early reply to G. O. 5th September 1861, No. 1,765, relating to the Cotton prize offered by the Supreme Government.

2. I am also to request that in the event of the Chamber consenting to undertake the duty of awarding the prize, a copy of the subsidiary rules which they may deem necessary, may be transmitted for publication.

Read the following letter from W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chairman to the Chamber of Commerce, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 2nd November 1861 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,071, in the Revenue Department, dated 30th October, and in reply to inform you that the Chamber of Commerce accepts the duty of awarding the prizes offered by the Supreme Government to the cotton producers of this Presidency for the seasons 1861-62 and 1862-63, in terms of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 9th August 1861.

2. I will at once ascertain the views of the Chamber in regard to any subsidiary rules that may be deemed requisite, and address you further thereon.

ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1861, No. 2,134.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

Read the following letter from the Honorable R. O. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 28th January 1862 :—

SIR,

1. In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day, calling for the decision of the Chamber in regard to any subsidiary rules that may be considered necessary in reference to the Governor General's Resolution offering a prize for cotton, I have the honor to state that the subject has been before the Chamber, in circulation and in Committee.

2. The only rules that the Chamber would suggest as supplementary to the conditions already published, are the following :—

(1.) That the samples shall not be less than 10 lbs.

(2.) That the latest date for the receipt of samples should be the 31st July 1862, and that the statement accompanying should give the following particulars :—

(1.) Extent of land sown, whence seed was procured, quantity of seed per acre.

(2.) Peculiarities of situation, climate, and soil.

(3.) Date of sowing, and period of collection of crop.

(4.) Mode of culture, whether irrigated or not. The weather, from sowing to the harvest.

(5.) Quantity of cotton collected from an acre, net produce of clean cotton ; and weight of seed.

(6.) Description of Gin used, and its cost.

(7.) Quantity of cotton cleaned by one Gin per day.

(8.) Cost of cotton at port of shipment, including all incidental charges ; these particulars must be given in detail.

3. I am desired to add, that so many months having elapsed since the publication of the Governor General's Resolution, the Chamber has not felt itself at liberty to suggest any alterations on the amount of prize or conditions of competition for the present year, especially as it is aware that several parties have secured land and sown cotton on the faith of the Resolution as published. But the Chamber is of opinion that for securing the objects set forth in the Governor General's Resolution, it would be advisable to make some modifications in the terms of competition for the following year.

ORDER THEREON, 1st February 1862, No. 169.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who are requested to draw up rules in accordance with the suggestions of the Chamber, and the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 9th August 1861. The Board will circulate the rules to the Collectors with instructions to translate and publish them in their Gazettes, and make them generally known in their Districts.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

of the terms on which the cotton prizes are offered in the current year, as desired in the Government Order, dated 29th September 1862, No. 2,115, Revenue Department.

ORDER THEREON, 7th October 1862, No. 2,162.

The Districts of Kistna and North Arcot should be included in the second prize circle, and in the first, Madras should be substituted for Chingleput. With these trifling modifications the Governor in Council approves of the Board's draft Notification, and directs its publication with vernacular translations, in successive issues of the "Fort Saint George Gazette." The Board of Revenue will be requested to circulate it to all Collectors for early insertion in their Gazettes, and otherwise make its purport generally known throughout the provinces.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Read the following letter from E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department), to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 6th October 1862, No. 5,493 :—

SIR,

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,953, dated the 12th ultimo, with enclosures, on the subject of the award of the Government Cotton Prize for 1861-62, and of the Rules now proposed by the Chamber of Commerce to the Prize of 1862 63.

2. In reply I am directed to refer you to my letter, No. 4,778, dated the 5th ultimo.

ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1862, No. 2,351.
Ordered to be recorded.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India (Revenue), to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 9th May 1863, No. 19 :—

SIR,

1. I have had under my consideration in Council your letter of the 7th November last, No. 80, in which you inform me of the result of the prize offered by the Government of India, for the production of cotton in the Madras Presidency for the year 1861-62.

2. It is to be regretted that, from various circumstances, the offer of the prize should have failed to call forth any effectual competition, but I trust that, under the modified conditions which have been issued for the current year, and especially in consequence of the division of the single prize of Rupees 10,000 into a considerable number of smaller prizes, the producers of cotton throughout your Presidency may be induced to increase their efforts to improve the quality and increase the quantity of this important staple.

ORDER THEREON, 19th June 1863, No. 1,076.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the Proceedings of Government, 12th and 29th September and 7th October 1862, Nos. 1,952, 2,115, and 2,162.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Read the following letter from CHARLES A. LAWSON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 1st September 1863 :—

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in the award of the Government cotton prizes for the year 1862-63, with its report upon the cottons submitted for competition, and upon the general results of the prize in this Presidency ; I am also directed to hand you copies of Messrs. Fischer & Co.'s correspondence with the Chamber, of the letter from the Collector of Coimbatore to that firm, and of the enclosures alluded to therein, viz., of a certificate from the Sub-Collector and the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, as well as a copy of the statement submitted to the Chamber by Messrs. Fischer and Co., in accordance with the regulation contained in Rule 4 of the Government Notification of the prizes.

2. It is a source of much regret to the Chamber that the valuable prizes offered by Government have been inoperative in inducing such results as were anticipated by Lord Canning when instituting those prizes. Partly from the very high prices which have for the past year secured large profits to the cultivators of cotton, and partly perhaps from ignorance, no Native has this year competed for the prizes. and should the Government attach no importance to the informality pointed out by the Collector of Coimbatore in the certificates enclosed in his letter, the Chamber has awarded the first prize for cotton grown from country seed, and also the first prize for cotton grown from foreign seed, to Messrs. Fischer & Co. of Salem, to whom was awarded the prize of Rupees 10,000 last year.

10. The Chamber will recommend to Government that Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s remarks on the cultivation of foreign and country cotton may be published in the District Gazette for general information.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

From Messrs. FISCHER & Co., to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated Salem, 26th June 1863.

SIR,

1. With reference to the notice of Government of date 7th October last, in regard to the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's prize of Rupees 10,000, for the production of cotton in the Madras Presidency in the current season 1862-63, we beg to submit two samples of cotton grown by us to compete for the said prizes. The bulk of the cotton is being forwarded to Messrs. Binny & Co. for shipment.

2. We beg also to submit a statement of cultivation, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4 of the Government Notice. The certificates therein alluded to we shall also send you as soon as they have been furnished to us by the District Revenue Officers of Coimbatore.

From Messrs. FISCHER & Co., to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated Salem, 27th June 1863.

SIR,

With reference to our letter of yesterday, we now beg to enclose two certificates from the Sub-Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, relating to the cotton we have grown for competition for the Governor General's prizes, and the letter from the Collector of Coimbatore which gave cover to these certificates.

"You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the cotton having been removed from the fields ere it had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy."

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to Messrs. FISCHER & Co., Salem, dated Coimbatore, 25th June 1863, No. 349.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I beg to forward two certificates, from the Sub-Collector, Mr. Roberts, and the Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Walker, respectively. You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the cotton having been removed from the fields ere they had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy.

1. This is to certify that Krishnama Naicken, Moonsiff Monigar Gudimangalam, in the Oodimulcottah Talook, has cultivated acres 28-2-0 of land with country cotton, and that he corroborates the statement of Messrs. Fischer and Co., that the abovementioned cotton has been cultivated by him on their account.

2. This is also to certify that I have examined and weighed, in their store rooms at Erode, in the Perundooray Talook, a quantity of cotton, stated by Messrs. Fischer and Co., to be the produce of the above land, and which I found to exceed the average quantity of 40 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Coimbatore, 23rd June 1863.

(Signed) C. A. ROBERTS,
Sub-Collector.

---

1. I certify that on the 4th June 1863, I examined certain cotton at the stores of Messrs. Fischer and Co., at Erode, Talook Perundooray. I found the amount of clean cotton to be 2 candies, 2 maunds, and 3 lbs., or 1,053 lbs.

2. I examined on the following day at Palamungalum Talook, Perundooray, land on which cotton plants were growing, and found its extent to be acres 17-22-4. I was informed that the cotton seen by me at Erode was Bourbon cotton, and that it had been grown on the land seen by me at Palamungalum, and on that land exclusively.

3. The above quantity of clean cotton exceeds 60 lbs. per acre, the amount required for the competition.

(Signed) C. WALKER,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Statement showing the following particulars in regard to the cultivation of Bourbon and Ooppum Cotton, intended for competition for the Governor General's Prizes.

1. *Extent of land sown; seed of what species, and whence procured; the quantity of seed used per acre.*—The extent of land sown was, in the instance of the Bourbon cotton, acres 17-22-4, in the village of Palamungalum, in the Perundooray Talook; and in the instance of the Ooppum cotton, acres 32-14-2, in the village of Goodimungalam, in the Oodimulcottah Talook, both in the Coimbatore District. The Bourbon seed was from our own sowings of the previous year, but the Ooppum seed was purchased from certain ryots of Goodimungalum, at the rate of 6 Annas per Madras maund. The quantity of Bourbon seed used was 8 lbs. and of Ooppum 9 lbs. *per acre.*

2. *Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land sown.*—The land we cultivated with the Bourbon cotton is generally undulating, as is

the case with all lands in the Perundooray Talook, but the land we cultivated with the Ooppum cotton is even and flat. The climate at Perundooray is generally dry, but that at Oodimulcottah more or less moist, from its contiguity to the Annamaly and Dhully hills. The soil of the Bourbon cotton fields is light, loamy, and calcareous, but that of the Ooppum is *black* clay, like the generality of soils in which this description of cotton best flourishes.

3. *The date of sowing and that of picking.*—The Bourbon seed was sown in October 1861, and the cotton now sent for competition is the second crop we have obtained from it; the first has already competed for and obtained the Governor General's prize of Rupees 10,000. The picking of the present crop commenced in December last, and the yield, up to the present time, is 8½ candies of *seed* cotton, which, after having been ginned, has yielded 2 candies, 2 maunds, and 3 lbs. *clean* cotton, or a little more than 60 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

The Ooppum seed was sown in September last, and picking commenced in April; the yield has been 12 candies of *seed* cotton, or, after having been ginned, 2 candies, 13 maunds, and 9 lbs. of *clean* cotton, which is equal to nearly 41½ lbs. of clean cotton *per acre*.

4. *The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.*—The mode of culture that we adopted as respects the Bourbon cotton is the same as that detailed in our statement submitted on the 24th May, 1862.

With regard, however, to the Ooppum cotton, the land was first well ploughed and manured, and after rain had fallen in September, the seed was sown broad-cast and then turned in by another light ploughing; when the plants were a span high, the plough was again gone through the ground to destroy the weeds. Irrigation, of course, was not resorted to, but the plants derived much benefit from occasional showers, which fell between the period of sowing and the commencement of the picking in the month of April following.

5. *The quantity of Cotton collected per acre; the net produce of clean Cotton, and the weight of seed left after cleaning.*—This information we give in the subjoined table:—

Description of Cotton.	Total quantity of seed Cotton picked.			Total of clean Cotton.			Weight of seed after cleaning.			Seed Cotton per Acre.			Clean Cotton per Acre.			Seed per Acre.		
	C.	M.	lbs.	C.	M.	lbs.	C.	M.	lbs.	C.	M	lbs.	C.	M.	lbs.	C.	M.	lbs.
Bourbon......	8	10	0	2	2	3	6	7	22	0	9	12	0	2	10	0	7	6
Ooppum.......	12	0	0	2	13	9	9	6	16	0	7	18	0	1	16	0	5	18

6. *The description and cost of Cotton Gin used for cleaning the Cotton.*—All our cotton during this year has been cleaned exclusively by the common country or hand churkas, the cost of one of which varies from 10 Annas to one Rupee, according to workmanship.

7. *The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one such gin per day.*—The country churka cleans 16 lbs. of Bourbon cotton per day for 1 Anna, and 20 lbs. of Ooppum cotton per day for 2 Annas

(Signed) FISCHER & Co.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1863, No. 1767.

1. The Governor in Council regrets to find that the valuable prizes offered for the best cotton grown in this Presidency have again failed to excite competition.

2. On the first occasion (1861-62), a single prize of 10,000 Rupees was offered, but there were only two competitors for it, and it was adjudged to Messrs. Fischer and Co., the cotton of the other exhibitor, Balee Reddy, being so inferior, that in fact the competition was nominal.

3. Last year, in the hope of securing more extended competition, nine prizes, ranging from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 500, were offered, and the minimum extent of land under cultivation was reduced from 30 to 10 acres. These measures have, unfortunately, been wholly unsuccessful, and on the last occasion Messrs. Fischer and Co. were the only exhibitors. The Chamber of Commerce report highly of Messrs. Fischer & Co.'s samples of Bourbon and Ooppum, valuing the former at 22*d.* and the latter at 18*d.* per lb. in Liverpool, at the ruling prices of June last. The yield of clean cotton per acre was a little more than 60 lbs. in the case of the Bourbon, and nearly 41¼ lbs. in the case of Ooppum cotton. The cost of production and conveyance to Madras appears to have been a trifle above 2¼*d.* per lb. for the Bourbon, and nearly 3½*d.* per lb. for the Ooppum; the former being, as already stated, worth 22*d.* in Liverpool, while the latter is only worth 18*d.* per lb. The assessment of the land on which the Bourbon cotton was grown was 14 Annas per acre, and that of the land selected for the Ooppum was 1 Rupee 2 Annas per acre.

	Rupees.
First prize, for best Cotton from country seed	2,000
Do. do. for do from foreign seed..	1,500
	3,500

4. The Governor in Council sanctions the payment to Messrs. Fischer and Co. of the two prizes adjudged to them by the Chamber, and directs the publication of the papers in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes.

5. As the Resolution of the Supreme Government, dated 9th August 1861, sanctioned the offer of these prizes only for the two years 1861-62, and 1862-63, a reference will be made to that authority to ascertain whether they are to be continued or not.

6. The Government are much indebted to the Chamber of Commerce for the assistance they have so obligingly rendered in this matter.

7. The Chamber are requested to forward a small sample of the Prize cotton for transmission to the Home Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Read the following letter from E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 21st October 1863, No. 6,673 :—

SIR,

Your letter No. 1,768, dated the 25th of September, having with its enclosure been laid before the President in Council, I am directed to intimate that no further prizes should be offered for Cotton in the Madras Presidency.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1863, No. 1,950.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and Chamber of Commerce, with reference to paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of Government, 25th September 1863, No. 1,767.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE TEST.

Translate the following into the Vernacular.

An Inquest was held this morning in Vedagiri Pillay's compound, on the body of a man named Chinnasawmy, by trade a Weaver.

Ramasawmy deposed that he lived in the Sudder bazaar, that he was a bricklayer, and that he last saw the deceased alive at about 3 P. M. on Thursday. Deceased was lying down at the time, and asked for a drink of water ; he had been suffering for the last six months from pain and bloating of the belly. He was a man of sober habits and had never, to witness' knowledge, threatened to destroy himself. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he was found missing. Witness reported the circumstance to the Police.

Venkatasawmy, Police Peon, deposed that on going his rounds at 8 P. M. on Thursday, he noticed some thing floating on the surface of a tank; on closer examination it proved to be a corpse. He at once reported the matter to the Duffadar, when the body was removed to the house of Vedagiri Pillay which is within 200 yards of the tank.

The District Surgeon examined the body, but could discover no signs of violence. He was of opinion that deceased was drowned.

Verdict.—Found drowned—Cause unknown.

QUESTIONS ON LAW AND RULES APPLICABLE TO THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

I. What is the course to be observed by a person, if a doubt is entertained as to the proper amount of Stamp duty to be impressed on any Deed Instrument, or Writing to be executed by him?

II. Is an unstamped document liable to duty according to the Stamp Act ever admissible as evidence in the Courts? and if so, in what cases?

III. What is the penalty prescribed in the Stamp Act if any person executes or accepts any document, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped? and under what Section?

IV. What is the course to be observed by a person if a Draft or Order for the payment of money on demand, chargeable with the Stamp duty of one Anna, shall come to his hand unstamped? and will any course adopted by him relieve from penalty the other, who may have drawn a Draft or Order without a Stamp? if not, what is the penalty?

V. To what extent, and in what stages of suit, can refunds of Stamp duty be authorized by the Court, and within what period should the certificate issued by the Court for the refund of Stamp duty be presented for payment?

VI. Can an unstamped or insufficiently stamped document be stamped after execution, and if so, under what circumstances, and how is it done? Are any penalties prescribed for such cases, and if so, what are they? Is the remission of the penalty authorized by the Act, and if so, by whom, and on what considerations, may the remission be granted?

VII. In what cases and how can new Stamps be given in lieu of executed instruments on stamped paper? Is there any limit of time prescribed for this? if so, what is the time! Can the amount of such Stamp be given in money?

VIII. Can any Stamp be sold by other than a licensed Vendor? if so, in what cases and what Stamps? If the license of a licensed Vendor expires, or be revoked, how are the Stamps in his possession to be dealt with?

QUESTIONS ON BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

I. What is a Single Entry in Book-Keeping, and what is the difference between a Single and Double Entry ? State the relative advantages of both.

II. What is the meaning of Dr. and Cr. as used in Book-Keeping ? Illustrate it by some examples.

III. What are the books to be chiefly kept in the form of Book-Keeping by Single Entry ?

IV. How is a Day Book kept up ? Make out one by filling some fictitious entries in it.

V. How is a Ledger kept up and closed, and what is its object ? Post in it the entries which you may fill up in the Day Book in reference to the preceding question.

VI. What is an Account Current ?

VII. Mr. *A*, at Madras, has a correspondent, Mr. *B*, at Bangalore. When the former closed his account with the latter up to 30th June 1863, he found a balance of Rs. 578, as due to him from Mr. *B*. In July 1864, he purchased and despatched to Mr. *B*, a carriage and horse to the value of Rs. 900 ; in September a shawl to the value of Rs. 200. He also accepted a bill from Mr. *B* in favor of Mr. *D*, and paid Rs. 700 in November. In July and September he had incurred packing and other charges to the extent of Rs. 35 and 10½ in despatching the things above-mentioned. Mr. *B* remitted in November, Rs. 800 to Mr. *A*. In July, an interest of Rs. 2,500 was drawn by Mr. *A* on the Government Promissory Notes belonging to Mr. *B*, which remained with him. In December, Mr. *B* paid at Bangalore Rs. 250 to a relation of Mr. *A* on his Order. It should be remembered that Mr. *A* is allowed a commission of 5 per cent. on all purchases he may make, and 2½ per cent. on any interest he may draw on account of Mr. *B*. Now make out an Account Current for Mr. *A*, to be sent to Mr. *B* at Bangalore.

VIII. What is a Balance Sheet, and how is it prepared ? What are the particulars obtained from it ?

COLLECTION OF SEA CUSTOMS.

I. Define the meanings assigned by Act VI of 1863 to the following words and expressions—

British India.
Chief Officer of Customs of the Port.
Free Port.
Foreign Port.
Master or Commander.
Warehouse.

II. How are under-valued goods to be dealt with ?

III. What penalty are goods liable to, which are not entered in the manifest, or disagree with the entries therein, as to description and quantities ?

VI. Within what time must goods be cleared from the Custom House, and how should they be disposed of after that time ?

V. What are the rules regarding claims to abatement of duty on damaged goods ?

VI. How long may goods remain warehoused in bond, without payment of import duty ?

VII. In what cases may duties be remitted on warehoused bonded goods ?

VIII. State all the conditions which must be complied with by applicants for grant of drawback on re-export.

IX. State rules under which duty on goods not shipped, or re-landed, may be refunded.

X. What penalty is a master liable to, if he departs without a Port Clearance ?

XI. What goods are absolutely prohibited to be imported ?

XII. Is duty leviable on any goods carried from one British Indian Port to another ?

CONSERVANCY OF PORTS.

I. What are the powers of a Conservator of Ports ? and what are the penalties leviable for disobedience of his orders ?

II. How are obstructions and nuisances to be removed ? and by whom are the expenses of such removal to be paid ?

III. What is the penalty for improperly discharging Ballast within the limits of a Port ?

IV. If a Master refuses to pay Port Dues, how should the Conservator act ?

V. How often are Port Dues leviable on the same Vessel constantly entering one particular port ?

VI. In what cases are Port Dues partly remitted ?

EMIGRATION.

I. State the regulations under which parties of Emigrants are to be collected by Recruiters, and whom they are prohibited from entertaining as Emigrants.

II. How many days must Emigrants remain at the Depôt before embarkation ?

III. What is the penalty for inducing by false representation, or other fraudulent means, Emigrants to embark ?

IV. What are Emigration Agents bound to ascertain personally from each Emigrant, previous to his or her embarkation? and what are they bound to explain to them?

QUESTIONS ON LAWS RELATING TO SALT MONOPOLY.

1. State briefly the leading principles of the Salt Revenue system of this Presidency. What are the Regulations and Acts applicable to it?

2. Can Foreign Salt be legally imported by Sea? and if so, on what terms?

3. What is the present Government selling price of Salt?

4. What is the law regarding Salt in transit, unprotected by a Rowanah and what is the latest rule on the subject of Rowanahs?

5. How are breaches of the Salt Law punishable? by what Officers? and by what amount of punishment?

6. What are the rules for the seizure and confiscation of Salt illicitly manufactured?

7. What rewards are payable to Officers seizing illicit Salt?

8. What reward is payable to persons giving information of unlicensed manufacture of Salt?

9. To what penalty are proprietors, farmers, and renters of land, and Managers of Estates liable who fail to give information of illicit manufacture or importation of Salt?

10. What is the provision of the law for the exportation of Salt—

   i. For which the full price has been paid?

   ii. For which only the cost price to Government has been paid?

QUESTIONS BEARING ON POLICE ACTS AND DEPARTMENTAL MATTERS, FOR INSPECTORS, &c., OF POLICE.

I. State the duties of a Police Officer under the Police Act, and also what provision is made in Departmental Routine for giving effect to the requirements of the law.

II. Specify the offences of Police Officers which are provided for by the Police Act: state the jurisdiction and penalty attaching to each.

III. State the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to confessions made to Police Officers, and information received from accused persons by them. How far admissible in evidence?

IV. What should be the conduct of a Police Officer when any confessions &c., are made to him?

V. What are the duties of Police Officers under the Salt Regulations?

VI. State concisely the relation between Police and Magistracy.

VII. What are the duties of Police Officers in regard to the arrest of persons suspected of crimes in which they may arrest without warrant?

VIII. What books, &c., are kept in a Police House? state their several uses.

IX. Describe the mode of paying the constables of a Division, and how any balance remaining after payment of all the men is disposed of.

X. What is the arrangement established for the sweeping and lighting the station houses, and how are these charges adjusted?

XI. What clothing is supplied to Constables, and what steps are taken with reference to clothing when a man takes his discharge?

XII. What examination is a Constable required to pass for promotion to Deputy Head Constable and Head Constable?

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

Translate the following into English.

தென்னாட்டிலே மகிழாரூப்பியமென்னும் பட்டணத்தில் வர்த்தமானனென்றொரு வர்த்தகனிருந்தான் - அவனுக்கு வெகுபணமிருந்து பின்னுஞ்சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறவாசையினாற் பின்வருகிறபடி யாலோசிக்கலாயினான். யாதொன்று சம்பாதிப்பதருமையோ வதைசம்பாதிக்கவேண்டும்; சம்பாதித்ததைக்காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்; காப்பாற்றினதைவிர்த்தி பண்ணவேண்டும; விர்த்திபண்ணினதைதானுமனுபவித்து உத்தமபாத்திரத்திற் செலவழிக்கவேண்டும். காப்பாற்றாத திரவியம் நாசமாகும்; விர்த்திபண்ணாததுகுறையும்; தானுமனுபவித்துச் சற்பாத்திரத்திற் செலவழியாதது வீணாகுமெனச் சாஸ்திரமிருக்கிறதினாலும், மேலுமின்பமும் புண்ணியமுங் கீர்த்தியும் மனிதருக்குள்ளே பெருமையுமுறவும் நினைத்ததுமுடித்தலும் யாருக்குண்டு; திரளாகப்பணங்குவித்தவர்களுக்கே யுண்டு; இல்லாதவர்களுலகத்திலே நடைப்பிணமாவார்களாகையினாலும், மேன்மேலுஞ் சம்பாதிப்பதே யோக்கியமென்றாலோசித்துக்கொண்டு, தன்னிடத்திலிருக்கிற சரக்குகளை வண்டியிலேற்றி யதிற் சஞ்சீவகன், நந்தகன் என்னும் பெயரையுடைய விரண்டெருதுகளைப் பூட்டி நடத்திக்கொண்டு தேசாந்தரம்போனான். போகும்போதொருநாள் நெருங்கிய காட்டிலே மிகுந்தபாரத்தினாற் சஞ்சீவகனென்கிறவெருது காலிடறிவிழுந்து, நொண்டியாயிற்று. அப்போது வர்த்தமானனந்தவெருதுக்குபதிலாக வேறொருதை வண்டியிற்கட்டி யோட்டிக்கொண்டவ்வெருதுக்கு ஒராளைக்காவல்வைத்துப் போனான். பிறகந்தச்சேவகன் வர்த்தகனிடத்துக்கு இரண்டொருநாட் கழித்துப்போயந்த வெருது செத்துபோயிற்றென்று பொய்சொன்னான். காட்டில் விடப்பட்டவெருதோ, ஆயுசுபலத்தினாற் பிழைத்துப் புல்லுமுதலானமேய்ச்சலாலே மிகவும்பெருத்துக்கொழுத்து ஒடிந்தகாலுங்கூடி யந்தக்காட்டிலே யதேச்சையாய்த்திரிந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. அப்படியிருக்கையில், காட்டிற்சஞ்சரிக்கிற பிராணிகளுக்கெல்லாம் ராஜியபட்டாபிஷேக சடங்குகளில்லாமற்றன் வல்லமையினா லிராஜத்துவத்தை யடைந்திருக்கிற சிங்கமானது

தன்பராக்கிரமத்தாற் சம்பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ராஜியத்தைச் சுகமாகவனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தொருநாள் தாகமெடுத்துத் தண்ணீர்குடிக்க யமுனையாற்றங்கரைக்குப் போகும்போதங்கே சடிதியிலென்றைக்குங் கேட்டறியாத பேரிடிமுழக்கம்போலுமந்த ரிஷபமுக்காரம்போட்ட தொனியைக்கேட்டுத் திடுக்கிட்டிதேது புதிதாயிருக்கிறதென்று பயந்து நடுநடுங்கித் தண்ணீர்குடியாமற் சும்மா வசைவற நின்றுவிட்டது. அப்போதவ்விடத்திலிருந்த சிங்கத்தினுடைய பிரதானமந்திரிகுமாரர்களாகிய கரடகன், கமனகனென்கிற நரிகளிரண்டு மிந்தவதிசயத்தை யறிந்து ஒன்றுக்கொன்று பேசத்தொடங்கின.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATES.

കുറനാടതാലൂക്ക ഹെഡാപൊല്ലീസ്സാപര ചാത്തുമെനൊൻ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഹരജി - നവെമ്പ്ര 12 ാം ൹ യത്ത 135 ാം നമ്പ്ര കല്പനയും അതൊടുകൂടി അയച്ച വാറൊലഹരജിയും നവെമ്പ്ര 15 ാം ൹ കിട്ടി - ഇന്നലെഞാൻതന്നെ എടപ്പാൾ അംശം തലമുണ്ട ദെശത്തചെന്ന അധികാരി മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാര പ്രമാണികൾ മുതലായി പലരെയുംവരുത്തി അന്വെഷിക്കയും വാറൊലിയിൽ പറയുന്ന മമ്മിക്കുട്ടിയുടെകുടിയിൽ ആയുധകത്തികൾ ഉണ്ടൊഎന്ന മൎയ്യാദപ്രകാരം ശോധനചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തതിൽ ആയുധകത്തികൾ ഒന്നുംകണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്തത കൂടാതെ ആരും ദുരാലൊചനെക്ക ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരവും അറിവുകിട്ടീട്ടും ഇല്ല - മേല്പടി ദേശത്തഎടപ്പാൾ അങ്ങാടിക്ക സമീപം നിരത്തവഴിയുടെ വടക്കുഭാഗം പറമ്പിൽമുമ്പെ ഒരാളെകുഴിച്ചിട്ട കബർസ്ഥലത്ത വിളക്കവെച്ച വരുമാറുണ്ടെന്നും വിളക്കവെക്കാൻ പൊകുന്നആളുകൾക്ക വഴിനടെക്കായി അല്പസ്ഥലത്തെ കുറുന്തൊട്ടിമുതലായ കാടചെത്തികളഞ്ഞതായും കാണുന്നുണ്ട - അല്ലാതെ അവിടെവെച്ച ഇയ്യിടെ ഒരുനെൎച്ചകഴിച്ചപ്രകാരവും നെൎച്ചകഴിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നപ്രകാരവും കാണുന്നില്ല.

അവിടെ സമീപമുള്ള ഹിന്തുമുസൽമാൻ ജാതിക്കാരിൽ ചിലരെവരുന്നി 54 ലെ 23 ാം നമ്പ്ര ആക്ടിലെ താല്പൎയ്യം ഇപ്പൊളും അറിയിച്ച കലശൽനാനാവിധം ഉണ്ടാകാതെയിരിപ്പാൻ വെണ്ടുന്നതാക്കിതി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത കൂടാതെ ആവകെക്ക ആരെങ്കിലും യന്തി

ക്കുന്നതായിഅറിഞ്ഞാൽഉടനെവെണ്ടുന്ന ബന്തൊബസ്തചെയ്യുംഇവിടെ റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചെയ്വാനായും മറ്റും അധികാരി മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാരൊടും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

ൟ വാറൊല ഉണ്ടാക്കിയത ആരാകുന്നുഎന്ന ഇതുവരെചെയ്ത അന്വെഷണത്തിൽ തുമ്പകിട്ടീട്ടില്ലായ്കകൊണ്ടു ൟ വസ്തുത ബോധിപ്പിച്ച കല്പനഒന്നിച്ചവന്നവാറൊല ൟ ഹരജിഒന്നിച്ച അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATES.

Translate the following into English.

ದ್ವಾರಾವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಜಯರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯಿವರತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರುಸಹಾ ವಿಜಯನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯರಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗಿ, ರಾಯರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ವೊಂದು ಶೀಮೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನೀವು ಕಾವೇರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಗೆಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನಿರಿಯೆಂತ ಹೇಳಲು, ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ ಪಟ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾವೇರಿಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣರಣಯೆಂಬ ಕೋಟೆಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವೊಂದುರಾತ್ರಿಬಹಳ ಶುಭಸೂಚಕವಾದ ಸ್ವಪ್ನವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಹಣರಣ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯೆಂಬವರು ದವಲತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಯಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವೊಬ್ಬ ಹೆಂಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು, ಆಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರು ವೈರಾಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಶೀಮೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೊರಟು ಹೋದದ್ದರಿಂದ ವೊಬ್ಬ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಅವರ ಮನೇಜನರನ್ನು ಆರೈಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರಿಗೆ ವಳಿತವಾಗಿಯಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವು ನೀಚಕುಲದವರು ಯಿವರುಹೊರಟುಹೋದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಬಹಳ ಗರ್ವಿಸಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿವೊಬ್ಬನು ಅವರ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ತನಗೆಕೊಡಿರಿಯೆಂತ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೀರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇದೆಂದು ಮದುವೇ ಮುಸ್ತೈದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ಮನೇ ಹೆಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಯಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ದುಃಖಪಡುತ್ತಿರಲು ಆಕೆರೇದಂಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿದ್ದವಿಜಯರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರೂ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಶುಭಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಯಿಶ್ಚೀಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದುಃಖಪಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದುಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ವರ್ತಮಾನವನ್ನು ಆ ಹೆಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೇಳಲು, ಅವರುಕೇಳಿ

IV. What are Emigration Agents bound to ascertain personally from each Emigrant, previous to his or her embarkation? and what are they bound to explain to them?

QUESTIONS ON LAWS RELATING TO SALT MONOPOLY.

1. State briefly the leading principles of the Salt Revenue system of this Presidency. What are the Regulations and Acts applicable to it?

2. Can Foreign Salt be legally imported by Sea? and if so, on what terms?

3. What is the present Government selling price of Salt?

4. What is the law regarding Salt in transit, unprotected by a Rowanah and what is the latest rule on the subject of Rowanahs?

5. How are breaches of the Salt Law punishable? by what Officers? and by what amount of punishment?

6. What are the rules for the seizure and confiscation of Salt illicitly manufactured?

7. What rewards are payable to Officers seizing illicit Salt?

8. What reward is payable to persons giving information of unlicensed manufacture of Salt?

9. To what penalty are proprietors, farmers, and renters of land, and Managers of Estates liable who fail to give information of illicit manufacture or importation of Salt?

10. What is the provision of the law for the exportation of Salt—
    - i. For which the full price has been paid?
    - ii. For which only the cost price to Government has been paid?

QUESTIONS BEARING ON POLICE ACTS AND DEPARTMENTAL MATTERS, FOR INSPECTORS, &c., OF POLICE.

I. State the duties of a Police Officer under the Police Act, and also what provision is made in Departmental Routine for giving effect to the requirements of the law.

II. Specify the offences of Police Officers which are provided for by the Police Act: state the jurisdiction and penalty attaching to each.

III. State the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to confessions made to Police Officers, and information received from accused persons by them. How far admissible in evidence?

IV. What should be the conduct of a Police Officer when any confessions &c., are made to him?

V. What are the duties of Police Officers under the Salt Regulations?

VI. State concisely the relation between Police and Magistracy.

VII. What are the duties of Police Officers in regard to the arrest of persons suspected of crimes in which they may arrest without warrant ?

VIII. What books, &c., are kept in a Police House ? state their several uses.

IX. Describe the mode of paying the constables of a Division, and how any balance remaining after payment of all the men is disposed of.

X. What is the arrangement established for the sweeping and lighting the station houses, and how are these charges adjusted ?

XI. What clothing is supplied to Constables, and what steps are taken with reference to clothing when a man takes his discharge ?

XII. What examination is a Constable required to pass for promotion to Deputy Head Constable and Head Constable ?

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

Translate the following into English.

தென்னாட்டிலே மகிழாருப்பியமென்னும் பட்டணத்தில் வர்த்தமானனென்றொரு வர்த்தகனிருந்தான் - அவனுக்கு வெகுபணமிருந்து பின்னுஞ்சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறவாசையினாற் பின்வருகிறபடி யாலோசிக்கலாயினான். யாதொன்று சம்பாதிப்பதருமையோ வதைசம்பாதிக்கவேண்டும் ; சம்பாதித்ததைக்காப்பாற்றவேண்டும் ; காப்பாற்றினதைவிர்த்தி பண்ணவேண்டும ; விர்த்திபண்ணினதைதானுமனுபவித்து உத்தமபாத்திரத்திற் செலவழிக்கவேண்டும். காப்பாற்றாத திரவியம் நாசமாகும் ; விர்த்திபண்ணாததுகுறையும் ; தானுமனுபவித்துச் சற்பாத்திரத்திற் செலவழியாதது வீணாகுமெனச் சாஸ்திரமிருக்கிறதினாலும், மேலுமின்பமும் புண்ணியமுங் கீர்த்தியும் மனிதருக்குள்ளே பெருமையுமுறவும் நினைத்ததுமுடித்தலும் யாருக்குண்டு ; திரளாகப்பணங்குவித்தவர்களுக்கே யுண்டு ; இல்லாதவர்களுலகத்திலே நடைப்பிணமாவார்களாகையினாலும், மேன்மேலுஞ் சம்பாதிப்பதே யோக்கியமென்றுலோசித்துக்கொண்டு, தன்னிடத்திலிருக்கிற சரக்குகளை வண்டியிலேற்றி யதிற் சஞ்சீவகன், நந்தகன் என்னும் பெயரையுடைய விரண்டெருதுகளைப் பூட்டி நடத்திக்கொண்டு தேசாந்தரம்போனான். போகும்போதொருநாள் நெருங்கிய காட்டிலே மிகுந்தபாரத்தினாற் சஞ்சீவகனென்கிறவெருது காலிடறிவிழுந்து, நொண்டியாயிற்று. அப்போது வர்த்தமானனந்தவெருதுக்குபதிலாக வேறொருதை வண்டியிற்கட்டி யோட்டிக்கொண்டவ்வெருதுக்கு ஒராளைக்காவல்வைத்துப் போனான். பிறகந்தச்சேவகன் வர்த்தகனிடத்துக்கு இரண்டொருநாட் கழித்துப்போயந்த வெருது செத்துபோயிற்றென்று பொய்சொன்னான். காட்டில் விடப்பட்டவெருதோ, ஆயுசுபலத்தினாற் பிழைத்துப் புல்லுமுதலானமேய்ச்சலாலே மிகவும்பெருத்துக்கொழுத்து ஒடிந்தகாலுங்கூடி யந்தக்காட்டிலே யதேச்சையாய்த்திரிந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. அப்படியிருக்கையில், காட்டிற்சஞ்சரிக்கிற பிராணிகளுக்கெல்லாம் ராஜ்யபட்டாபிஷேக சடங்குகளில்லாமற்றன் வல்லமையினா லிராஜத்துவத்தை யடைந்திருக்கிற சிங்கமானது

தன்பராக்கிறமத்தாற் சம்பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ராஜியத்தைச் சுகமாகவனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தொருநாள் தாகமெடுத்துத் தண்ணீர்குடிக்க யமுனையாற்றங்கரைக்குப் போகும்போதங்கே சடிதியிலென்றைக்குங் கேட்டறியாத பேரிடிமுழக்கம்போலுமந்த ரிஷபமுக்காரம்போட்ட தொனியைக்கேட்டுத் திடுக்கிட்டிதேது புதிதாயிருக்கிறதென்று பயந்து நடுநடுங்கித் தண்ணீர்குடியாமற் சும்மா வசைவற நின்றுவிட்டது. அப்போதவ்விடத்திலிருந்த சிங்கத்தினுடைய பிரதானமந்திரிகுமாரர்களாகிய கரடகன், கமனகனென்கிற நரிகளிரண்டு மிந்தவிசயத்தை யறிந்து ஒன்றுக்கொன்று பேசத்தொடங்கின.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATES.

കൂററനാടതാലൂക്ക ഹെഡപൊല്ലിസ്സാപ്സര ചാത്തുമെനൊൻ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഹരജി - നവെമ്പ്ര 12 ാം നു യത്ത 135 ാം നമ്പ്ര കല്പനയും അതൊട്ടുകൂടി അയച്ച വാറൊലഹരജിയും നവെമ്പ്ര 15 ാം നു കിട്ടി - ഇന്നലെഞാൻതന്നെ എടപ്പാൾ അംശം തലമുണ്ട ദെശത്തചെന്ന അധികാരി മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാര പ്രമാണികൾ മുതലായി പലരെയുംവരുത്തി അന്വെഷിക്കയും വാറൊലിയിൽ പറയുന്ന മമ്മിക്കുട്ടിയുടെകുടിയിൽ ആയുധകത്തികൾ ഉണ്ടൊഎന്ന മര്യാദപ്രകാരം ശോധനചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തതിൽ ആയുധകത്തികൾ ഒന്നുംകണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്തത കൂടാതെ ആരും. ദുരാലൊചനെക്ക ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരവും അറിവുകിട്ടീട്ടും ഇല്ല - മെല്പടി ദേശത്തഎടപ്പാൾ അങ്ങാടിക്ക സമീപം നിരത്തവഴിയുടെ വടക്കുഭാഗം പറമ്പിൽമുമ്പെ ഒരാളെകുഴിച്ചിട്ട കബർസ്ഥലത്ത വിളക്കവെച്ച വരുമാറുണ്ടെന്നും വിളക്കവെക്കാൻ പൊകുന്നആളുകൾക്ക വഴിനടെക്കായി അല്പസ്ഥലത്തെ കുറ്റിതൊട്ടിമുതലായ കാടചെത്തികളഞ്ഞതായും കാണുന്നുണ്ട - അല്ലാതെ അവിടെവെച്ച ഇസ്സുടെ ഒരുനെർച്ചകഴിച്ചപ്രകാരവും നെർച്ചകഴിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നപ്രകാരവും കാണുന്നില്ല.

അവിടെ സമീപമുള്ള ഹിന്തുമുസൽമാൻ ജാതിക്കാരിൽ ചിലരെവരുത്തി 54 ലെ 23 ാം നമ്പ്ര ആക്ടിലെ താല്പൎയ്യം ഇപ്പൊളും അറിയിച്ച കലശൽനാനാവിധം ഉണ്ടാകാതെയിരിപ്പാൻ വെണ്ടുന്നതാണിതി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത കൂടാതെ ആവകെക്ക ആരെങ്കിലും യന്ത്രി

ക്കുന്നതായിഅറിഞ്ഞാൽഉടനെവെണ്ടുന്ന ബന്തൊബസ്തചെയ്യുംഇവിടെ റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചെയ്യാനായും മറ്റും അധികാരി മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാരൊടും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

ൟ വാറൊല ഉണ്ടാക്കിയത ആരാകുന്നുഎന്ന ഇതുവരെചെയ്ത അന്വെഷണത്തിൽ തുമ്പകിട്ടിട്ടില്ലായ്കകൊണ്ട ൟ വസ്തുത ബൊധിപ്പിച്ച കല്പനഒന്നിച്ചവന്നവാറൊല ൟ ഹാരജിഒന്നിച്ച അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATES.

Translate the following into English.

ದ್ವಾರಾವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಜಯರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯಿವರ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರುಸಹಾ ವಿಜಯನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗಿ, ರಾಯರು ಅವರನ್ನ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ವೊಂದು ಸೀಮೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನೀವು ಕಾವೇರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಮೆಗೆಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನಿರಿಯೆಂತ ಹೇಳಲು, ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ ಪಟ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾವೇರಿಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹದನಾಡಯೆಂಬ ಕೋಟೆ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವೊಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಬಹಳ ಶುಭಸೂಚಕವಾದ ಸ್ವಪ್ನವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಹದನಾಡ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯೆಂಬವರು ದವಲತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಯಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವೊಬ್ಬಳೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು, ಆ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರು ವೈರಾಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೀಮೆಯನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೊರಟು ಹೋದದ್ದರಿಂದ ವೊಬ್ಬ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಅವರ ಮನೋಜನರನ್ನ ಆರೋಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪಳಿತವಾಗಿಯಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವು ನೀಚಕುಲದವರು ಯಿವರುಹೊರಟುಹೋದ್ದನ್ನ ಕಂಡುಬಹಳ ಗರ್ವಿಸಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿವೊಬ್ಬನು ಅವರ ಮಗಳನ್ನ ತನಗೆಕೊಡಿರಿಯೆಂತ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಅವನ್ನ ಮೀರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇದೆಂದು ಮದುವೆ ಮುಸ್ತೈದಿಯನ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ಮನೆ ಹೆಂಮಕ್ಕಳು ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಯಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ದುಃಖಪಡುತ್ತಿರಲು ಆಕೆರೇದಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿದ್ದವಿಜಯರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರೂ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರೂ ಅವರನ್ನ ಕಂಡು ಶುಭಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನ ಯತ್ನೀಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದುಃಖಪಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದುಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ವರ್ತಮಾನವನ್ನ ಆ ಹೆಂಮಕ್ಕಳುಹೇಳಲು, ಅವರುಕೇಳಿ

ಇದು ಯೇನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸ, ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡ್ತೇವು ಯೆಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ತರುವಾಯ ಯೀ ಜಂಗಮರು ರಹಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೊಡೆಯರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಯೀ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯೀಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಈ ಕೆರೇಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡು ಯಿದ್ದ ಈ ಯಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆಯವಳಗೆ ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಬಪ್ಪರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮುಸ್ತೈದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ಯಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಯೀ ನೀಚಕುಲದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಃಕಲಹಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯೀ ನೀಚ ಕುಲದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ವೊಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ವೊಳಗೆ ಕರತರಿಸಿ ಸಂಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತರುವಾಯ ಯೀ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಯೀ ಶಾಂತ ವೊಡೆಯರ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಜಯರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಣರಣ ಕಾರಗಳ ಸಹ ಯಿವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಯೀಮ್ಯೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವೊಡೆಯರು ಮೈಸೂರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಸರ್ವದಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ಚೆಟ್ಟುಮಾಡತಪ್ಪದೆ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

3. The Chamber is much disappointed that the division of the prize last year into several prizes of smaller sums has not induced a more extended competition, and it is not prepared to offer any further suggestions for making the prizes more popular.

4. The Chamber respectfully urge that the statement submitted by Messrs. Fischer & Co. regarding the cultivation of their cotton, may be published in the District Gazettes for general information.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 24th July 1863.

PRESENT.

W. H. Crake, Esq., *Chairman.*	H. Tolputt, Esq.
A. F. Brown, Esq.	F. L. Bland, Esq.

Read the Official Notice published by Government in the "Fort Saint George Gazette" of the 7th October last, of the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of cotton in the Madras Presidency in 1862-63.

Read letter from Messrs. Binny & Co., dated the 2nd July 1862, sending twenty bundles of cotton directed to the Secretary, which Messrs. Fischer & Co. of Salem intend should compete for the prizes.

Read letter from Messrs. Fischer and Co., to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, dated Salem, 26th June, submitting two samples of cotton grown by them, of which the bulk is contained in the abovementioned twenty bundles.

Read letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated 2nd July, harding the above letter, the two samples of cotton, one Ooppum (country seed) and one of Bourbon (foreign), and a statement explanatory of their growth.

Read Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s statement, and the certificates from the Sub-Collector and the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore regarding the cultivation of the cotton.

1. It will be observed that neither certificate is worded as laid down in accordance with the order of Government, and that this discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the cotton had been removed from the fields ere they had been inspected.

2. There being no other competitor for the prizes, the two samples were weighed and found to contain over 10 lbs. of cotton each. They were then carefully examined by the Chamber, after which the twenty bundles were inspected and the two samples judged to be fair specimens in every particular of the bulk of the cotton competing for the prizes.

3. The Chamber resolved to report on these samples as follows :—

REPORT.

1. The Chamber cannot speak in too high terms of the very excellent manner in which both samples have been prepared. They are free from leaf, or seed, or any impurity whatsoever.

2. The Bourbon sample is an excellent specimen of this description of cotton, and has a beautiful silky appearance.

3. The Chamber consider cotton of similar quality would be valued at about 22*d*. per lb. in the Liverpool Market in June last. In their statement Messrs. Fischer and Co. give full particulars of the growth of the cotton, and the Chamber learn therein that the first crop raised from the seed which produced this sample, competed for and gained the cotton prize of last season. The yield was a little more than 60 lbs. of clean cotton per acre. The total cost of the 13½ Bengal maunds of cotton forwarded is stated to amount to Rupees 118-2-10.

4. Ooppum cotton is of superior quality, and is valued by the Chamber at 18*d*. in Liverpool at the date of last advices. The seed was sown in September last, and the yield of clean cotton has been equal to nearly 41¼ lbs. per acre. The cost of the 17 Bengal maunds submitted, is stated to amount to Rupees 227-8-2.

5. If the Government attach no importance to the informality in the certificates accompanying the cotton exhibited by Messrs. Fischer and Co., they being the only contributors, are awarded :—

AWARDS.

6. The first prize of Rupees 2,000 for the best quality and largest quantity of cotton from *country* seed, grown on any one estate during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a port in the Madras Presidency before the 1st July 1863. Also—

7. The first prize of Rupees 1,500 for the best quality and largest quantity of cotton from *foreign* seed, grown on any one estate during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a port in the Madras Presidency before the 1st July 1863.

8. The Chamber resolved, in communicating to the Government the above awards, to express their great regret that there has been no actual competition for the prizes. The Chamber cannot conceal from themselves the fact that the offers of Government have not in any way given an incentive to the cultivation of good cotton in the Presidency.

9. The division of the prize of Rupees 10,000 into nine prizes of smaller sums has evidently not had the effect anticipated by the Chamber in inducing competition.

HAND-WRITING.

Copy the following letter, writing all the abbreviated words in full :—

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collr. of Coimbatore, to the Hon'ble T. PYCROFT, Chief Secy. to Govt.

SIR,

In reply to the Proceedgs. of Govt. of 4th inst., No. 2136, I beg to report that the state and prospects of cotton cultivation in this district for the current season are very unfavorable.

2. The statistical informatn. regardg. the state of the cotton markets at home recd. from time to time from the Bd. of Revenue, has been duly published in the Dist : Gazette, for the informn. of the ryots engaged in the cultivatn. of cotton, but the state of the season from want of rain has been so unfavorable that the cultivation of cotton from July to Septr. is 36,471 acres less than it was in the correspondg. period of last yr.

3. The accompanyg. statement exhibits the present state of cotton cultivatn. so far as the actual breadth of land under that crop is concerned, but as to the state of the crop it is silent, and I fear it is useless to look for more than half the usual crop, if even so much. The province of Coimbatore has always been known in the market as a cotton producg. country. A very considerable change has, however, come over the spirit of the people in regard to cotton ; layg. aside the consideratn. of the present state of the market with its unnatural prices, for some yrs. the price of Indian cotton has not been high or certain ; whilst the prices of all kinds of cereals have been steadily risg. every yr. until they have attained a value some 50, 60 and 100 per cent. higher than they were a very few years ago. The consequence is that much land wh. was formerly ploughed for cotton, is put under cereals, for wh. there is this high demand in the local markets.

4. The pulsatn. of a local market the ryots can understand and grasp, but the sympathy betn. a foreign and a local market, requires more knowledge than they possess. The result is that the local market and its requiremts. receive a readier and more attentive consideratn., a ryot ploughs his land intendg. to sow cholum or raggi, whilst his plough is gog. he dwells on the pleasg-fact, ever present to his mind, that he used to get 8 annas for so much grain, whereas merchants will now come to his threshing floor at harvest time and be glad to take the same quantity of grain at 1 R. ; if he ploughs to raise a cotton crop, he feels that he has entd. on an uncertain speculation.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. What do you mean by an "abstract noun ?" Write a sentence containing an abstract, and a common noun, underscoring the former.

2. Give six nouns which are derived from verbs, and six words which are used without any change, either in pronunciation or orthography, as both verbs and nouns.

3. "When we study history, we obtain a more profound insight into human nature, by instituting a comparison between the present and former states of society."

(*a.*) Give the sense of the above passage, placing the principal sentence at the beginning; and again, commencing with the words "by instituting a comparison."

(*b.*) Explain the meaning of the expressions,—"instituting a comparison" and "profound insight."

(*c.*) What is there obviously implied in the above passage, which is not expressed?

(*d.*) Parse all the verbs in the above passage, pointing out their nominative cases, and the nouns which they respectively govern.

(*e.*) Enumerate the adjectives in the above passage, and give any words you may recollect which are connected by derivation with each or any of them.

4. Correct any inaccuracies you may notice in the following passages.

(*a.*) In this case, I know not who to apply to.

(*b.*) This must be divided equally between him and I.

(*c.*) He does not know who this is like.

(*d.*) He says he have no able to do so much business.

(*e.*) I have much sorry to hear that since so long time you did not got situation.

(*f.*) I have done ask him to give me present. He told he will not give, and said me very loud, "go away."

(*g.*) I came riding by the horse, therefore, so soon I am here.

(*h.*) Three months before, I had situation in Government Office but the writers were very bad people, and told the lie words, and the gentleman make angry upon me and made dismiss without satisfaction to me. There is now no any person to recommend me.

5. Imagine yourself a Government servant, write a letter in obedience to the supposed directions of your official superior, describing the town or village in which you reside, and the character of the cultivation about it, noting the prevailing crops, and the times of sowing and reaping.

ತ್ತಿವೀರಪ್ಪ ವಂದು, ಅವರ ಮಗಳು ನಾಗಿಯೆಂಬ ೧೫ ವೈಸಿನ ಹುಡ್ಗಿ ವಂದು, ಈಮೂರುಜನರು ಶೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯೀ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಬರ್ರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಯಳವಂದೂರಿಗೆ ವಂದು ಹರದಾರಿ ಘೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ರು ಬಂದು ಅವರ ಮ್ಯೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದ ರೊಕ್ಕ ೧೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯೂ ೪೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಳ್ವವಡವೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಹುಡಗೀನ ಯೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡಿ ಹೋದರು ಯೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸದರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯನು ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿ-ಠಾಣಸಿನ ಪೋಲ್ಯಾಗೆನನ್ನ ಬಳಿಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುಮಾಡಿದನು, ಅದು ಸರವತ್ತಾದ್ರಿಂದ ಕೆಡೆವುದಿಕಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾರನೆ ದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಯೆ ವುಡ್ಕಿ ಕಳ್ಳರ್ನ ಹಿಡೊಂಡು ಬರ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ೬ ಜವಾನರನ್ನು ವಂದು ದಫೇದಾರನನ್ನು ಕಾಯಿದೆಮೆರಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದೀನ ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತೀನ ಪಾರ್ಯೇದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ರದೇನೇ. ಯೀಜಿಗೆ ೧೫ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಯಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಿಸ್ತಾಗ್ಯು ಯೇನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಆಗ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿಯು ಕೈದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಳ ಪೇಚಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಳವು ಪತ್ತೆ ಆಗಿ ಸೊತ್ತುವುಡ್ಕಿ ಸಹಿಕ್ಷುವ ತನಕ ಅವರು ಪಾರೇದಲ್ಲಿರ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ತಮ್ಮಸೊತ್ತುವುಗ್ಗಿ ಹೋದ್ರೆಹೋಗ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ರೆ ಹೋದೇವೆಂತ ಮೊರೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳ್ತಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ರಿಂದ ಯೀಗಿನ ಪೊಸ ಕಾಯಿದೆಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಪರಾದವಿದಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಂದ್ಗಿ ಯೇನುಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಜಾಮೀನು ಮ್ಯೇಲೆ ಬಿಡೋಣ ಯೆಂದ್ರೆ ಅವರು ತಾವು ಯಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪೊಸಬರಾದ್ರಿಂದ ಜಾಮೀನು ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದಾಗದು, ಬಿಟ್ರೆ ಬಿಡಿ, ಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಪಾರೆದಲ್ಲೆ ಪೊಟ್ಟೆಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂತ ಹೇಳ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ್ನ ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ ಬಿಡೋಣಯೆಂತ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳರುಶಿಕ್ಕಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗದು, ಆದಕಾರಣಯಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗ್ತಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಚಿತ್ತೈಸಿ ದಯ ಪಾಲ್ಸುವ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೆನೆ.

೧೮೬೦ ಜೂಲೈ ೬.

Hand-writing.

ಠಾಸು-ಹೊತ್ತು

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರದಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರಾತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾಯಿದಕ್ಕೆ ನಕಲುಮಾಡು.

ಮ-ರಾ-ರಾ-ಅಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಂ-ಕ್ಕೆ.

ತಮ್ಮನು ನರಸಪ್ಪ ಮಾಡುವಸಾ-ನ-ಅದಾಗಿ ಕಾಳಯುಕ್ತಿ ಸಂ॥ ಚೈತ್ರಶು-೫ ವರಿಗೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿಯೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮತಮ್ಮಸಂತೋಷಾತಿ ಶಯಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಸಿಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾಬರಬೇ

ಕು ಸಾಂ - ನೀವು ಮನೆಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಯಿವರಿಗೆ ಯೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬಂತು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಮಾ-ಅಕ್ಕನ ಚಿ-ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಹೊರಟು ಬರುವದಾಗಿ ಬರದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಯಿವರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಯಿಲ್ಲದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನೀವು ಬರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾವನವರು ಅಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನ ಪತ್ರ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೂಂದು ಬೀಜ ಸಹ ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಪುಡುಚೆ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಮೇಲೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟು ಬರುವದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಪರಬಾರಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಈಗ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವದೂ ನನಗೆ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಿವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಕಾಗದ ಬಂದು ತಲಪಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಖರ್ಚಾದ ಸರಕು ಹೋಗಲಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದ ಸರಕನ್ನು ವೆಂಕಯ್ಯನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿಟ್ಟು ತ್ವರೆಯಾಗಿ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸೇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿಯೇನಾದರೂ ಯಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆರಡು ಮೂರು ದಿನ ಯಿದ್ದು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆಯಕೊಂಡು ತ - ಹೊರಡಿ ಯೆಂತ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಂಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ರೊಕ್ಕವಾಗಿ ತರ ಕೂಡದೆಂತ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವದು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಂಬ್ರಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜವಳಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರ ಹೇಳಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ರಂ - ಶ್ರೀಡ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಸವಾರ ರಾ - ಗಂಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಯೀಗ ಯೇನು ಕೆಲಸವಿದೆ ಅವನು ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ತಿಯೇನಾದರು ಉಂಟೋ ಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಲಗಾರನೋ ಯೀ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾ - ಅಂಮನವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂತ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆ ಕುಂಟೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ತುಂಬಿ ಕೋಡಿ ಹಾಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವದರಿಂದ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಣೆ ವಾಸಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಿ ಸಾ - ನ -

---

Grammar and Composition.

ತಾಸು-ಹೊತ್ತು

1. ಏನು, ಎಷ್ಟು, ಮಗು, ಹಾವು, ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಿ.

2. ಇರು, ಬರು, ಬೀಳು, ಆಗು, ನಿಲ್ಲು, ಕಾಣು, ಈ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಭೂತ ಆಖ್ಯಾತ, ನಪುಂಸಕ ಏಕವಚನ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸು.

of Section 21 by words signifying a "just defect" (nyáyamaina lopam) is so absolutely ludicrous that it seems almost incredible that any translator could have made it.

11. While such errors are allowed to continue in the text and to render the Code unintelligible to those only acquainted with Telugu, it is futile to expect that any effective study of the Code will be undertaken by them.

From WHITLEY STOKES, Esq., to the Commissioner, Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated 8th April 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the return of results obtained by my examination of

165 answer-papers on the Law of Evidence.
55 " " " Contracts.
55 " " " Torts.

Referring to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 7th March 1863, that I should note proficiency or the reverse in any particular subject or locality, I have no remarks to offer which may not be better made by a Clerk skilled in striking averages. I must say however that on the whole I was surprised at the accuracy and terseness of the answer-papers and the skill in the use of the English tongue which many of the Candidates seem to have attained. But the only one of my questions, (No. 4 of the paper on Contracts,) which was not almost directly taken from one or other of the text books mentioned in your first communication, was not answered by more than one of the Candidates. Hence I am inclined to admire their industry and powers of memory rather than to believe in their capability of applying legal principles to the novel combinations of facts which arise in the course of business.

I was disappointed, but hardly surprised to find that the papers of Candidates bearing English names, and who, I presume, are East Indians, were almost invariably inferior to those of their Hindu competitors.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that my labour and anxiety have been much increased by the lowness of the maximum numbers which the Commissioner has assigned to the several subjects in which I had to examine. This circumstance, taken in connection with the rule that the total marks should always be expressed by a whole number, has in some instances rendered it impossible for me to be quite certain that I was giving the Candidate the exact number to which he was entitled. Assuming the rule against fractions to remain in force, I consider that the maximum should be fixed so as to admit of the Examiner alloting *at least* five marks to each question. A half answer to such a question would then be marked 2, a fair answer 3 or 4, an excellent answer 5.

From W. SLOAN, Esq., to P. P. HUTCHINS, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, dated Fort Saint George, 20th July 1863.

SIR,

1. With reference to Mr. Master's letter of 7th March last, No. 165, I beg to submit a Tabular Statement shewing the results of the portion of the Special Test Examination entrusted to me.

10 packets of answers.
1 packet of Memos. which accompanied answers.

2. I beg likewise to forward 917 papers of answers particularized in the Statement.

3. In consequence of all the Candidates, with one or two exceptions, having omitted to specify the particular office for which they were examined, I have been obliged to leave that column blank. The omission I attribute to the absence of a corresponding column in the form heading the printed questions, and would therefore submit, whether it may not be advisable in future to open a column requiring such information to be supplied by Candidates themselves.

4. I have endeavoured to be as accurate as possible in giving the proper names of Candidates, but in consequence of the badness of the Hand-writing of the majority, am afraid many will be found to have been erroneously entered; but incorrectness in this respect may possibly admit of rectification by reference to some General Register which, I presume, is kept in the office of the Commissioner.

5. Two of the Candidates entered at page 41 of the statement did not insert their numbers in the printed form; and a few omitted to fill up the printed form altogether, but inserted their names and numbers in their written answers.

6. A review of the statement exhibits the following results:

As respects locality.

7. The Candidates at Chetterpore were examined only in the Criminal Rules of Practice, but their answers are very good.

8. The Candidates at Chittoor were examined in the Civil as well as Criminal Rules of Practice. Their answers were also very good in both subjects.

9. I consider as respects locality that Chittoor stands foremost, and Chetterpore next.

10. The answers of the Candidates at Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and Calicut, are tolerable.

11. The answers of Candidates at other stations are indifferent.

12. I have generalized; but would observe, that notwithstanding the character ascribed as a whole to the results of the examination at the stations indicated in the two proceeding paras., individual Candidates have acquitted themselves with credit.

13. None of the Rajah or Chatrya caste appear to have offered themselves. Mussulmen gave the worst answers. Those who seem to be Comitees do not far exceed the knowledge displayed by Mussulmen. Brahmins and Soodras appear generally on a par. Christians bearing English and Portuguese names were few in number, but did not generally acquit themselves so well as might be expected.

As respects classes.

14. Candidates examined in English generally excel those examined in the vernacular. Candidates examined in Telugu and Tamil exhibit an equal amount of knowledge. The Malayalum Candidates stand lower than the Telingas and Tamulians. The answers of most of the Canarese are unsatisfactory upon the Criminal Rules of Practice

As respects language.

15. Encouraged by the invitation contained in the 5th para. of Mr. Master's letter, I venture with due deference to offer two suggestions.

16. As observed already, Candidates examined in English excel those examined in the vernacular, and since it appears from the Special Test Rules that Candidates for the office of District Moonsiff, Pleader, and Sub-Magistrate in the service prior to 1859, are not required to pass in English, I would suggest that *all* Candidates for these offices should be required to do so. It is only through means of this language that an adequate knowledge of the principles of law can be acquired; and as the tendency to the application of principles of English law is, since the amalgamation of the Courts, daily increasing, justice cannot be satisfactorily administered in the Mofussil unless Judicial Officers be, to a certain extent at least, conversant with the principles on which their proceedings will be tested on appeal. A knowledge of those principles cannot be acquired from any work existing in any of the vernacular languages and if a knowledge of them be essential, I submit that it is not doing justice to the people to facilitate the introduction to the Bench of individuals ignorant of them. If such knowledge be essential to the Judge, how much more must it not be to the Pleader upon whose conduct of a case its success in a great measure depends. It is not, I submit, demanding too much of Candidates for these offices,—with the prospect of advancement before the one, and the acquisition of professional emoluments before the other—that they should be acquainted with the language in which the treasures of the law are embodied. If the demand be made, there can be little doubt that the effort to meet it will follow.

17. In reply to a demi-official note from Mr. Master dated 9th February,

last, relative to the rules of Practice, I intimated my opinion that that subject should have been blended with the questions on the Procedure Codes, the Rules in fact being nothing more than either simple constructions of passages in the Text, or instructions for giving effect to the procedure prescribed. The examination of the answers on these subjects confirms the view I then expressed ; and although many of the Candidates answered the questions with more or less accuracy—the majority evidently confounded the Rules with the provisions of the Codes, and introduced so much irrelevancy as to add greatly to the amount of my labor. The Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice being virtually the same subject, I still think the same set of questions should apply to them. In my opinion their union may be attended with the advantages of admitting of the extension of the examination to a subject not included in the present Test, though it formed one of the chief subjects of the older Test. I refer to the Statutory Real Property Law of the Country, namely, the Revenue Regulations of 1802, 1806, 1816, 1817, 1822, 1826, 1828, 1831, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1858, &c., relating to the Rights, Powers, and obligations of Zemindars, Renters, and Ryots ; Irrigation and Boundary disputes ; Punchayets, the Judicial Powers of Collectors, Enam and Service Lands, distraint for arrears, &c., &c. Disputes respecting these matters come before the Courts either in the shape of Original Suits, or in the shape of appeals or miscellaneous proceedings. Upon them a Judge has frequently to decide and a Pleader to advise and act. Instead therefore of retaining two sets of questions of doubtful utility, I would suggest that questions upon those subjects of importance to the landed interests should be substituted.

18. Having in a previous letter explained the causes which retarded the submission of this Report, I shall conclude with the expression of my deep regret at its having been delayed so long from causes beyond my control.

From the Honorable V. SADAGOPAH CHARLOO, to P. P. HUTCHINS, Esq., for the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, dated Mylapoor, 18th July 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith the Uncovenanted Service Examination papers on the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws and Criminal Procedure together with the usual Tabular statement exhibiting the results of the examination in each subject.

2. It will be observed that the Candidates have acquitted themselves very fairly in Criminal Procedure, tolerably well in Hindu Law but very badly in Mahomedan Law, four-tenths and upwards of the marks having been obtained by nearly two-thirds of the Candidates in the first subject, by about one-half in the second and by only a sixth in the third.

property be divided, and what is the extent of the portion which each of the aforesaid persons would take? Give your reasons.

III. State the provisions of the law as to wills—

1st. As to persons competent to make wills.

2nd. As to persons competent to take legacies.

3rd. As to the extent of legacies.

State the reason and object of the law in imposing limitations in respect of the qualifications of the Legatee and the extent of the legacy.

IV. 1st. What is the legal distinction between Gifts and endowments?

2nd. What are the essentials of a Gift? To what extent can a man give away his property in gift?

3rd. What are the powers of the Superintendent of an endowment as to management and alienation thereof?

V. What are the peculiarities of the Mahomedan Law—

1st. As to warranty in cases of sale?

2nd. Mortgages?

3rd. Interest?

VI. Enumerate the conditions, and prohibit degrees of marriage, and state the law of dower—

1st. As to its extent.

2nd. As to liability of husband's property thereto.

STAMP ACT.

1. What documents are required to be on stamped paper, and to what documents may an adhesive stamp be affixed?

2. In what manner may unstamped documents be rendered available in Civil or Criminal proceedings?

3. What authority is invested with the power of determining complaints respecting the value of stamps impressed or penalties levied on documents?

4. Specify the purposes for which stamped paper is required to be used in Judicial and Revenue proceedings, and the mode in which the value of the stamps in suits for land should be calculated?

5. What sum is recoverable under a writing bearing an optional stamp?

6. Is there any restriction on the registration of unstamped documents?

LIMITATION ACT.

I. Within what period may suits be instituted—

1. For specialty, debts and legacies.

2. Immoveable property.

3. Shares in joint family property.
4. Maintenance.
5. The resumption and assessment of Lackerauze land.
6. The recovery of deposits, pawns, and mortgages.
7. In cases of trustees and their representatives.

II. How is the period of limitation to be computed.

1. In suits between merchants and traders for balances of account current.
2. In cases of legal disability.

III. How may a right to sue be kept alive, and how far does the acknowledgment of one person liable, bind others who are also liable.

IV. State the instances in which the law of limitation is suspended, the persons under legal disability, and the application of the law when its operation revives ?

V. Within what time should proceedings be taken to enforce the Judgments—

1. Of the Supreme Courts.
2. Of a Civil Court not established by Royal charter.
3. Of judgments and summary decisions and awards in force at the time of the passing of the act.

VI. Does the act apply to public property and public claims, in the same way as it applies to private property and private claims ?

SYSTEM OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTS.

I. Describe the Cash Book and Ledger, state the entries should be made therein, and the manner in which such entries should be inserted and posted.

II. When should the Cash Book be balanced and the Ledger closed, and how are accounts of unadjusted heads of items to be kept ?

III. In what manner is the statement of assets and liabilities to be prepared ?

IV. Particularize the duties of the undermentioned officers with respect to receipts, payments, and accounts.

1. Sheristadar.
2. Shroff.
3. Head writer.
4. Nazir.

V. In what mode is the cash to be kept, who are responsible for its custody, and how are remittances to be made to the Revenue Treasuries ?

VI. How are the Jail accounts, accounts of Salaries of the Court establishment, Batta collections, and Process Batta to be kept ?

DEPARTMENTAL QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION OF INSPECTORS.

1. How do you receive and disburse the Pay of the Police ? How do you dispose of any balance remaining ?

2. How do you regulate the duty so that each does a fair and equal amount ?

3. What clothing is supplied to the Police ? and under what system ?

4. State the Rules in regard to hasty arrest ?

5. State duty of Inspector in case of anticipated disturbance ?

6. Under what circumstances is refused charge sheet used ?

7. Sketch the duties and responsibility of Inspector in regard to prevention of Crime.

8. What are the relative positions of Magistrate and Police in bringing criminal to conviction ?

9. What Books and Records are kept by Station House Officers ? Describe concisely their use.

10. Whom does the term Police include ?

11. State the provision of the Law in regard to appointment, Power, &c., of Special Police Officer ?

12. State the general duties of Police Officer.

13. State the Penalties for remissness and negligence ; For wilful breach of orders and maliciously preferring false information ; For extortion and cowardice, respectively with the Provision of the Law.

14. When may a Police Officer arrest without warrant persons committing nuisance and obstruction in Towns.

TRANSLATORS—HIGH COURT.

Translate the following into Telugu.

Court of the Zillah of Chicacole, dated 24th January 1861, Original Suit, No. 160 of 1860.

Judgment.

1. Plaintiff sues to recover from defendants Rupees 1,000, with subsequent interest and costs, and produces a bond for that amount dated 3rd July 1860. Plaintiff admits having received a palanquin worth 30 Rupees, being part of the personal property defendants pledged for the debt, which the bond stated should be liquidated within one month.

2. Defendants admit the bond, but declare they only received Rupees 857, which they offered to pay, and Plaintiff refused to accept ; they assert Plaintiff was lent the palanquin, and had no authority to carry it to their credit.

3. Plaintiff's document A is admitted to be genuine, and the evidence in Original Suit No. 130, to which defendant's appeal, if true, prove the amount was Rupees 1,000; and if, as defendant's 9th witness in Original Suit No. 130 swore 1,000 Rupees were offered to the plaintiff in that case, who is the principal in this; though his near relative, present plaintiff nominally lent the money, but it is impossible to believe that defendants ever offered 1,000 Rupees as was then sworn, though they may have offered Rupees 857 which were of course refused by plaintiff holding document A.

4. The Civil Judge finds that though defendant's witnesses swear that 6,000 Rupees were offered, 1,000 Rupees for plaintiff's claim in this case and 5,000 for his relative's claim in Original Suit No. 130, it is impossible to believe that more than Rupees 857, if any were offered for, why should defendants offer Rupees 1,000 when their debt was Rupees 857, there was no tremendous penalty pending over them in this case for non-payment.

5. The Civil Judge is of opinion that plaintiff's claim for 1,000 Rupees is perfectly good, and that defendants have not proved by credible evidence that they offered within one month to liquidate their debt of 1,000 Rupees. There can be no objection, as all defendant's personal property was pledged for the amount of the bond, to plaintiff's taking the palanquin in liquidation of part of the principal.

6. The decree of the Court is that defendants pay plaintiff Rupees 970 with interest at 12 per cent from 3rd July 1860, and all costs of this suit.

TRANSLATORS—HIGH COURT.

Translate the following Decree into English.

TELUGU.

కడమపహారు షష్టుక్లాషు మునసబు అంగ్గిర ఆదిరత్నశాస్త్రులవారు జారిచేసిన డిక్రీ.

౧౮౫౮ సం॥ నెం॥ ౫౩౫ ౧౮౬౬॥ అప్పీలు ౧౫౨॥

వాది.	ప్రతివాది.
హీం రెడ్డి సుబ్బన్నభార్య చిన్నమ్మ సా॥ కామలాపురం తాలూకా కుముడికాల్వ మజరా గోసులవారి కల్లె వె॥యం॥రామ స్వామి.	౧.—హీం రెడ్డి వెంకటకొమారుడు వెంకట సుబ్బడు. ౨.—చిన వెంకటసుబ్బడు. ౩.—పీర్ల సంరక్షుణకర్త తల్లిచిన్నమ్మ సా॥

కేదరు॥ వె॥వెంకటాచలం.

౧ కలం.—వాది ఫిర్యాదర్జిలో ౧. ౨ ప్రతివాదులకు తండ్రిన్ని ౩ ప్రతివాది

3. Most of the Candidates of Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Chattapur, obtained high marks in Criminal Procedure, those of Calicut, Madras and Trichinopoly in Hindu Law; and of the small number that have secured the requisite marks in Mahomedan Law nearly one half passed at Tanjore, Tranquebar and Combaconum. On the whole, I should say that the examination at the three last mentioned places has been attended with marked success.

4. It is my painful duty to bring to your notice that I suspect the Candidates noted in the margin* of foul play. The exact correspondence not simply of their language but of their *blunders also* satisfy me that they must have copied from each other in part or whole. But it is impossible for me to discover which of each set of Candidates copied from the other.

* Omitted.

5. Three of the Candidates not having marked their general number on their respective papers, I have been unable to enter their marks in the statement.* Five other Candidates have marked on their papers the same general numbers as are marked on five other papers, or in other words the same general number is noted on two sets of five papers. I have entered in the statement the marks of one set and send the other set together with the three papers which have no general number, in all eight papers under blank cover. I hope it will be in your power to ascertain the correct general number in each case and then the marks may be easily put down in the statement.

* Omitted.

6. I regret the great delay that has occurred in getting through this works. But my engagements could not have permitted my doing so earlier.

From the Telugu Translator to Government, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., for the Commissioner Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Madras, dated 4th April 1863.

SIR,

High Court Translators.

Translation of Decree...........	2
do. Document (Telugu.)	2
do. English—Telugu......	2
Total...	6

As requested in your letter No. 126, dated 17th February 1863, I have the honor to report on the papers of Candidates for Translatorships.

Session Court Translators.

Telugu English....... ...	15
English Telugu...	15
Total...	30

2. I beg to enclose a Tabular Statement showing the number of marks awarded and order of merit assigned,

High Court Translators.

3. Both Candidates have failed. It appears to me that great accuracy should be demanded of a High Court Translator. The papers now commented on are deficient in this respect. The average number of marks obtained is as per margin.

Translation of Decree and Document into English...	5	
Translation from English into Telugu......	5	
Total...	10	Or 50 per cent. of the maximum.

Session Court Translators.

4. One of the Masulipatam Candidates, has acquitted himself well, having obtained 85 per cent. of the maximum. He may be considered as having passed.

5. There is a great want of accuracy in the translations generally. The majority of the Candidates have a very unsatisfactory knowledge of English and moreover appear to be imperfectly acquainted with their own language. Some of the papers betray the Tamil origin or education of the Candidates. A few of the Translations into English have been pretty fairly performed, but one of those into Telugu contains upwards of sixty (60) errors.

6. The average number of marks obtained is as per margin.

Telugu English.....	4·07	
English Telugu....	5·26	
Total...	9·33	Or 46·66 per cent. of the maximum.

From J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese Translator to Government, to C. G. Master, Esq., for the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Bangalore, 28th March 1863.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. 127 of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to forward the Tabular Return of Results of my examination of the translation papers from and into Canarese.

I consider these papers on the whole to be very satisfactory. Several of the Candidates would have had the maximum number of marks assigned to them, had it not been for errors in spelling, or some little inaccuracy in the form of expression, which made it impossible to regard the papers as perfect, though as *translations* they were most exact and excellent.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

ACCORDING TO THE

SPECIAL TESTS PRESCRIBED FOR

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

MARCH 1863.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. Under act II of 1855, what classes of persons are incompetent to testify?

2. When is parol evidence admitted to explain an ambiguity in a document?

3. In what cases, and to prove what points, are dying declarations receivable?

4. In what respect should the evidence of an accomplice be confirmed?

5. When may an attested document be proved as if it were unattested?

6. Mention some classes of judgments which are conclusive upon all the world.

7. A wife, by her husband's authority, carries on the business of a shop. She admits to the landlord of the shop that the rent is 10 rupees per month. In an action by the landlord against the husband, is such admission evidence? Give your reasons.

8. A agrees to buy part of the family property of B, a Hindu living with his brothers as if he and they were undivided. In a suit by A for specific performance of the contract, on whom, and why, rests the burden of proving division or non-division?

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

I. Give the several kinds of recognized agents authorized by the Civil Procedure Code to make applications and appearances in a Civil Court.

II. When the defendant cannot be found, and has no agent empowered to accept the service of summons, how is service of summons to be effected?

III. State upon what matters the issues recorded in a suit should be framed, and give two illustrations.

IV. May the Court of its own accord cause the attendance before it of a party to a suit to give evidence?

V. State briefly the mode in which execution of a decree may be made in the following instances:—

1. When the decree is for land or other immoveable property.

2. When the decree is for some particular article of moveable property.
3. When the decree is for money.
4. When the decree is for execution of a deed of sale.

VI. A Court, in executing a decree for money, attaches the landed property of a defendant. "A." "B" comes forward and opposes the sale of the property, stating that 'A' mortgaged it to him prior to the institution of the suit, and that it is in his possession. The decree holder admits the mortgage and the possession of the mortgagee. Should the Court remove the attachment, or what course should it take? Give the rules applying to this subject as laid down in the Code.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

I. What are the powers of a Sessions Judge when he differs, 1st, from the assessors, and 2nd, from the Jury? and describe the points that can be entered upon by the High Court on appeal in cases tried, 1st, by a Judge and Jury, and 2nd, by a Judge and Assessors.

II. Within what limits can each of the undermentioned Courts inflict punishment in the shape, 1st, of fine, 2nd, of imprisonment simple and rigorous, and 3rd, of transportation.

1. Sub Magistrate's Court of the 1st and 2nd classes.
2. Magistrate's Court.
3. Criminal Court.
4. Sessions Court.

What Court has authority to inflict the extreme penalty of the law, or, in other words, the punishment of death?

III. In what cases does the law allow of no appeals whatever, and in what cases does it allow of appeals from the Judgments or orders of Magistrates and of Sessions Court?

IV. Detail briefly the procedure of a case triable and punishable by a Magistrate, commencing from the date of complaint, to that of sentence.

V. Describe the powers and duties of Magistrates in the disposal of the following cases.

1. Abatement of local nuisances.
2. Awarding maintenance to wives and children.
3. Settling disputes relating to the possession of land, or the right of use of any land or water.
4. Security to keep the peace.
5. Security for good behaviour.

VI. In what cases triable by a Magistrate is he to issue summons only directed to the accused? and in what cases may he issue warrant instead of summons, on complaint made?

CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE.

I. State the Rules prescribed in respect to proceedings in Original suits (Pauper Suits included), from institution to decree :—

1. In regard to the verification, presentation, admission, rejection, amendment, re-admission, and registration of plaints.

2. Summoning of witnesses.

3. Judgments and Decrees.

4. Costs and Pleaders' fees.

II. What are the Rules prescribed for the execution of Decrees—

1. Where there are two Plaintiffs, may either apply separately for execution ?

2. How may a decree be executed in favor of the representative of a deceased Plaintiff ?

3. In what cases is one Court prohibited from executing the decree of another ?

4. What are the restrictions on the execution of decrees for Maintenance ?

5 What particular documents are required to be produced with an application for execution against an estate paying revenue to Government ?

6. What are the Rules with respect to the attachment of moveable property ?

7. Is any communication required to be made to the Collector when land is to be sold ?

III. State the Rules prescribed in respect to proceedings in Regular Appeals, Pauper Appeals, Special Appeals, and Appeals against Orders—

1. In regard to the calculation whether the amount at issue admits of Appeal.

2. The computation of the Appeal period.

3. The documents which should accompany the Appeal Petition.

4. The rejection, amendment, re-admission, and registration of Appeals.

5. The transmission of material papers, &c., by the Court whose decision is the subject of Appeal.

6. The execution of the Appeal Decree.

a. Does a Special Appeal lie against an order, passed on Appeal from an order ?

b. Does an Apeal lie from an order rejecting an application for review of judgment ?

IV. What are the Rules prescribed for the Administration of Estates—

1. When the deceased was a non-military European British subject.

2. A military European British subject,

3. A military European Pensioner.

4. A European other than a British subject.
5 An East Indian.
6. A Native.

V. State generally the Rules prescribed in the following matters.

1. Registration of Deeds.
2. Absence.
3. Correspondence.

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE.

I. What particulars are required to be entered in the Calendar?

II. Describe the particulars which should be entered in the "Register of Preliminary Enquiries," and the rules relating to such Registers.

III. State the Rules relating to Jurors and Assessors in regard to—

1. Pleaders.
2. Oaths.
3. Precepts requiring persons to be summoned.
4. Attendance at Sessions.

IV. What are the Rules prescribed for examinations with respect to—

1. Oaths or affirmations.
2. Swearing of Christian Witnesses before Hindu Magistrates.
3. Attestation of depositions by witnesses.
4. Attestation of the examinations of accused persons.

V. State the Rules with respect to jurisdiction, sentences, imprisonment, security, and commitment.

VI. What are the Rules respecting false evidence, false charges, fines and rewards.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. Define "Abetment." Give two illustrations.

2. What is an "affray," and what is an "unlawful assembly?" When is a member of such an assembly guilty of "rioting?"

3. A District Moonsiff issues a warrant of attachment against the property of A, in execution of a decree, erroneously believing A to be the person against whom the decree should be executed. A, knowing that the process is issued in good faith by the District Moonsiff, offers resistance to the attachment of the property. State whether A would be punishable under the Indian Penal Code; giving your reasons.

4. What is the distinction between "hurt" and "grievous hurt?"

5. Explain what is "Theft," and what is "Extortion?" when they severally become "robbery?" and when "robbery" amounts to "dacoity?"

6. A, the servant of C, intending to steal a bond which he has executed in favour of B, enters B's house by night through a small open window, and breaks open a box. B tries to sieze him, but A strikes him on the mouth, knocking out two of his teeth, carries off the bond, and passes back through the window. B's dog is barking, and A kills it with the blow of a crowbar. As he leaves B's house, a policeman, D, seizes him. With some brandy, the property of his master, C, he bribes D to let him go. He then burns the bond. What offences has A committed?

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

1. Why is the drawer of an accommodation-bill not entitled to notice of dishonour?

2. When is a contract in writing avoided by alteration?

3. A and B are partners. A owes 100 rupees to C, and sells in his own name to C goods belonging to the partnership at the price of 200 rupees. A and B sue C for the price of the goods. How much can they recover?

4. A agrees to buy cotton from B. No day is fixed for delivery. A pays nothing in advance and sues B for not delivering the cotton. What is the measure of damages.

LAW OF TORTS.

1. A lunatic strikes at, but misses, a bystander. Will an action of tort lie against the former? Give your reasons.

2. A offers to buy a horse for B, and to charge nothing for doing so. What rights, if any, has B against A (1) when A refuses to buy the horse; (2) when A, through negligence, buys an unsound horse? Give your reasons.

3. A sends B and C two of his servants, to drive his cattle to market. Owing to B's unskilfulness one of the cattle injures C. Has C any remedy against A?

4. When is a principal liable for the tortious act of his agent in a matter beyond the scope of the agency.

HINDU LAW.

I. State whether or not, and under what circumstances, the following persons are fit to take or be taken in adoption, and give in each case the reason of the law for their fitness or unfitness, as the case may be.

To take in adoption.

1. A man having no son but having a son's son.
2. A man having a daughter's son who can perform his obsequies.
3. A widow who has no son.

To be taken into adoption.

1. A sister's son.
2. Wife's brother.
3. A boy whose upanayana has been performed.

II. State what are the powers which owners of the following descriptions of property have in regard to the alienation thereof, and under what circumstances such owners can alienate the same in each case.

1. Ancestral property moveable.
2. Self-acquired property immoveable.

III. State whether any and what description of property is dependent on the quality or character of the marriage of the party to whom such property belongs, and shew the line of descent to such property in each case.

IV. Point out the difference which exists between the Bengal and Madras schools as to the law of Inheritance in the following cases.

1. The rights of a widow in an undivided family.
2. The rights of a sister's son.

V. State the Hindu law of partition in the following instances.

1. Patnibhága.
2. Primogeniture.
3. Right to double share.

VI. What is the law of Malabar or Mara makkatayam in the following cases.

1. Can a member of a family enforce division of family property by law suit?

2. The powers of a karnaven to alienate family property moveable and immoveable.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

I. State and define in order the different classes of heirs entitled to succeed to the property of a deceased individual—

1st. According to the Sunni School.

2nd. According to the Shiya School.

II. A person of the Sunni School dies, leaving two daughters, a son's son, a son's daughter, and an adopted son. Into how many shares must his

அவருக்கு அச்செய்தியை அறிவிக்க, அவர் நல்லது அப்படியே செய்குறேமெ
ன்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டு சொற்பொலிவு பொருட்பொலிவு தோன்றி நவரசாலங்
காரமுடையதாக, யாவரும் கற்பனைக்களஞ்சியமென்றுசொல்லும்படி அச்சரித்
திரத்தை நானூறுவெண்பாக்களாற் பாடி முடித்துச் சோழராஜன்சபையில் அர
ங்கேற்றும்பொழுது, அதில் அந்திக்காலத்தை வருணிக்கத்தொடங்கி, வெண்
மையானகுடமல்லிகை யரும்பில் வண்டுமொய்த்துச் சங்கநாதம் செய்ய, நெ
டிய கருப்புவில்லை ஏந்தியமன்மதனானவன் தன்னுருத்தெரியாமல் மறைந்திரு
ந்து ஸ்திரிபுருஷர்கள்மேற் புஷ்பபாணத்தைப் பிரயோகித்து அவர்களுக்குக்
காமத்தைவிளைக்க, மலரும்பருவத்தையுடைய முல்லைமாலையைத் தோளில் அணி
ந்து சிறிதுநேரம் நிகழ்வதாகிய மாலைப்பொழுதை முன் நடத்திக்கொண்டு அந்
திப்பொழுதானது மெல்லென நடந்துவந்ததென்னும் பொருளை அடக்கிய “ம
ல்லிகை வெண்சங்கம் வண்டூதவான்கருப்பு-வில்லிகணைதெரிந்து மெய்காப்ப-
முல்லைமலர்-மென்மாலைதோளணிந்து மெல்லநடந்ததே-புன்மாலையந்திப்பொ
ழுது” என்னும் பாடலைச்சொல்ல, ஒட்டக்கூத்தன் புகழேந்தியைக்குறித்துத்
தனக்குள் அடிநாளேதோன்றி நாளுக்குநாள் வளர்ந்து முதிர்ந்தபகையினால்,
அச்செய்யுளின் கற்பனைக்குச் சந்தோஷப்படாமல், காக்கையானது சோலைக
ளிலிருக்கின்ற மதுரமாகிய கனிகளைவிரும்பிப் புசியாமற் கடுங்கசப்பாகிய வே
ப்பம்பழத்தை விரும்புவதுபோலக் குற்றம் கூறவேண்டுமென்னும் விருப்பத்
தையே பெரிதாகக்கொண்டு, அவன் இந்தப்பாட்டில் மல்லிகையரும்பைச் சங்
காகவும் வண்டைச் சங்கநாதம்செய்வோனாகவும் கற்பித்தது உசிதமே-ஆயினு
ம், சங்கவாத்தியம் செய்வோர் அதன் பின்புறத்தையல்லவோ வாயில் வைத்
தூதுவார்கள். அதற்கிசைய “சங்குச்சூத்தும் ஆண்டிவாயும்” எனப்பழமொ
ழியுமிருக்கின்றதே. அந்தப்படி புஷ்பத்தின் அடிபுறத்தில் வண்டுமொய்த்து
ஊதுகிறதாயிருந்தால் தோஷம்சொல்லக்கூடாது. அவ்வழக்கம் வண்டுகளுக்
கில்லையே. அதை நினையாமற் கற்பித்ததனால் இந்தக்கற்பனை குற்றத்திற்கிட
மாயிருக்கிறதென்றான். அத்தருணத்தில் அந்தச்சபையிலிருந்த கம்பர், கட்டி
னவீட்டுக்குக் கருத்துச் சொல்லுகிறவர்களுக்கென்ன, வாய்க்குச்சுளுவுதானே-
அப்படிச்சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் தாங்கள் கட்டிப்பார்த்தாலல்லவோ அந்தவருத்
தம் அப்பொழுது தெரியவரும். அதை நினையாமல் இந்த ஒட்டக்கூத்தன் புக
ழேந்திப்புலவர் விஷயத்தில் தனக்குள்ள விரோதத்தை முன்னிட்டு, அவலை
நினைத்து உரலையிடிப்பதுபோல, நிர்த்தோஷமாயிருக்கிற கற்பனையின்மேல்
தோஷாரோபணம்பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று கங்கணம்கட்டிக்கொண்டு துராட்
சேபம்பண்ணுகிறானென்றெண்ணி, இப்படிப்பட்டவன் வாயைப் பொட்டென்
றுமூடும்படி நீர் விநயமாக உத்தரம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று புகழேந்திப்புலவ
ர்க்குக் கண்சைகைகாட்ட, அதறிந்து அவர் ஒட்டக்கூத்தனைப்பார்த்துச் சங்கு
ச்சூத்தும் ஆண்டிவாயுமென்று சொல்லவந்தீரோ, அதுசகஜந்தான் ஆனாலுங்க
ள்ளுக்குடியனுக்கு வாயென்றும் சூத்தென்றும்தெரியுமா நீர்தான் சொல்லு
மென்று சமாதானம் சொல்பவர்போல அவனை ப்ரிகாசம்செய்ய, அதுகேட்டு
அங்குள்ளவர்களெல்லாம் நகைத்துச் சரி சரியென்று மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்பட்
டார்கள்.

இலக்கணமும் வாக்கியகரணமும்.—Grammar and Composition.

காலம் மூன்றுமணி.

1. அடியில்வரும் பதங்களுக்கு வடமொழியிலாவது, தென்மொழியிலாவது பரியாயபதங்களை எழுது.

கடல், கலை, வானம், சூரியன், சந்திரன், நட்சத்திரம், காற்று, மழை, ஆறு, மரம், உண்கிறது, தூங்குகிறது, அநுக்கிரகிக்கிறது, நீளம், அகலம், ஆழம், உயரம், கிருபை, நீதி, உண்மை.

2. பின்வரும் ஒருமைச்சொற்களைப் பன்மையாக எழுது.

மகன், பெண்டு, தமயன், வலிது, உளது, கோட்டது, ஆயன், கடவுள், கூற்று, கட்டு.

3. பெரும்பொருணேர்ந்து பொய்மணிகொள்வது கேடாயினும், பொருணேர்ந்துமுடல்வாட்டியுமுயிர்வருத்தியும் மேற்கதிலீட்டிற் செல்லாச்சிலபொய்யறங்களை யீட்டுவத்திலுங் கேடாமன்றே.

(அ) இவ்வாக்கியத்தைச் சந்திபிரித்தெழுது: மணி, நேர்ந்து, கதி, செல்லா, அன்றே, இவைபளுக்குப் பரியாயபதங்கள் எவை?

(ஆ) பொருணேர்ந்து—இது என்ன புணர்ச்சி? தொகையா, விரியா?

4. எதிர்மறை வினையெச்சம் ஒன்று காரணப்பொருளிலும், உடன்பாட்டு வினையெச்சம் ஒன்று காரியப்பொருளிலும்வரும் இரண்டு வாக்கியங்கள் எழுது.

5. கடவுள்திருவடி சேர்ந்தார் எவ்வுலகுக்கு மேலான உலகின்கண் அழிவின்றி வாழ்வார்.

(அ) இவ்வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள பதங்களுக்கு இலக்கணஞ் சொல்லு.

(ஆ) வாக்கியத்தின் பொருள்திரியாமல் சொற்களை மாற்றி எழுது.

6. அடியில் வரும் வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள எழுத்துப்பிழை, நடைப்பிழை சொற்பிழைகளைத் திருத்தி எழுது.

"அனேகவருஷத்திற்குமுன் அமெரிக்கதேசத்தால் சேர்ந்த நியு எங்கி
லாந்து மாகாணத்தோடு ஒருபாடசாலை இருக்கின்றன. அதினால் கல்விகற்பி
ன்ற உபாத்தியாயர் உத்தியோகம் விட்டுநீங்க, வேறொன்று அவரைப் பதிலாக
நியமிக்கப்பட்டன. அவர் உத்தியோகத்துக்குப் பிறவெசிக்கும் நாளால், அந்
தப்பாடசாலை விசாறணைச்சபையின் அதிபர் பிறசங்கம் செய்தாள் பின்பு புது
உபாத்தியாயரும் பிரசங்கம்செய்ததுள். அச்சமயித்தை உரிய வேருசிலமுறை
மகளும் செய்யப்பட்டது. முன்பு நீளக்காலவரையில் வழக்கமாய் முறைதவ
றிநடகின்ற அப்பாடசாலை மாணாக்கர், பிரசஙகம் முடிந்தபின்பு, புது உபாத்தி
யாயர் வரும்ஜனங்களை வழிகொடுத்தனுப்பக் கதவண்டையில் போயிருக்கை
யில், அவர்குணத்துடன் சோதித்தரியிம்படி திட்டத்திட்டென்று நிலத்துக்கு
மிதித்து இன்னும்பலகடுமையான சேஷ்டைகளைச்செய்ய எத்தணித்தது. உபா
த்தியாயர் அச்சத்தம்கேட்டு, அவர்களுக்கு அபிமுகமாய்த்திரும்பி, நிலத்தில்
கைக்கோலுக்கு மெல்லத்தட்டி, பிள்ளைகளாளே, ஒழுக்கத்தைவேண்டுமென்

ക്കാരനിരുന്ന വാതിൽക്കൽ എത്തിനിന്നസഖെ എത ആരുടെഭവനം ഇന്നരാത്രി ഇവിടെ പാൎക്കാമൊഎന്നു ചോദിച്ചാറെ കാവൽക്കാരൻ രാജാവസഞ്ചാരികളുടെ സൈ്വരത്തിന്നായിട്ടു ഈഭാവനം എടുപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു — നീ എവിടെനിന്നുവരുന്നു യാത്രഇവിടെക്ക എന്നുചോദിച്ചു

Grammar and Composition.

വ്യാകരണം. { സമയം ൩ മണി കൂറ. }

1. നയ — കിടാ — കപുരുമാം — തമ്പുരാൻ — ൪ പദങ്ങളുടെബഹുവചനങ്ങൾ എന്തു?

2. രണ്ടു വിഭക്തികൾ ഒരു പദത്തിൽ കാണുമൊ? ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം എഴുതുക.

3. ടു — റു — എന്ന അബലകളിലും്, ൽ, എന്ന ബല ക്രിയകളിലും ഉകാരം എങ്ങനെ മാറിപോകും?.

4. സംഖ്യകളിലും പ്രതി സംഖ്യകളിലും കൂടുന്നത എന്തു?.

5. ക്രിയാനാമംഎന്നത എന്തു? ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

താൻ ദൈവസൃഷ്ടയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിശേഷം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെകുറിച്ചു ചുരുക്കമായി എഴുക.

— അല്ലെങ്കിൽ.

തീവണ്ടിയുടെ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചു തന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്നു ഒരുകത്ത എഴുതുക.

CANARESE.

Dictation.

ಕಂಠಾಳಿ. ಕಟ್ಟುಕಡಿಗಿ. ಪಾಳುಗೋಡೆ. ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳು. ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ. ಬಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳೆ. ಕುಂಬಾಳೆ. ಕಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುದ್ದಿ. ಸಾಣ್ಣಕಮ್ಮಂದಿರು. ಅನ್ಯಾಯಕಾರ್ಯ. ಅಜ್ಞಾನಕೃತ್ಯ. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಂಹಾರ ಕರ್ತರು. ಮೇಘಾಡಂಬರ. ಜುರುಳ್ಳಿಚಾಳು. ಬರಿಬೈಗಳು. ಯಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು. ಹಸ್ತಲಾಘವ. ಸ್ಥಾನಭ್ರಷ್ಟ. ಜಾತಿಭ್ರಂಶ. ಕೃಷ್ಣವರ್ಣ. ಕರ್ಡಾಯಕಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ. ಸು

ರ್ವಪ್ರಕಾರ. ಕ್ರೂರಕೃತ್ಯ. ಸ್ಥೂಲಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ. ಷಟ್ಕರ್ಮ. ಶ್ರೀವೃಕ್ಷ. ಮೀಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು. ಅರವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ. ಸ್ವಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ. ಮಿತ್ರದ್ರೋಹ. ನಾವ್ಯನದಿ. ಜ್ಯೋತಿಶ್ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ. ದಿವ್ಯಕೀರ್ತನೆ. ವಿಪರೀತಜ್ಞಾನ. ದೀರ್ಘದೃಷ್ಟಿ. ದೀರ್ಘದ್ವೇಷ. ತಪ್ಪುನಾಣ್ಯ. ಕರ್ತೃಕರ್ಮಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು. ಸರ್ವವಿಲ್ಲಿಂಗಶುದ್ಧಿ. ಜಿದ್ದಾಜಿದ್ದಿನಕೆಲಸ. ಸತ್ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇಪ. ಅವಧಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕಾನೂನು. ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ. ಪತ್ರಿವಳಿ. ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ. ಸ್ವರ್ಣಮಯ. ದೃಢಕಾಯ. ದ್ರೋಹಚಿಂತೆ. ಅರಳೀಮರದ ಬುಡ. ತೀರ್ಥಯಾತ್ರೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರ. ಪಿತೃಮಾತೃಶುಶ್ರೂಷೆ. ಖ್ಯಾತಿಕ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ. ಐನಸಾವರಿ ಬಟ್ಟಿ. ದೂರದೇಶವರ್ತಮಾನ. ಬಿಲ್ಲೆಸಗೆದೂರ. ಸಕರ್ಮಕಕರ್ತರಿಪ್ರಯೋಗ. ತಿಂಗಳ ಬೆಳಕು. ಮಳಲಿನ ಬೈಲು. ಕೆಡುಕುಚೇಷ್ಟೆ. ಜೋಡು ತಾಲುಪುಡುಗೆರೆ. ಅಂಬಲಿ ಮೈಬೀಳುವಿಕೆ. ಕಾಲಾವದೀ ಮಳೆ. ಸುಗ್ಗೀಕಾಲ. ಕ್ಷೇಮಕಾರಿ.

Correction of Mis-spelt Paper.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿದ್ದಬೇಕು.

ರಾಜಶ್ರಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಛಾಪಿಸೂವ ಬಸಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನೋರಿಗೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಜಿಲ್ಲಾಕೂಡ್ಲಿಗಿತಾಲೂಕುಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪಮಾಡೋಚರಣಕೆ.

ಇದ್ದುವರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ವಂದು ವರುಶದಿಂದ್ದ ನಂನ್ನ ಹೆಸಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಕಳುಸಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯುಷ್ಟೆ. ಯಿದು ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲೂಕ್ಕು ತಾಶಿಲ್ದಾರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕಳುಸುತಾ ಬಂದ್ರಿ. ತಾಶಿಲ್ದಾರು ಪೂರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೊರಗೆ ಹೊಗಿಸದ್ದಿಂದ ಅವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವದಯಕೂಡದೆಂದ್ದು ಯೆಲ್ಲಾನ್ನು ವರುಶದಿಂದ ಬಧ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಿಟ್ಟಿದೆನು. ತಾಶಿಲ್ದಾರು ಬಂದಮೆಲಿ ಅವರ್ನ್ನ ಕೇಳೂವಲು ವದದುನೊದ ಬಪುದೆಂದು ಅಪಣ್ಣೆ ಹೆ ಪ್ರು ವದದುನೆಡೂವಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಯೇನು ತಿಳಿಲಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಯಿವು ತಾಲೂಕ್ಕು ಕಚೆರೀಲಿವಿಲೆ ಯುಪತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಬ ಡ್ಡಿಂತಾವೆಂಟ ತಿಳಿದು ದಪ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಟಿದ್ದೆನೆ. ಈಗ ವಂತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕಳಸಬೆಕೆಂದ್ದು ಬರದ್ರಿಂದ ಆ ಹಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ದಲಿ ಹೂವ ಬಾಬತಿನ ಕಚಿರಿಗೆ ಸೇರತಕದೊ ತಿಳೀದು. ಲಾದರಿಂದ್ದ ಅಕಾಗ್ದಗಳಂನ್ನು ಯಿಂದ್ಕೆ ಕಳಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾದ್ರಿ ಹುಡೀ ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತೀನೆ. ಯಿನ್ನು ಮೀಲ್ಲಿ ನನಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಕಳಸದೆ ಮಂನ್ನಾ ಮದಬೆಕು,

ಇಂತಿ ಚರಣಾರ್ತಿ.

Hand-writing.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನದಕ್ಕೆ ನಕಲು ಬರಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಯಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರಾ ಬರಿ.

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರಾದ ಮ - ರಾ - ರಾ - ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಸಾ - ಬ-ಸಂ - ಗೆ.

೧೮೬೦ ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂ - ೮ ನೇ ತಾ - ಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿಗಿತಾ - ಕಸಬಾ - ಪುರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ತಾಮ್ಮೈಯ್ಯನು - ಕ - ಮ-ಲ್ಲಿಯಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ನಂಜ ೧. ತಿಮ್ಮ ೧. ಬೋರ ೧. ನಾಗ ೧. ಈ ೪ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಯಿ -

ಸುಮಾರು ವೊಂದು ವಾರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಈ ರೌದ್ರಿ ಸಂ - ಚೈತ್ರ ಬ - ೫ - ಗು - ರಾತ್ರಿ - ಸ - ಪ್ರತಿ - ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಾನು ವೊಳಗೆ ಮಲಗಿ ಯಿರುವಾಗ ಬಾಗಲ ಕದ ತಟ್ಟಿದರು. ನಾನು ಯಾರು ಯೆಂತ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾತಾಡಿದ, ಇವನು ನನ್ನ ಮನೇಲಿ ಮುಂಚೆ ನೌಕರಿ ಯಿದ್ದವನು, ಆದ - ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನೋ ಕೇಳೋಣ ಯೆಂತ ಕದ ತೆರೆದೆ, ಯಿವನು ವೊಳ್ಳೇಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನು ತ-ವುಳಿದ ಮವ್ವರೂ ಬಂದರು. ಯಾಕೆ ಯಿಷ್ಟು ಸರಯಿತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿ ಯಿವರನ್ನು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಕರತಂದಿ ಯೆಂತ ನಾನು ನಾಗನ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ವಿದೆ ಯೆಂತ ಅವನು ಉ - ಕೊಟ್ಟನು ಇಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ವೊಬ್ಬನು ದೀಪವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿದನು - ಕೂಡ್ಲೇ ಯೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕೈ ಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಿಂಸಿಕಿ ಹೊಡದು ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ನನ್ನ ತಲೆಉರುಮಾಲು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ವೋಡಿಹೋದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಆಳಿಯನು ನಂಜನಗೂಡಿನಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ದೀಪಾ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ನಾನು ಸಂಕಟ ಪಡುವದನೋಡಿ ಕೈ ಕಟ್ಟು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿದನು. ಸ - ೪ ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿ - ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಕು ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವುಕರಿ ಯಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವನ ನಡತೆ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ - ನಾನು ಅವನ್ನ ಆಗಾಗ್ಯೆ ಬೈದು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳುವದುಂಟು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ನವುಕರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಸಹ ಯಿವನು ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಯಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯು ಹಗೆ ಯಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೀಂಗೆ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂ - ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಸ - ಪ್ರತಿ - ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ರುಮಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. ೨೫ ಆ. ೮ ಪೈ ೬ ಅದರ ತರಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಿದ್ದ ಕಂ - ಗ - ೪. ಸಹ ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂತ ಪ್ರಾ - ಚಿ -

ಬ - ೧೮, ಮೆ - ೧೮೬೦.

ರು - ತಾಮ್ಮೈಯ್ಯ.

ಬಿ - ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.

Grammar and Composition.

೧. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಅವ್ಯಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಭೂತ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಿಷೇಧ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರೆ. ಕೊಡು, ಕಳು, ಗೇಯು, ಗೆಲ್ಲು, ಮಿಗು, ಬೀಳು, ಬೆದರು, ಬೇಯು, ಸಲ್ಲು, ಸೋಲು, ಕೊಯಿ, ಕೊಡು.

೨. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಾಮಪದಗಳ ಬಹುವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

ಕಮ್ಮಾರನು, ತಾಸು, ಸುಂದರಿ, ಹಾಗ. ಹುಡುಗಿ, ನೀರು, ತಮ್ಮನು, ಬಾತು, ಆಕೆ, ಅರಸು.

೩. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾತುಗಳ ಸಾಧಿತ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೆ.

ಮನೆ, ಹೊಸ, ಮಾಡು, ಅಳು, ಹುಂಬ, ಅಗಸ.

೪. "ಹೋದಾಗ" ಯೆಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಯೆಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೊಗಿಸೋಣಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಧ ವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವೊಂದು ವುದಾಹರಣ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರೆ.

೫. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನಾದ ನಾಗಪ್ಪನು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಆ ಕಾಗದಪೂರಾ ಬರೆದನು.

(*a*) ಸದರೀ ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಕರ್ತೃ ಕರ್ಮ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಅದರದರ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರದರ ಸಂಗಡ ಬರೆ.

(*b*) ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಯವ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರೆ.

(*c*) ಆ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಭಾವಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆ.

೬. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿದ್ದು. ವೊಂದು ಮರದ ಕೊಂಬೆಗೆ ವೊಂದು ಕಾಗಿ ಗೂಡು ಕಟಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತಾ ಯಿತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಯಿರೂವ ವೊಂದು ಹುತ್ತಿನಾಗೆ ವಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಾವು ವಕ್ಕಲಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಯಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾವು ಮರದ ಮೆಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ಆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ತಿಂದು ಹೊಗ್ತಾ ಯಿರೂವದು. ಈ ಶತ್ರು ವಿರೊಧ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆ ನಿವರಣೆಯಾಧಿತಂತ ಕಾಗಿ ಆಲೊಚಿಸ್ತಾ ಯಿತು. ಹೀಂಗೆ ಯಿರೂವಲಿ ವೊಂದು ದಿನ ಆ ವೂರಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾವುಕಾನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿ ಯಾವಳ ನವುಕರರ ಸಂಗಡ ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆರೆಯಲಿ ಹೊಗಿ ಅವಳ ವೊಡವೆಗಳಂನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗದು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೆಲ ಯಿರಿಸಿ ನೀರಾಗೆ ಯಿಳಿದು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಸಮಯ ನೊಡಿ ಕಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದ ಮೂಗುತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಚ್ಚಿ ಯೆತಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಾರಿ ಹೊಯಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಆ ನವುಕರರು ಕಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ

6. Sketch the coast line from the mouth of the Irrawaddee to Madras, marking the positions of the mouths of rivers which intersect it, and of the principal towns situated upon it.

7. Draw a map of the River Kistna and its tributaries, showing the courses of the Beema, Vedavutti, Gutpurba, and Toombudra and marking the positions of Bellary, Bejapoor, Kurnool, Sattara, and Belgaum.

N. B.—The papers set in the several Vernaculars on *Arithmetic*, *History* and *Geography* were merely translations of those given in English.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

FEBRUARY 1863.

TELUGU.

తెనుగు పరీక్ష.—

చెప్పి వ్రాయించడము.—(Dictation.)

కాలనిర్ణయము లేదు.

ఆర్ద్రాపయన, విజ్ఞాపన, మంత్రిత్వము, బ్రహ్మాండము, గంధర్వోత్తముడు, సంజ్ఞావాచకము, సుఖముగా, బాధ్యత, జలప్రళయము, విశాలాక్షి, విప్రోత్తముడు, మాణిక్యసంఘట్టన, సంపూర్ణప్రజ్ఞ, ఉత్కృష్టజాతి, నిశ్చయవాక్యము, సాన్నిధ్యము, కల్పవృక్షము, వాగ్విదుడు, సత్సహాయము, దేశాదిష్టము, స్మృతి, కష్టసాధ్యము, ద్వితీయ, వర్ణనిరూపణ, చైత్రమాసము.

తెనుగు పరీక్ష.—

అక్షరాలు పొరబాటుగా వ్రాశివుండే శబ్దములను సవరించడము.

4 ఘంట నిర్ణయము. (Mis-spelling.)

ఈక్రింద వ్రాయబడివుండే మాటలలో అక్షరాలు తప్పులుగా వ్రాయబడివుంటే వాటిని సవరించవలశినది.

నేను మూడు సంవత్సరములనుంచి కచ్చేరిలో ఉమ్మేదువారి చేస్తూ అంగామి పెండ్లిపిల్లను జీవనము చేస్తూ ఒచ్చినాను. నాకు పణి చేయింప్పవలెనని బలవంత్తమయిన ప్రాక్ష్యకులు యవరు లెనంద్దున పణి తగలలేను. యీదేసములో క్షాటకము తగిలి నందున బ్రటికె ఒపాయము తగలక ౭౦ సంవత్సరము యీ దుగల మా తల్లిన్ని, ౬౦ సంహ్వత్సరము యీ డుగల మా తంద్రిన్ని, వీరిద్దరునున్ను దచ్చినాదికి తీసకొని పొవలనని శ్నాలా స్రమ పడుతూ కొంటమత్తుకు పోటూ వుందగా నా యొక స్రమ నివ్వారణమయె కొరకు తమ్మరు

బందరు జిల్లాలో నుంచి గుంటూరు జిల్లాకి విజెయము చేస్తినారనిన్ని యీవంటి బీదవాండ్లను అనేక మర్దని శంరక్షన చేస్తూ వున్నారనిన్ని విని సంతోషించి తిరిగి ముసలి వాండ్లను యిద్దరును తీసుకుని గ్రామముల్లో ప్రవేశపెట్టి తమ సముకములోకి వచ్చినాను - నాకు యిక్కడ యెండ్లీ వుమేజువారు చెయ్యడముకు బత్త కరుజాకు లేను - యింటిదగ్గిర మాతల్లిదండ్రికి అన్నానకి జరిగ సదుపాయము లేను - నాయొక్క స్థితి యావత్తు స్వతాగా చిత్తగించి అన్నానకి జరుగే లాగున చిత్తము వచ్చిన పణి దయచేయిస్తే సరుకారు పణిలో బయ్యాము కలిగి నడుచుకుంతూ జీవిస్తున్నాను - గనుక నాయందు పుత్రవాత్సల్యత వుంచి జీవనాము దయచేయింత్స వలనని అనేక విదముల కోరుకొంటువున్నాను.

తెలుగు పరీక్ష.

దస్తూరీ.—(Handwriting.)

4 ఘంట నిర్ణయము.

ఈకింది అర్జీకి నకలు వ్రాయవలశినది - పయిగా యిందులో సంక్షేపించి వ్రాశివుండే శబ్దములు పూరాగా వ్రాయవలశినది.

అన ౧౮౭౩-వ ద్దో సం॥ ౫౫ డో నెం॥ కు ప్రతివాది అయిన నబీఖానుడు వలదుదరు బేపుఖానుడు సా॥ గురుజాడ వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ. తా॥

పయిన వ్రాశిన నెం॥ న వాది అయిన హైదరుఖానుడు స్న ౧౨౮౦ వ్యా ఫసలీలో రాజా అప్పారాయనింగారి తా॥ హుకుమువల్ల కరణముగా వున్న ప్రు॥ నేను వాసము చేశే స్థలమయిన మం॥ గురుజాడల్లో నేను స్వార్జితముగా సంపాదించుకొన్న తోట దొడ్లు నివేశన భూమి వీటినిగు॥ అబ్వాలు కల్పించి రు ౨౫౦లు కిమ్మతుగల కు ౫౮౯౦ల భూమిన్ని నేను కొట్టించుకొన్నానన్న ఋమ్మ చెట్లు ఖరీదు రు ౫౦ లున్ను నావల్ల తనకు యిప్పించవలశినదని అన ౧౮౭౩-వ ద్దో సం॥ ది ౧౧ డో ఫిబ్రవరి తారీఖున నామీద ఫిర్యాదు చేశినంతల్లో నేను అనుసరు యివ్వగలందులకు తమవద్ద నెలరోజులు శెలవుపుచ్చుకొని ఆనుసరు తయారుచేసుకొంటూవుండగా యీసంగతి వాదికి తెలిసి నాకాపురస్థలమయిన గురుజాడకు వచ్చి నీవు ఆనుసరు దాఖలు చెయ్యవలశిన జరూరు లేదనిన్ని గ్రామమునసబు కరణాలు రాజాకమదన పాపయ్యారాయనింగారితోకూడా యేలూరిక॥లో వున్నందున నీవు అక్కడికివస్తే అన ౧౮౭౦ వ్యా సం॥ ౨౭౦ వ్యా నెం॥ రున నీకు యీహుంఖానునికి జరుగుతూ వున్న వ్యాజ్యమునుగు॥ యేమి నీమీద నేను చేసిన వ్యాజ్యమునుగు॥ యేమి మునసబు కరణాలు చెప్పినట్టు వినుకొందామనిన్ని చెప్పి యీవాదిన్ని యీహుంఖానుడున్ను వాదివద్ద ఖానిగీ నవుకరయిన బుక్కా కేశవులున్ను నన్ను యేలూరికి తీసుకొనిపోయి విరోధి సం॥ ఫాల్గుణ బ ౨ ఆదివారము రోజున పగలు ౩ ఘంటలకు వాది యింటివద్ద ప్రవేశపెట్టినారు.

నబీఖానుడి వ్రాలు అని వున్నది.

తా॥ మేము అక్కడికి వెళ్లేటందుకు పూర్వమే పాపయ్యారాయనింగారితోకూడా మునసబు కరణాలు గుడివాడ లేచివెళ్లినారు - ఖి॥యిదే అనేక సలాములు - తారీఖు ౯॥

తెనుగుభాషయందు పరీక్ష.

వ్యాకరణమున్ను వచనకావ్యమున్ను.

౩ ఘంటలు నిర్ణయము.—(Language.)

౧. ఈక్రిందవ్రాయబడివుండే శబ్దములకు ఏకవచనబహువచనములయందు తృతీయాదివిభక్తి పూర్వరూపములు వ్రాయవలసినది.

చక్రము, సాము, కరణము, నాగలి, బలిమి, మోహిని, నెత్తురు, ముత్తెము, హంస, వరి, ములగ, మంట, ఎనుము, బాణలి, మిరియము, మినుము, తోలు, రోలు, పసుపు, నెయ్యి.

ఈక్రింది ధాతువులకు విజర్థమందు ప్రార్థనార్థకరూపములు యెటువలెనుంటున్నవి.

విసురు, కలియు, తిను, సొక్కు, మన్నించు, రాజు.

౨. ముందువెనకగా వ్రాయబడివుండే యీక్రిందివాక్యములను సవరించి క్రమముగా అర్థమయ్యేటట్టు వ్రాయవలసినది.

కొత్తపల్లి నాలుగు నేను కాపురస్థుడయిన సంవత్సరమునుంచి వున్నాను వట్టూరి వీరేశ వద్ద యింటి అన్నవస్త్రము అతను యిచ్చి నాకు పోషిస్తూ వచ్చినాడు మూడు నెల క్రిందట అనే వాడు చింతా శంకరాయ కొత్తపల్లి అయిన నా బావమరిదిలో సంతకు నాతో వీరేశ యింట్లో వచ్చి యెత్తుకొని వచ్చి తనకు యేదయినా వస్తువలు యివ్వవలసినదని చెప్పినందున అనే మంచిది చెప్పినాను. అయిదు ఆరు రోజుకు ఆ వీరేశ అట్లా చెప్పిన యింటికిలో చేపలు తెచ్చుకొన్నాము అటక మీద పిల్లిని యెత్తుకొని పోయి వాటిని వుంచును- ఆ చేపలు అటక యెక్కి వీరేశ భార్య నన్ను చెప్పినందున తీసుకుని రావలసినదని వెతుకతూ అటక నేను వుండగా యెక్కి రూపాయీలు అక్కడ యిత్తడి బుడ్డి చెంబుకులో కట్టి పెట్టి పోసి వుండెను - అది దిగ చూచి వచ్చినాను.

౩. పోస్టుమాస్టర్ జనరల్ గారు కొన్ని గుర్రాలు కావలెనని కోరినారు - ఇందున గురించి వారువారు దరఖాస్తులు పంపేలాగున వక యిస్తిహారు వ్రాయవలసినది.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES
FOR EMPLOYMENT IN
THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,
FEBRUARY 1863.

TAMIL.

எழுத்துக்கூட்டல்.—Dictation.

வேளாண்மை—வாழைப்பழம்—உரைகல்—கேட்கிறது—நிர்ணயம்—கரைதுறை—வெண்ணெய்—வர்த்தகச்சரக்கு—கீரைவகை—தேசாந்தரி—நல்லெண்ணெய்—நரைதிரை—கடிகாரம்—அணைக்கட்டு—அலைக்கழிக்கிறது—வெ

த்திவேற்கை—உணர்ச்சி—ஊர்ச்சேய்தி—-சர்க்கரை—இறுமாப்பு—தோற்பை மட்டப்பலகை—மட்டுக்கட்டுகிறது—அம்பெய்தல்—சொற்பிரயோகம்—தேவ தண்டனை—முன்னணியம்—நெற்பயிர்—எழுததாணி.

எழுத்துப்பிழை.—Bad Spelling.

பின்வரும்வாக்கியங்களிலுள்ள் எழுத்துப்பிழைகளைத் திருத்தி எழுது.

ஆறம்பத்திலே வளிதுறைதெரியாத சமித்திரத்தில் மறக்கலம் ஓட்டத்துணிந்தமாலிமியானவன் காத்து நீர் இவைகளின் சகாயத்தைச்சார்ந்து தன் அதிஷ்ட்ப்பிறகாரம் தனக்குச்சம்பவிக்கும் னயபயங்களை இருந்தறியலாமென்று எண்ணித்தொடங்கியிருப்பான். அவன்மேற்சொல்லிய பூதங்களைச் சேஷ்டபயிக்கின்ற பிறமானங்கள இன்னவின்னவென்று உணர்ந்தவனுமல்ல, மறக்கலம் செல்லும் பாதையில் அங்கங்கே பாறைகள் கழங்கல் எதிர்படும் ஸ்தானங்களைக் கண்டறிந்தவனுமல்ல, மறக்கலம்செல்லும் பாதையில் அங்கங்கே பாறைகள் கழங்கல் எதிர்பதும் ஸ்தானங்களைக் கண்டரிந்தவனுமல்ல. ஆயினும் தர்க்காலத்தில் கப்பல் ஓட்டும்தொளிலைக்குரித்து வுண்டானசந்தேகங்கள் பெறும்பாலும் நிவிர்த்தியாயின. மாலுமிதொளில் மிகவும் பாரமான தொளிலாயிருப்பதுபத்தி தூறதேசங்களுக்கு வத்தகமுகாந்தரமாக மறக்கலம் நடத்தும் யனைவரும் பூமியின் புரத்தோற்றத்தைக்குறித்து வெளிப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற விஷயங்களைத் திட்டமாய் விசாரித்தறிந்திருப்பதுமன்றி காந்தக்கவர்சசியின் நற்பங்கள், காத்து, கடற்திரை என்பவைகளின் காரனகாரியங்கள் காலவிவரிதஙகள் நட்சத்திரமண்டலத்தின் யூகபாஷிதம் ஆகிய இவைகளை நனராய்க்கத்துணர்ந்துமிருப்பார்கள். ஆனதினால் அவற்கள் றங்கள்தொளிலுக்குறிய கடைமிகளைச்சிற்றியாக நனைவேத்துமபக்குவம் அடைர்திருக்கிறார்கள். மிகுந்த கிறயத்திக்குவாங்கிக் கப்பலில்ஏத்திய வத்தகச்சறக்குகள் அலையினால் தள்ளுண்டுகப்பல்கவிழச்சமுத்திரத்தில் முளுகிப்போமோ, கப்பல்அபாயமின்றி வழமாய் ஓடிக்குறித்ததுறைபிடிக்குமோவென்று சரகுடையவர்கள் மின்போலத் தற்காலத்தில் சந்தேகித்து வந்ததுவரட்டுமென்று அவிவேகிகளாகிய மாலுமிகள்வசத்தில் சரக்கை ஒப்புவிக்கும்படியாயிருக்கவில்லை. சமுத்திரத்தில் எதிற்படுகின்ற பாறைகளுக்கும், கலங்களுக்கும் கப்பலைவிலக்கிப் பத்திரமாய்ஓட்டவும், கடுங்காத்து அடிக்குபொழது அவதிப்படாமல் தப்பிக்குளவும் வகையறிந்த நிபுணர்கள் அனேகர் உண்டு.

கையெழுத்து.—Hand-writing.

புகழெந்திப்புலவரைச் சிறைநீக்கிப் பரிபாலித்துவருமளவில் குலோத்துங்கசோழராஜனும் மற்றும் சிலபிரபுகளும் அவர் மகாசாதுரியமுள்ள வித்வசிரோமணியாயிருப்பதனால் அவரைக்கொண்டு சமஸ்கிருதபாஷையிலுள்ள நளசரித்திரத்தைத் தமிழிற்சுருக்கிச் செய்விக்கவேண்டுமென்றெண்ணி ஒருநாள்

பான். அவன் இவ்வார்த்தைகளுக்கு மிகவும் தயையோடு அதிகாரமுடையவர் போலச்சொல்வதனால், அவை அவர்கள் மனதைப்பதிந்து பலிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த உபாத்தியாயர் மெய்யானதயையும் தளராதமன உறுதியையும், உடையதென்று நிச்சயித்தி, மாணாக்கர் அனைத்தும் இனிக்கட்டளையை அடங்காத்தாய நடக்கத்தனக்கு இடம்கிடைக்குமென்று உணர்ந்தாள்.

7. நீ வாசமாயிருப்பது நகரமானால், அங்குள்ளஜனங்கள் இன்னின்னவகுப்பாரென்றும், அங்கேநடந்துவருகிற வர்த்தகம் இன்னதென்றும்; நாடானால் அங்குள்ளகுடிகள் பெரும்பாலும் செய்கிறதொழில்வகை, அங்கே விளைகிற பொருள்வகைகள் இன்னவையென்றும் சுருக்கமாய் எழுது.

MALAYALUM.

Dictation.

ജ്വരം- ഇണം- ഘ്രാണം- ഗ്രഹണം-

പുളി— പുളളി—

വെലി— പെരുക്കുക— തൊട—

മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാർ— ധൈൎയ്യത്തോട—

ഹിരൽ— കൊല്ലം—

തോട്ടം— സ്വീകാരം— ന്യൂനത—

മ്ലേച്ഛത— ശാന്തി— തെററ—

ഗ്രന്ഥം— വ്യവസ്ഥ— വ്യാപാരം—

പരസ്പരം— കമ്പി— മരങ്ങൾ—

അന്യോന്യം- അന്വെഷണം- വാങ്ങിയതിന്റെശേഷം വ്യത്ഥപ്രശംസികൾ ഹൃദയകാഠിന്യം ഭയങ്കരദൃഷ്ടാന്തം- ൭൬൨൩-

൨൧൭൭- ൩൫൨- ൩.൧൭-ക. ൧൩൬ണ- ൨ ൱-

സവ്യന്ത-

Mis-spelt Paper.

സമയം അരമണിക്കൂറ.

താഴെ എഴുതിരിക്കുന്നവാചകങ്ങളിൽ അക്ഷരപിഴ തീൎത്ത എഴുതുക.

ഠരംയുധതിന്റെറസേഷം സിക്കകൊരപുഴയുടെ എടത്തഭാഗററസുബ്രാഒൻഎന്ന അവരുടെസ്ഥലത്തെ ബലപ്പെട്ടത്തി ഒറപ്പിച്ചു. ഠരം സമയത്ത ഇങ്കിലീഷകാക്കു വളിയതൊക്കുകളും പടസൈന്യങ്ങലുംഎററിഉടനെ ഫവ്രരുന്നു പെബ്രുവരി ൧൦ - ൨൦ തിയ്യദി റാവലെ

മഞ്ഞമാറിയ്യിന്റെസേശം ഇങ്കിലീഷകാര ബി രങ്കിവെടിതുടങ്ങി
മൂന്നമണിക്കുറനേറേറാളം വെടിയുടെശബ്ദവും ബാനങ്ങളുടെയു
ം തികുട്ടക്കകളുടെയുംഇരപ്പംഅല്ലാതെ മത്തൊന്നുംകേൾപ്പാനില്ലാഞ്ഞു
-സത്രുക്കൾ പകരം വെടിവെച്ചഎങ്കിലും ഒരുഫലവും ഉണ്ടായില്ലാ -
വെടികൊണ്ടതന്നെ സിക്കുകാരുടെകോട്ടകളെ നസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും
അവരെ വായിച്ചകള യുന്നതിനും പാടില്ലാഞ്ഞതകൊണ്ട പാഞ്ഞ
കെരികറവുകയും അപ്പോൾ കുതിരപട്ടാളം ൦രം രണ്ടുംമൂന്നും പേര
ായി കോട്ടകളുടെപൊഴികള ിൻകൂടി പാഞ്ഞകെരി വലിയതൊക്കപ
ാട്ടാളക്കാരെ വെട്ടുകയുംചെയ്തു എന്നാറെ സിക്കാരങ്ങക്കെയുംപരബ്ര
മിച്ച ഓടിപോയി പുഴകടക്കുന്നതിനവേണ്ട എല്ലാവരുക്കുടെ തിര
ക്കികൂടിയപ്പോൾ കുതിര പിരങ്കികളിൽനിന്ന അവരെ വെടിവെച്ചു.

Hand Writing.

സമയം അരമണിക്കുറ.

താഴെ എഴുതിരിക്കുന്നത പകക്കുന്നതിൽ അക്ഷരലോപങ്ങൾ
ഉണ്ടങ്കിൽ അവയെ പൂർണ്ണമായിഎഴുതുക.

രാത്രി എങ്ങിനെഃഎങ്കിലും ആ ക്കോട്ടയിൽപാക്കണം എന്ന
വൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ച വേഗംനടന്നു കാവൽ ക്കാരന്റെ പുരയുടെ നേ
രെഎത്തി എത്രയും ചുരുങ്ങി യവഴിയിൽ രണ്ടു സിംഹങ്ങൾ നി
ൽക്കുന്നതുകണ്ടുഹൊ അവർ പെടിച്ചമണ്ടിപോയതും ഞാൻ കാണു
ന്നുഎന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ഭയപ്പെട്ടു (സിംഹങ്ങൾ ചങ്ങലകൊണ്ടു കെട്ടി
യിരിക്കുന്നുഎന്നറിയാതെ) മരണംഒഴിച്ചു മറെറാരുവഴി യില്ലന്നു
നിനച്ചു പാഞ്ഞുകളവാൻ നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ ജാകത്രുകൻ എന്നകാ
ൽവക്കാരൻ അവന്റെ ചഞ്ചലഭാവംകണ്ടു ഹെ പുരുഷാ നിന്റെ
ധൈൎയ്യം കുറഞ്ഞുപോയൊ സിംഹഭയം വേണ്ടാ അവ വിശ്വാ
സപരീക്ഷക്കായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു ഉള്ള കഴുത്തിൽ ചങ്ങലഇട്ടു കെട്ടിരിക്കു
ന്നു വഴിമദ്ധ്യേനടന്നുകൊണ്ടാൽ ഒരാപത്തും വരികയില്ലന്നുതിണ്ണം
വിളിച്ചുപറഞ്ഞു.

അതിന്റെശേഷം അവൻ സിംഹഭയത്താൽ വിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടു
നടന്നുഎങ്കിലും കാവൽക്കാരന്റെ ഉപദേശം നല്ലവണ്ണംസൂക്ഷി
ക്കയാൽ സിംഹനാദങ്ങൾകേട്ടു ഭ്രമിച്ചതുകൂടാതെ മറെറാരുസങ്കടവും
ഉണ്ടായില്ലഅപ്പോൾ അവൻ കൈരെണ്ടും മൂട്ടിനടന്നു കാവൽ

BAD SPELLING.

TIME ALLOWED—*Half an hour.*

Re-write the following passage, correcting the mistakes in spelling :—

No species of supirstishun was evver more tereble than that of the Druids. Besides the seveer penulties which it was in the power of the eclesiastiks to inflict in this world, they enculcated the eturnal transmigrasion of soles, and thereby extended there authority as far as the fears of there timerous votearis. They practiced there rights in dark groaves or other secret reseses; and in order to throw a grater mistery over there relidgun they comunikatid there doktrins only to the inishiated and strictly forbad the comiting of them to riting lest they should at eny time be exposed to the examinasion of the prophane vulger. Hueman sakrifizes ware practiced among them; the spoiles of war where often devoted to their divinnities; and they punished with the seveerist tortures whoeover dayred to sekreet eny part of the koncikrated offuring; these trezures they kept in woods and forrists, sekured by no other gard than the terrers of there relidgun; and this steddy conkwest over hueman avidity may be regaurdid as more cygnul than there prompting men to the most extraordinerry and most vialent efforts.

HAND WRITING.

TIME ALLOWED—*Half an hour.*

Copy the following letter, writing the abbreviated words in full :—

From E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collr. of Coimbatore ; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq. Secy. to the Bd. of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 24th October 1861.

SIR,

With reference to paras. 3 and 4 of Bd.'s letter to Govt. No. 5,007, and to a petit$^{n.}$ enclosed, presented to me (I need hardly say with$^{t.}$ any previous intimat$^{n.}$ in consequence of a late meet$^{g.}$ at Ootacamund, with a view to a municipality, I w$^{d.}$ beg to leave to observe, that I think a municipality w$^{l.}$ still be practicable on the hills, even with the concurrence of the native community, provided (as is but just and advisable) they are fairly and fully represented, by a few of their own order (say, one of each caste and profession), and not by a few Europeans only, some of whom w$^{d.}$ have little sympathy with the native community, on whom the existence, supplies, and comfort of the stat$^{n.}$ nevertheless really depend.

2. I have always advocated a municipality in place of the efforts of the Collector or other local officer. In proof, however, that the native community are willing to the extent of their means to contribute help to some public objects, it is but fair to ment$^{n.}$ that these petitioners, now appealing ag$^{t.}$ a municipality, have, for some years, given voluntarily to some local improvements, vizt., the only scavenger tax and expenditure in Ootacamund (without

any aid from Govt.) about Rs. 70 per mens. is contributed by the Ootacamund Bazaar people ; payg. two carts with two pairs of bullocks, and nine scavengers, to clean daily the Bazaar stts. and the market place. For this object Govt., have never been called upon to contribute anythg. The Natives also pd. for, at my request, two drinkg. fountains, (about 40 Rs. ea.) wh : I built six yrs. ago, in use ever since ; they also helped to make a small tank near the market, and have lately offered to pay half the cost of their new pykhanas. The small bazaar at Coonoor also furnishes daily scavengers for its own wants.

3. I wd. only mainly observe, that where a municipality is determined on by Govt., if the co-operation of the native community is desired, they may, I think be induced, if fairly represented by their own classes, or Europeans' whom they know and have confidence in ; their respresentatives whr. Native or Europeans being chosen by suffrage.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

TIME—*Three hours.*

1. The Black Valley lies secluded among the mountains. What its present name may be, I am unable to say.

(a.) Give the sense of the above, commencing,—Firstly, with the words "I am unable to say."—Secondly, with the words "The present name."

(b.) Divide each of the above sentences into subject and predicate, assigning the proper attributes and extensions respectively to each.

(c.) Parse all the words in the second sentence.

(d.) What is the meaning of the word "secluded ?"

(e.) Write sentences in which the word "present" is used, (I) as a noun, and (II) as a verb. What change takes place in the pronounciation when it is used as a verb ?

(f.) What words are derived from "seclude" and "present ?"

2. My uncle, together with all his family, are coming to visit me.

Point out any inaccuracy in the above sentence, and show by what alterations it may be made gramatically correct.

3. Re-write the purport of the following passages, free from grammatical mistakes :

(*a.*) I have not been to Bellary since three months, the hot of that place is too great, so that I have no pleasure to work there. In the early morning I would work the one hour, but much tiring comes by that, so I have custom to lie down on the pial. In the night time too, it is seldom to get proper sleep.

(*b.*) The man who you want is laying sleeping on the mat.

(*c.*) I saw him three months before, then I told with him I will come within one month, but he said me not to come.

(*d.*) I have no any employment.

(*e.*) There was always much friendship between William and I.

(*f.*) Until I was read many books, I did not give examination.

(*g.*) I am sick now from three weeks.

4. Enumerate all the words which you can recollect, connected by derivation with the words :—fly—port—example—price—practice—height—prepare—wring—fraction—correct—beauty.

5. What is the difference between a regular and an irregular verb? Illustrate your answer by examples of both.

6. Supposing yourself to be writing a letter to a friend at a distance who has never visited the neighbourhood in which you live. Describe the town or village in which you reside. Relate any remarkable event which has occurred there during the year just past. Give an account of the weather, stating whether it has been favourable or otherwise to cultivation. Mention to him that you are undergoing an examination, and state fully your object in doing so, and the prospects before you in case you pass successfully.

ARITHMETIC.

TIME—*Two hours.*

1. Add together, Four thousand two hundred and seventy Rupees, three annas, six pice; seven thousand and six Rupees, eleven annas, nine pice; twenty million, thirty thousand and ten Rupees, fifteen annas and eleven pice; ten thousand, two hundred Rupees and fourteen annas; two annas; two hundred and nine thousand, six hundred Rupees and eleven pice; nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety Rupees, fourteen annas and five pice; one thousand, five hundred and seven Rupees, four annas and ten pice; and eleven hundred and twenty-one Rupees, nine annas and five pice.

2. From twenty crores, five lakhs, three thousand and five Rupees, thirteen annas and one pice; take fifty lakhs, nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and six Rupees, seven annas and five pice.

3. A certain quantity of rice, namely, 7 candies, 3 mds. 2 vis. 24 pol. is contained in 42 bags. The rice and bags together are found to weigh 148 mds. 5 v. 26 pol. Supposing the bags to be equal to one another in weight, find the weight of each.

4. Fifty coolies are employed for a day and receive at the end of the day, for the whole work they have done, Rs. 11. 2. 0,—the men being paid at the rate of 4 a. and the women at the rate of 3 a. a day. How many of them were women?

5. A certain man buys 327 yards of cloth for Rs. 368. 1. 6, and retails it so as to gain half the prime cost by the transaction. At what price did he sell it per yard?

6. If I divide 429 lbs. of tea into a certain number of parcels containing equal quantities, and if 175 of those parcels contain 262 lbs. 8 oz.; how many parcels have I in addition to them?

7. Make out a bill for the following articles :—4 boxes of tea each containing 3 lb., at Rs. 2. 4. 6 a lb.—5½ visses of coffee at Rs. 1. 4. 0 a viss.—12 lbs. of cheese at Rs. 1. 2. 8 a lb.—7 maunds of cocoa-nut oil at 10 a. 7 p. a viss.—14 pieces of cloth, each 40 yards long, at Rs. 1. 2. 9 a yard.—13 reams of paper at Rs. 5. 7. 8 a ream.—19 reams of paper at 6 a. 2 p. a quire.—300 measures of horse gram at the rate of 7 merkalls per pagoda.—126 measures of rice at 16 measures per Rupee.

INDIAN HISTORY.

TIME ALLOWED.—*One hour and a half.*

1. On what occasions, and with what results, has the city of Delhi been captured?

2. Describe the means by which Aurengzebe succeeded in establishing himself on the throne of Delhi.

3. State what you know regarding Bussy and Sir Eyre Coote.

4. Give a list, in order, of the Governors General of India, mentioning one or two of the most important events which distinguish the administration of each.

5. What events occurred in the following years? 1001, 1498, 1769, 1751, 1792, 1826 and 1846.

6. What do you know of Nuncomar? Lord Lake? Sevajee? Morari Rao? Sir Alexander Burnes? Sir Charles Napier?

GEOGRAPHY.

TIME ALLOWED—*One hour and a half.*

1. Define the terms "Polar diameter" and "Equatorial diameter" of the earth. Which is the largest?

2. Describe the positions of the Asturian mountains—the Mountains of the Moon—the Alleghanny Mountains—the Aldan Mountains—the Ural Mountains—and the Andes.

3. Name the rivers of Asia which flow into the Arctic Ocean, mentioning them in order and beginning with the most westerly.

4. In what country, and upon what river, is each of the following towns or cities situated?—Vienna—New Orleans—Arkhangel—Bordeaux—Montreal—Surat—Dublin—Liverpool—Nankin.

5. A person at Madras wishes to visit Hyderabad, Bombay, Masulipatam, Benares, Aurungabad, Lahore and Calcutta, and then to return to Madras. Name the towns in the order in which it would be most convenient for him, to visit them.

ಕೊಂಡಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ನಡ್ಡಾ ಯಿಸುವಾಗ ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಡವೆ ದಾಖಿನ ದುರ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಟಿದ. ಹುಡ್ಡೆ ಅವರು ಆ ದುತ್ತ ಅಗಿಯಲಾಗಿ ದಾವು ಕಾಣಿಕಿದರಿಂದ್ದ ಅದು ಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮೂಗುಳಿ ಕಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಕಿಯಿಗಿ ಆಕಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾದಿಸ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಗಾದ್ದನ್ನುಪಾಯದಲಿ ಸಾದಿಸ ಬವುದು.

೭. ಒಂದು ಖಾಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ನೀನು ಅಜೀ ದಾರನಾಗಿ ಯಿರುವದಾಗಿ ನೆನಸಿಕೊ. ನೀನು ಫಲಾನವನೆಂತಲೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಿಂಥಿಂಥಾದ್ದೆಂತಲೂ, ನಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿನಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ನಿನಗೆ ಯಾರು ಯಿಷ್ಟರೋ ಅವರ ಕೆಂಸರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರಿ.

APPENDIX C.

Special Test Examination Reports and Papers of 1863.

From L. C. INNES, Esq., to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations Madras, dated Rajahmundry, 30th May 1863.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward herewith two books shewing the result of the Special Test Examinations in the subjects of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Civil Procedure.

2. Remarks which suggested themselves in regard to some of the papers have been entered in the column for remarks.

3. As the Canarese papers were sent to me direct, and as I am acquainted with the language, I thought that I might save time by having the papers read to me in Canarese instead of sending them to you for translation.

4. I found however a difficulty in securing the services of a person well acquainted with Canarese, and also in procuring a good Tamil reader.

5. The delay in furnishing the result of the examination has arisen from the above causes.

6. In the Telugu translation of the question on the Code of Civil Procedure, the third question is wrongly rendered. As it stands it means "State under what circumstances the issues recorded in a suit should be arranged."

The question was "State upon what matters the issues recorded in a suit should be framed."

7. This mis-translation has misled all the Candidates who were examined in Telugu in this subject, and I would venture to suggest that an allowance of 1 mark extra be granted to all who have attained 5 marks (half the maximum number); as such Candidates would probably have answered the question correctly had it been put before them in an intelligible form.

8. Considering the errors of the Telugu translation of the Penal Code, I think it is matter of surprise that the Candidates in that language have acquitted themselves as well as they have.

9. Some of these errors I pointed out in a letter to the Sudder Court about two years ago, which the Judges forwarded to the Government, but of which I believe no further notice was taken.

10. One instance of error, viz., the rendering "legal defect" at the end

considers the results of the examinations at that place much better than those held at the other stations upon which he has had to report. Notwithstanding the fact that only one has passed, the average marks obtained by the 8 Candidates who answered all the questions in English was 96½ out of a maximum of 205.

7. Accompanying this report, I forward the History and Arithmetic papers of two Candidates for the perusal, if necessary, of the Commissioner. The general numbers of these Candidates are 416 and 411 respectively and they were examined at Salem. The papers contain more than sufficient proof that each Candidate copied freely from the other, and I accordingly recommend that the name of the former be struck out of the list of passed Candidates. The latter has not passed, so that he is out of range of my recommendation. The papers of No. 827 have not been reported upon as he took a manuscript to the examination room, containing a copy of the rules of Syntax. Candidate No. 1213 was expelled from the examination room at the Presidency College. These are the only cases of a disgraceful nature about which the evidence is conclusive. I have noticed suspicious similarities between other papers, but not sufficiently clear, to justify me, in bringing the grave charge of copying against the Candidate.

8. I have to notice the following remark made by Mr. Morgan in reference to the Arithmetical question, that gentleman says "there were a few of what may be called puzzles." To argue to the contrary would, I conceive, be futile. What one man considers puzzling, another may think is perfectly plain, and in my opinion, there was nothing unduly puzzling in any question in the paper. I endeavored to make it as difficult, neither more, nor less, as that set last year and am, for my own part, satisfied with it.

9. Mr. Hutchins remarks particularly upon the bad spelling of the Candidates from the Normal School and Presidency College. He also mentions that the answers in Arithmetic were above the average among the students from Pacheappas' School, while the students from Doveton College and Cotgrave Seminary were rather weak in the same subject. If the masters of the several Institutions had the selection from their own pupils, of those who should present themselves for examination, then I should consider these remarks of some considerable importance. But, if no guarantee whatever be given by the master of the school in which the Candidate says he has been educated, that he has attended the school, and that it is possible he may pass the examination, it would be unsafe to draw any inference either from excellence or the reverse. Mr. Hutchins remarks on the worst of the Candidates examined at Doveton College "that the trouble of looking over their papers might perhaps have "been saved, if they had been required previous to their admission as Candi- "dates to produce a certificate from their masters, that their attainments were "such as to afford them a fair chance." Though there are undoubtedly diffi-

culties in the way mpelling all Candidates to produce such a certificate from the master of the school, in which they say they have been educated, there could be little difficulty in enforcing it, in the case of youths, still in attendance at schools. As to the desirability of the arrangement there can be no doubt.

10. The same gentleman concludes his report to me with the following sentences.

"I should have performed this duty with greater satisfaction to myself, if "the papers had been distributed among the Examiners by subjects, rather "than by Candidates. I would also suggest that such a course would have "been fairer to the Candidates themselves."

This is a matter which cannot of course have escaped the attention of Mr. Arbuthnot. I should agree fully with Mr. Hutchins if the examination were of a more difficult character.

The distribution of the answer papers by subjects to the Examiners, might possibly be a little more fair to the Candidates, but of that I have doubts.

The convenience of the mode adopted this year as compared with any other which could be substituted for it, for dividing the labours of the Examiners is a very strong recommendation for its continuance.

11. I would recommend that at future examinations, the Superintendents should be requested to see that the answer papers of each Candidate, in each subject are fastened together, and also that the answer papers of all the Candidates at each station are packed in covers, with the name of the subject and the number of papers enclosed, endorsed on the outside, that such covers contain only answers in one subject and that these covers are enclosed in sealed envelopes for transmission through the post.